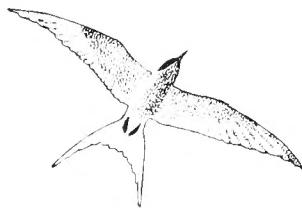
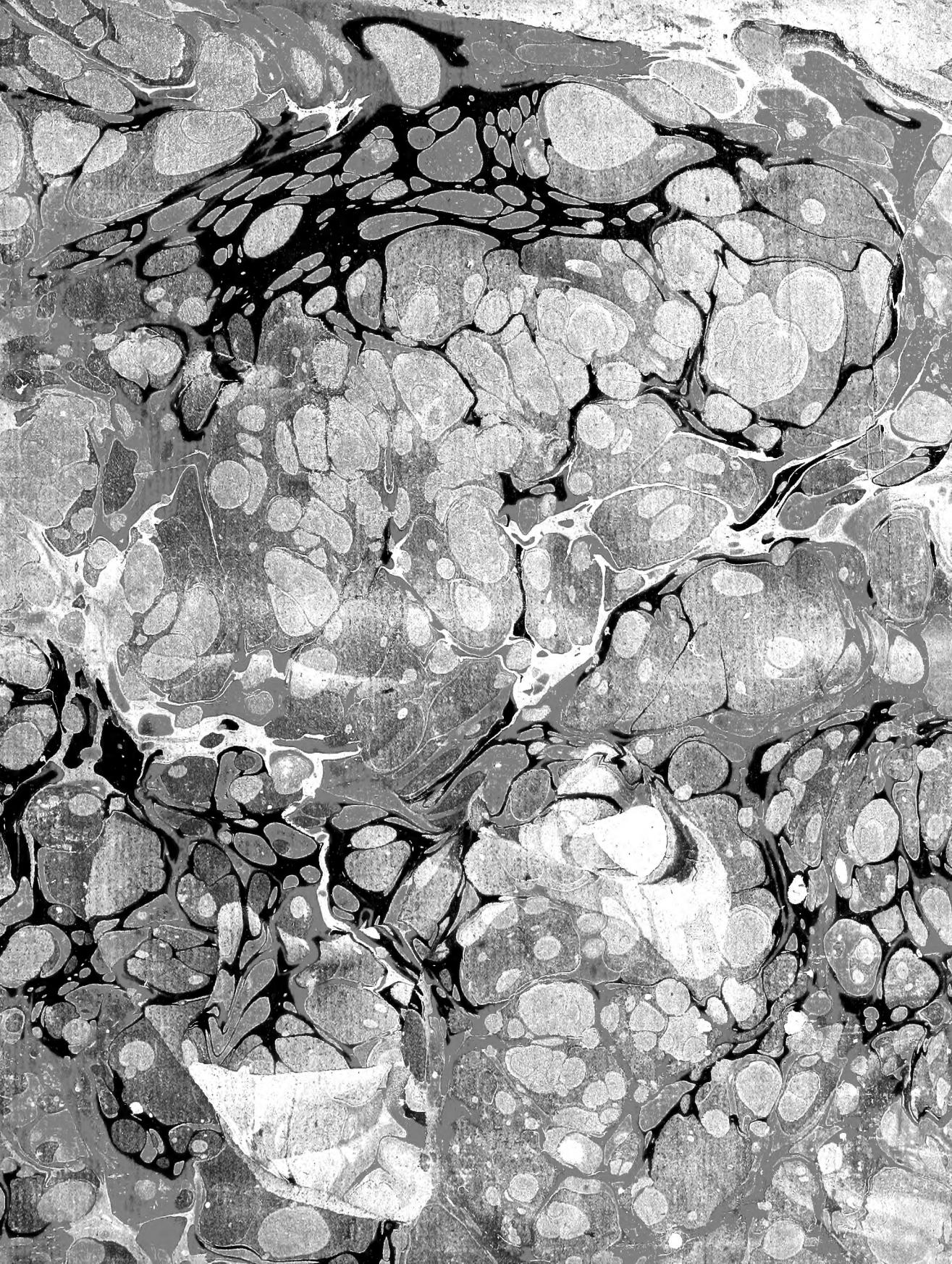


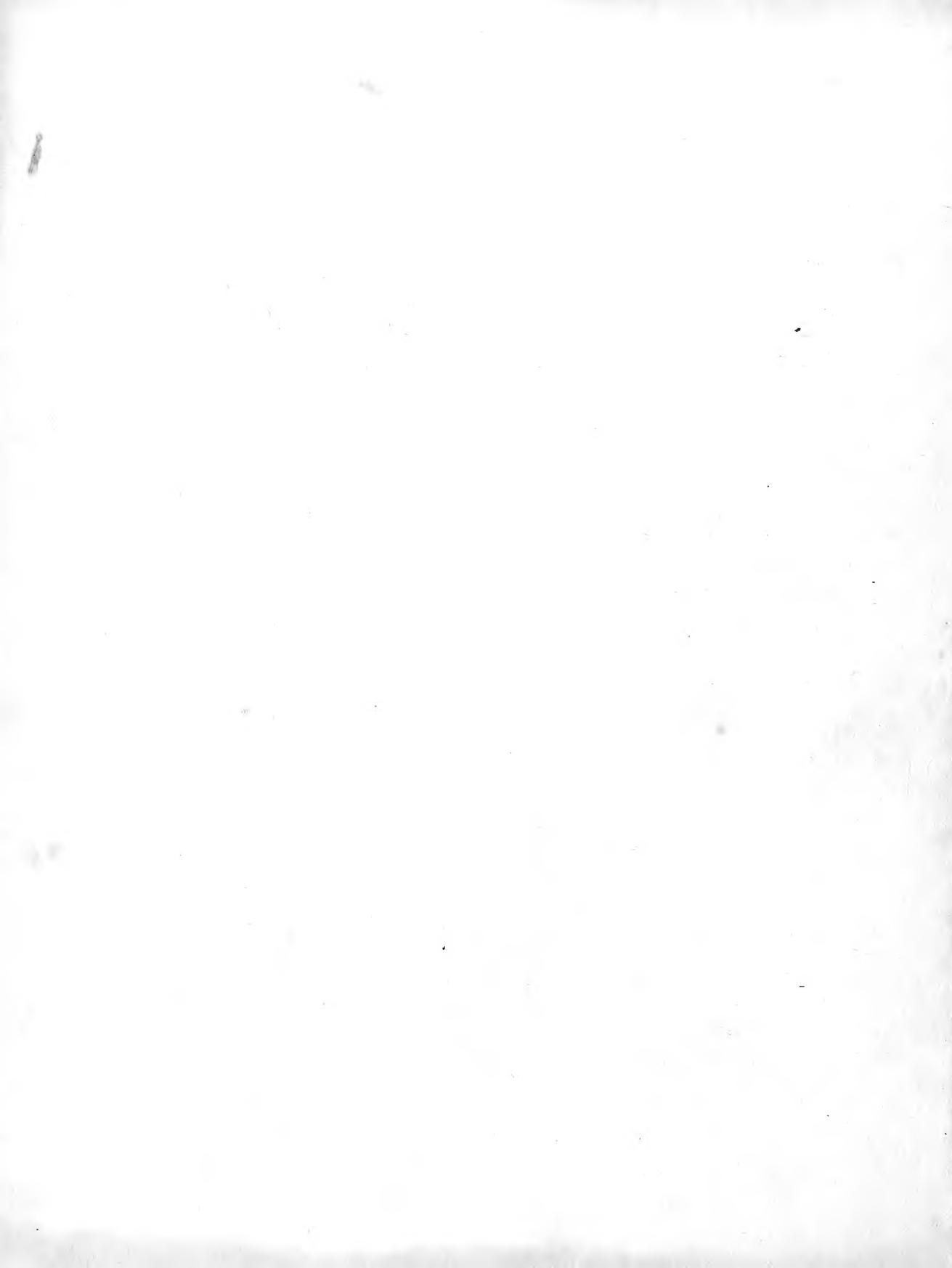


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I.

CHURCH NOTES

to

BIRD'S



: M O D O L
/Music for Hand Pipe
MELLOZZE

Collected C.R.M.C.
7/23/30
(16 plates)

by John Latham

A

GENERAL SYNOPSIS

of

BIRDS.

Vol.I.P.^t 1.



King Vulture. N^o 3.

L O N D O N :

Printed for Benj White.

M D C C L X X X I .



QL
674
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61

P R E F A C E.

THE intent of the following sheets is to give, as far as may be, a concise account of all the Birds hitherto known; nothing having been done in this way, as a general work, in the English language, of late years.

In other countries, however, it has been paid more attention to; witness that valuable work of *M. Brisson*, who has brought down his account to the year 1760*, when he published his *Ornithology*.

That great and able Naturalist *M. de Buffon*, is likewise proceeding fast with a grand work † on the same subject, which, when finished on the extensive plan that he has chalked out for himself, will do him much honour. Of this seven volumes are already published, and we are promised two others in a very short time, which are intended to close the undertaking.

In this work of *M. de Buffon*, not only every thing which has been treated of before is properly noticed, and the many contra-

* This means only the edition in quarto; for there is another edition in octavo, published in 1763, which contains some few additions. Whoever has perused this work, will be fully convinced of the accuracy and precision with which this gentleman has treated the subject throughout; and it is but justice here to acknowledge the liberty we have taken with these descriptions, in respect to such Birds as have not fallen under our inspection.

† *Histoire naturelle des Oiseaux*.

dictions of various authors reconciled, but many new subjects have been added, rendering it a valuable work.

There have been many authors who, from time to time, have treated on Birds, and many different systems have arisen in consequence of their labours; but it is much to be lamented, that scarce any two agree in the same opinion.

The great RAY, our countryman, may justly be esteemed the first author of *System*; and it is to him we are indebted for the valuable Ornithology of *Francis Willughby*, Esq; which, though published so far back as 1678^{*}, is yet reckoned the best general work of its kind in the English language.

A whole volume would scarce suffice to give an account of the various writers in Ornithology, and their works in every language; but this is not meant to be a part of our undertaking, and is indeed quite unnecessary, as we mean to draw materials for our purpose from authors of the best credit only; not condemning any of them for their attempt to communicate the knowledge of the age they lived in, as we may justly suppose it was well received in their days; and no doubt but the time will come, when our present notions of things will be held as cheap by our successors, as those of the century past are by the present age. We will therefore pass over even the names of all here, except the one to whom all future writers on Natural History must feel themselves

* The first edition was in the Latin tongue, in 1676, but not translated into English till two years after.

indebted ; I mean, the ever-memorable and great Sir CHARLES LINNÆUS, who at one view has drawn together, as it were, all Nature and her productions, in his *Systema Naturæ*. This work has brought down our subject, among the rest, through twelve editions, as far as the year 1767†. In this undertaking, his aim has been conciseness; but in gaining this, he has lost sight, I fear, of sufficient instruction ; having done little more than pointed out where such instruction may be found.

His arrangement of Birds is, in general, approved of, and his division into Genera scarcely to be altered for the better ; but as it is now some years since he wrote, many new lights have been thrown on Natural History, sufficient to excuse future writers, if in some few instances, at least, they should differ from him ; which will be the case in the work now before us.

There is one thing in *Linnaeus's* arrangement of Birds, which, I must confess, has ever appeared to me unaccountable, and in which he differs from RAY at his first setting out. Mr. Ray divided all Birds into two grand divisions ; viz. First, Those which frequent the land : Secondly, Those which frequent the water : but *Linnaeus* separates the Land Birds into two parts, and thrusts in the Water Birds between. This is certainly *unnatural*, and therefore will not be admitted in the present undertaking.

The basis then of this work will be on the prime division of RAY ; but we shall adhere to the *Linnean Genera*, except in a very

† In the *Mantissa Plantarum*, published in 1771, will be found a few more Birds described at the end ; but these are only twenty in number.

few instances; and for which good reasons will be given.

The whole of this undertaking will be comprised in three volumes; the first of which will contain the *Accipitres* and *Picæ* of *Linnæus*; the second will consist of the *Passeræ* and *Gallinæ* of the same author; and the third volume close the work with his *Grallæ* and *Anseres*. To each volume will be added a complete Index of its contents, and in the last, an Explanation at length of the authors referred to; also, a Generic Catalogue of the Birds mentioned throughout the work.

In these sheets will be found near four times the number of Birds mentioned in the *Systema Naturæ*; the additions to which will be drawn from the authors which have appeared since that publication, added to a great number of species, not mentioned before by any one. This we shall be enabled to do, from the numerous collections in Natural History *, which have been formed of late years in England, and in which, in course, a multitude of new subjects have been introduced from various parts of the world; but more especially within these few years, from the indefatigable researches of those who have made so great discoveries in the Southern Ocean.

* Among these, the magnificent one at *Leicester House*, formed by Sir *Ashton Lever*, ought to be particularly mentioned; as likewise the favours received from the inspection of numerous subjects, the produce of the last and the former voyages to the *South Seas*, in the possession of *Jof. Banks*, Esq; P. R. S. Soho Square.

It will be necessary, however, to remark, that on account of the uncertainty of the return of the last circumnavigating ships, the *Accipitrine order*, here first published, was printed off before their arrival in England, by which means a few new species of the *Falcon* genus have been excluded from their place. This has, of necessity, obliged us to introduce them by means of duplicate pages, marked with an asterisk.

To each Genus will be joined *one copper-plate at least*, of some new Bird not figured before, if possible, for two reasons ; the one to point out to the eye of the less-informed Naturalist, wherein one genus differs from another ; the other, to add somewhat to the stock of engravings in Ornithology.

In a work of this kind, it will be expected, that we should begin with an Introduction on the *Nature* of the Feathered Creation ; such as general manners, nidification, incubation, migration of particular species, and such-like ; but this subject has been treated of in another work * in the most ample manner, and will therefore make it altogether unnecessary, because all that I could do on this head, must prove only a repetition of what is there mentioned.

I have, therefore, nothing more to add, but a just acknowledgment of the very great obligations I am under to many of my

* The work I here allude to, is the *Genera of Birds*, by *Thomas Pennant*, Esq; in which will be found every thing necessary for the reader's information on this head.

friends,

P R E F A C E.

friends, who have afforded assistance of every kind in this undertaking, which I shall entitle "A General SYNOPSIS of Birds;" and is meant to contain every thing which its author could gather on the subject to this day; wherein he has aimed at such conciseness as may be consistent with affording a clear distinction between one species and another; in which attempt, it is hoped, he has not totally missed his intention. All he wishes, therefore, is, that it may be received with candour, till somewhat better shall appear, and a more able pen take up the subject.

J O H N L A T H A M.

Dartford,
Jan. 1, 1781.

B I R D S.

B I R D S.

DIVISION I. LAND-BIRDS.

DIVISION II. WATER-BIRDS.



B I R D S.

DIV. I. LAND-BIRDS.

ORDER I. RAPACIOUS.

GENUS I. VULTURE.

N° 1. Condur.	N° 9. Maltese.
2. Crested.	10. Black.
3. King.	11. Fulvous.
4. Arabian.	12. Hare.
5. Carrion.	13. Golden.
6. Bearded.	14. Angola.
7. Alpine.	15. Tawny.
A. Ash-coloured	16. Bengal.
B. Egyptian.	17. Secretary.
8. Cinereous.	

LINNÆUS describes the genus in this manner:

The bill strait; hooked at the end only.

The head without feathers; the skin on the fore part naked.

Tongue bifid at the end.

To which Mr. Pennant * adds, that the edge of the bill is cultrated, and the base covered with a thin skin.

* Genera of Birds, 1773, p. 2.

V U L T U R E.

Nostrils differing in different species.

Tongue large and fleshy.

Head, cheeks, and often neck, either naked, or covered only with down, or short hairs; the neck retractile.

Caw often hanging over the breast.

Legs and feet covered with great scales; the first joint of the middle toe connected to that of the outmost by a strong membrane.

Claws large, little hooked, and very blunt.

Insides of the wings covered with down.

The bill, according to *Linnæus*, would seem to characterise this genus; but, in my opinion, is not sufficient, as that of many of the *Falcon* genus is strait at the base likewise, though, for the most part, the point is more crooked and sharp than in the *Vulture*.—The want of feathers on part of the head, and sometimes the whole head and neck, with the manners below mentioned, seem to make a better distinction; but after all, not so clear as one would wish.

It has been observed, that the *true Vulture* does not kill it's prey by choice; coveting only such animals as are found dead, and becoming putrid. Indeed, it has been observed, that large flocks have alighted on a sick or maimed animal, and, attacking it all together, finished it's existence: but I will only suppose that to happen when much pressed by hunger; all authors agreeing, that, if left to themselves, they would rather feed on flesh which inclines to putridity, than on fresh meat. Their smell, for this purpose, is exquisite; scenting a carcase many miles off, and flying to it from all quarters.

In this circumstance of their disposition I am clear, from the *Carion*

rion *Vultures* of *Jamaica*; two of which I kept for some time. They would indeed eat any raw flesh, but expressed a particular happiness when any tainted food was offered them; fluttering with expanded wings, without ceasing, and falling on with double the appearance of appetite, as well as devouring twice the quantity, as at other times.

It is observed, that Vultures, in general, are least numerous in proportion to the coldness of the climate; and in the more northern ones, they are wholly wanting.—A kind disposition of Providence this! lest the putrid effluvia of the dead should, in the hotter regions, too much injure the health of the living.

Notwithstanding what has been said towards defining the genus, some will be found, wherein both the *Vulture* and *Falcon* are so strongly marked, as to render it doubtful where to place them. In this case, the *manners* must be taken in, if they can be known. Mr. *Pennant* justly observes, that they are “greedy and voracious “to a proverb, and not timid*; for they prey in the midst of cities, undaunted by mankind.”

* This circumstance, perhaps, may arise from their not being persecuted by man; which happens to the greater part of birds, whose chance it is either to be accounted as obnoxious by him, or are suitable to his appetite for food.—The *Storks* in *Holland* are a proof of this; walking boldly in the middle of the streets, as if they knew none would hurt them: which is truly the case; as that person thinks himself fortunate, who has a nest of one of these on his chimney. And if a stranger should kill one purposely, he would run great chance of losing his life by the enraged multitude.

This tameness of the volatile part of the creation in general, when not annoyed by man, is manifest, from the accounts of our circumnavigators; who inform us, that on the more desart places where they touched, birds of all kinds were so familiar, as not to fly away at their approach; regarding them more as objects of wonder than fear.

V U L T U R E.

I.
CONDUR
V.

Vultur gryphus, *Lin. Syst.* i. 121. N° 1.
Le Condor, *Brisson ornith.* i. p. 473. N° 12.
Le Condor, *Buffon ois.* i. p. 184.
Cuntur, *Raii Syn.* p. 12. N° 9.

THIS bird is not only the largest of this genus, but perhaps of all others which are able to fly.—The accounts of authors, in regard to it's extent of wing, are various, *viz.* from nine feet to eighteen feet, from the tip of one wing to that of the other. One * gives it strength sufficient to carry off sheep, and boys of ten years old; while another † ventures to affirm, that it can lift an elephant from the ground, high enough to kill it by the fall!

M. *de Salerne* ‡ says, that one of this kind was shot in *France*, in the year 1719, which weighed eighteen pounds, and whose extent of wing was eighteen feet. But to come nearer the truth, perhaps we had better abide by those whose descriptions bear a moderate proportion.

DESCRIPTION. In *Hawkesworth's Voyages* §, mention is made of one of these birds, shot at *Port Desire*, off *Penguin Island*; the description of which, will serve our purpose: — “ The head of this bird resembled that of an eagle, except that it had a large comb upon it. Round the neck, it had a white ruff, exactly resembling a lady's tippet: the feathers on the back as black as jet, and as

* *Fresher Voy. de la Mer Sud.* p. 111.

† *Marc Paul Descrip. Geog.* b. 3. ch. 40.

‡ *Ornith. de Salerne*, p. 10.

§ Vol. i. p. 15.

“ bright

" bright as the finest polish could render that mineral: the legs
 " were remarkably strong and large, and the talons like those of
 " an eagle, except they were not so sharp: and the wings, when
 " they were extended, measured, from point to point, no less
 " than twelve feet." — This last account seems by no means to
 exceed the natural size, since we have an account in the *Philosophical Transactions* * of one of the quill-feathers of this bird,
 brought from *Chili*, which measured two feet four inches; the
 diameter of the quill, half an inch; and the extent of wing, six-
 teen feet. This bird was met with in lat. 33 S. not far from the
 island *Mocha*, in the *South Seas*, in the year 1691. The seamen
 shot it on a cliff by the sea-side, and, taking it for a kind of
 turkey, made a meal of it. In this account we are told that the
 colour was black and white, like a magpie, and the crest, or
 comb, sharp like a razor.

It has been supposed, that these birds were peculiar to *South America*; but *Buffon* believes they are likewise inhabitants of *Asia* and *Africa*, and not unlikely of *Europe* also, if the *Laemmergeir* † of the *Germans* be the same bird, which he seems inclined to think; and that the *Roc* or *Ruch*, mentioned frequently in the *Arabian Tales*, may also prove to be the like: to which I may add, the probability of the same bird giving rise to one of the labours of *Hercules*, recorded by the ancients; I mean, the destroying the birds called *Stymphalides*. But this is mere conjecture: other authors have a different opinion ‡.

PLACES:

* Vol. xviii. p. 61. See also the same account in *Raii Synopsis Avium*, p. 11.

† Hist. des oiseaux, vol. i. p. 193, 194.

‡ " Some authors maintain, that under this fable of the *Stymphalidæ* was figured a certain band of robbers, who infested this country [Arcadia] and were exterminated by *Hercules*." Ogle's *Antiq. Gems*, vol. i. p. 111.

Alberto Fortis, in his travels into *Dalmatia*, in the year 1778, p. 245, says, that he measured a Vulture himself, (one found near the mouth of the *Cettina*) whose extent of wings was above twelve feet; and in a note below says, that the sort found in the *Swiss* mountains, called *Le Vautour des Alpes*, is of the same race.

We further learn, that the throat of the *Condur* is naked, that is, bare of feathers, and of a red colour; the comb brown, but not indented; that in some, the upper parts are variegated with black, grey, and white; and under the belly scarlet, as was that bird mentioned by *M. Salerne* *.

Mr. Brisson observes, that these birds vary in colour; which will account for the difference in plumage by which authors have described them: which circumstance frequently happens in other birds, as well as in this species.

^{2.}
CRESTED
V.

Vultur harpyia, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 121. N° 2.
L'Aigle huppé du Bresil, *Bris. orn.* i. p. 446.
Urutaurana, *Raii Syn.* p. 7. *Yzquauhtli*, p. 161.
Oronoko Eagle, *Brown's Jam.* p. 471.
Crested Eagle, *Will. orn.* p. 63, tab. 4. fig. bad.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS bird is in size somewhat bigger than a Turkey: the bill is black: cere and irides yellow. The head is covered with feathers, and adorned with a crest; which is composed of four feathers: two of these are placed at the top of the head, and are about two inches in length; and two others, which are shorter, on each side: which feathers the

* *Orn. de Salerne*, p. 10.

bird

bird can erect at will. The hind part of the neck is fulvous: the upper parts of the body, for the most part, black; beneath, white. Tail barred with brown and black, alternate: vent and thighs barred white and black; edges of the tail-feathers whitish: legs covered with white feathers, and spotted, or rather barred, with black. *Linnæus* says, that the legs and claws are both naked, and that they are of a yellow colour; and thinks it much allied to the *Falcon* genus, since the head is destitute of feathers in no part.

This bird inhabits *Mexico*, *Braſil*, and other parts of *South America*. It is said to be able to cleave a man's ſkull afunder, with one ſtroke of the bill.

PLACE.

KING
V-

Vultur papa, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 122. N° 3.
 Le Roi des Vautours, *Bris. orn.* i. p. 470. t. 36. N° 11.
 ———— *Buf. oif.* i. p. 169. t. 6.
 ———— *Pl. enlum.* N° 428.
 Cozcaquauhtli, *Raii Syn.* p. 161.
 The Vulture, *Albin.* 2. t. 4.
 King of the Vultures, *Edw. orn.* t. 2.
Br. Mus. *Lev. Mus.* *

THIS species is about the size of an hen Turkey. The bill is red at the end; the middle black: the cere is orange-coloured, which is continued on the upper part, so as to form a

DESCRIPTION.

* By this is meant, the Museum of Sir *Aſton Lever*, at *Leicester House*; well known to abound in the various productions of nature and art: in which the inquisitive mind cannot fail of receiving the utmost satisfaction in every department.

V U L T U R E.

PLACE.

carunculated dentated skin or flap, which hangs over one or the other side of the bill indifferently, as the bird turns it's head. The space round the eyes is of a saffron-colour; the iris of the eye whitish. The crown of the head, and the neck, are bare of feathers; the whole of which it can draw into a large ruff of loose ash-coloured feathers, which are placed on the shoulders. A fillet of blackish down encompasses the head, arising from the hindhead. At the corner of the bill, between that and the eyes, is a purple brown spot. The upper parts of the body are of a reddish buff-colour; under parts white, with a tinge of yellow: quills greenish black: tail black: craw pendulous and orange-coloured: the legs are dirty white: claws black. — This bird is a native of *South America* and the *West Indies*: it lives on carrion, and feeds also on rats, lizards, snakes, and excrement of all kinds; and in course is of a disagreeable odour, from the nature of the food it lives on.

4.
ARABIAN
V.

Vultur monachus, *Linn. Syst. i. p. 122. N° 4.*
Le Vautour d'Arabie, *Bris. orn. app. p. 29.*
Crested black Vulture, *Edw. orn. t. 290.*

DESCRIPTION.

ACCORDING to *Edwards*, the size exceeds that of a common eagle, by one third. The bill is blueish at the base; at the end black: the cere is blue: irides hazel. The head and neck are covered with downy ash-coloured feathers. The crown of the head is gibbous, and elevated into a large knob. The orbits are white. On the shoulders is placed an ash-coloured ruff of loose feathers, into which it can draw it's head during sleep. The colour of the body is dusky brown, nearly black, above; beneath, the

V U L T U R E.

6

the same, but paler: lesser wing coverts tipped with white: tail the colour of the body: thigh-feathers so loose and long, as nearly to cover the legs. The legs themselves are of a blueish colour: claws black.—This bird was shewn alive in *London*, in the year 1757, and said by the keeper to have come from *Arabia*.

Vultur aura, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 122.

Le Vautour du bresil, *Bris. orn.* i. p. 468. N° 10.

+ 5.
CARRION
V.

Buff. oif. i. p. 175.

Pl. enl. N° 187.

Vultur brasiliensis, *Raii Syn.* p. 10. *Carrion Crow*, p. 180.

Urubu, *Tzopilotl*, or *Aura*. *Will. orn.* p. 68.

Carrion Crow, *Sloan. Jam.* ii. p. 294. t. 254.

Gallinazo, *Ulloa's Voy.* v. i. p. 60. 201.

Turkey Buzzard, *Cateſb. Car.* i. t. 6.

Carrion Vulture, *Am. Zool.**. N°

Br. Mus. Lev. Mus.

TH E size of this species is about that of a Turkey, though it varies in size in different parts. The bill is white; the end black: irides blueish saffron-colour. The head, and part of the neck, are bare of feathers, and of a red, or rather rufous colour. The sides of the head warted, not unlike that of a Turkey. The

DESCRIPTION:

* I here refer to the *Zoology of North America*, and that of the *northern Aſtatic and European regions*; at this time near completed, by *Thomas Pennant*, Esq.

As the running number is not yet fixed, I am obliged, in my references, to leave a blank N°; which the reader may, on publication of the work, readily fill up with his pen.

C

whole

V U L T U R E.

whole plumage is brown black, with a purple and green gloss in different reflections; but in some birds, especially young ones, greatly verging to dirty brown. The feathers of the quills and tail, blacker than the rest of the body. The legs are flesh-colour; the claws black.

PLACE.

This bird is very common in the *West Indies*, and both *North* and *South America*. It feeds on dead carcases, snakes, &c. like most of this genus; which makes the smell of it very offensive.

MANNERS.

In general, very tame in its wild state; but particularly so, when trained up from being young. This I experienced in two birds sent me from *Jamaica*. They were suffered to run wild about the garden, and were alert and brisk during the summer months: but impatient of the least cold; for a rainy day, with the slightest degree of cold, obliged them to creep for shelter. — I am told, that in the *West Indies* they roost together of nights, in vast numbers, like Rooks in this country. They are reckoned a most useful animal in the places where they resort; which secures their safety, added to a penalty for killing one, which is in force in *Jamaica*, and, I believe, other islands of the *West Indies*. — I have been informed, that the one inhabiting *North America* exceeds in size that of the *West Indies*, by nearly one third.

V U L T U R E.

11

- Vultur barbatus, *Lin. Syst. i. p. 123.*
 Le Vautour barbu, *Bris. orn. app. p. 26.*
 Vultur boeticus, *Raii syn. p. 10.*
 Chesnut Vulture, *Will. orn. p. 66.*
 Bearded Vulture, *Edw. orn. t. 106.*

6.
BEARDED
 V.

SIZE of an Eagle; extent of wing, according to *Edwards*, seven feet and half; from bill to claws two feet eight inches. The bill is of a purplish flesh-colour, deepest at the base, and hooked at the point only: under the lower mandible is a tuft of black feathers hanging down like a beard: the inside of the mouth is blue: the eye-lids are red, and the irides of a bright yellow: the head for the most part is covered with white down; the forehead, the cheeks, and round the eyes, black, which narrowing into a fillet behind each eye, meet behind at the crown, encircling the head: from the angles of the mouth it is again black, passing a little way downwards on each side, like whiskers: the neck is covered with narrow, long feathers, pointed at the end, and of a whitish colour: the body is blackish brown above, the edges of the feathers palest; the under parts are white, with a tinge of brown: the legs are covered with downy white feathers: the toes are lead-colour, and the claws brown.

This species inhabits *Africa*: the specimen from which *Edwards* drew his bird came from *Santa Cruz* in *Barbary*.

PLACE:

C 2

Vultur

7.
ALPINE
V.

Vultur percnopterus, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 123.

Le Percnoptere, *Buf. ois.* i. p. 149.

————— *Pl. enl.* 426.

Le Vautour des Alpes, *Bris. orn.* i. p. 464. N° 8.

Percnopteros seu Gypaetos, *Raii. syn.* p. 8.

Vulterine Eagle of Aldrovand, *Will. orn.* p. 64, t. 4.

Lev. Mus.

DESCRIPTION.

THE male, according to *Linnæus*, is wholly white; the quills black, with hoary edges, except the two outer ones, which are wholly black. The female is all over brown, with four of the outer quills black. The bills in both black: cere yellow: nostrils perpetually dripping moisture. The feet naked.

MANNERS.

They are said to fly in large troops, and are very useful in destroying mice, which are numberless in *Palestine*. To this we may add the size, which *Brisson* says rather exceeds that of a common Eagle, and indeed we may say much larger, as *M. Fortis** furnishes a note to that purport.

* After saying, he measured one himself, which was above twelve feet from tip to tip of the wing, he adds, "The extraordinary bulk of the Vultures of those parts is not to be wondered at, nor the truth of this fact called in question. The Vultures of the *Swiss* mountains are of the same race, and not only carry off kids, lambs, wild goats, and children, but will also attack grown up men. The species is called *Vautour des Alpes*, and it is particularly described by old *Conrad Gesner*, though unaccountably neglected by most other ornithologists. A well-stuffed specimen of this noble bird may be seen in the curious collection of the Reverend Mr. *Sprungli*, near *Bern* in *Switzerland*." Travels into *Dalmatia*, p. 245.

Vautour à tête blanche, *Bris. orn.* i. p. 466. N° 9.

Le petit Vautour, *Buf. ois.* i. p. 164.

Vautour de Norwege, *Pl. ent.* 449.

Vultur albus, *Raii. Syn.* p. 10.

White Vulture, *Will. orn.* p. 67, N° 6.

Cinereous Vulture, *Ditto*, p. 66, N° 1.

7.

VAR. A.

ASH-COLOURED
V.

BRISSON describes this bird as having a blueish bill, the tip black: the iris of a dull red: and that it is the size of a large Cock: the body fuliginous, spotted with chestnut: head and neck white, with brown lines: quills half white half dusky: base of the tail white, the end brown with a whitish tip: legs covered with dull yellow feathers.

DESCRIPTION.

Buffon thinks this Vulture to be the same with a Vulture which he received from *Norway*, above quoted. This variety had the head and neck bare of feathers, and of a reddish colour; the body almost entirely white, except the quills, which were black. In the *Planches Enluminées*, the bill is coloured yellow, with a black tip; the legs white; claws black.

Vautour d'Egypte, *Bris. orn.* i. p. 457. N° 3.

Sacre d'Egypte, *Buf. i.* p. 167.

Sacre Egyptien, *Belon Hist. d'Ois.* p. 110. t. in. 111.

7.

VAR. B.

EGYPTIAN.
V.

THIS is said to be of a rufous ash-colour, spotted with brown; and is about the size of a kite: has a bill between that of a Raven and a bird of prey, with the legs and gait of a raven. It is common about the pyramids of *Egypt*, where it is found in large

DESCRIPTION.

MANNERS.

large troops. It lives on carrion, and is, with the *Ibis*, in great esteem for destroying snakes and reptiles, which are common in *Egypt*; which circumstance has caused it frequently to be engraved on obelisks. About *Grand Cairo* it is called *Ach-bobba**.

M. Buffon says, this bird is not sufficiently known, and is likely to prove the same with N° 5. But *Linnæus* having set it down, as well as the former, as varieties of his *Percnopterus*, has determined us to follow his example till better informed.

8.
CINEREOUS
V.

Le Vautour, *Bris. orn.* i. p. 453. N° 1.

Le Vautour, ou grand Vautour, *Buf. ois.* i. p. 158, t. 5.
— *Pl. enlum.* 425.

Vultur cinereus, *Raii Syn.* p. 9, N° 1.

Cinereous, or Ash-coloured Vulture, *Will. orn.* p. 66, N° 1.

DESCRIPTION.

BRISSON describes this bird in the following manner:—The size is that of an Eagle, or rather bigger: length three feet six inches, breadth seven feet nine inches. The head and upper part of the neck are covered with brown down: beneath the throat hangs a kind of beard, composed of very narrow feathers like hairs: the rest of the body is covered with brown feathers: the quills and tail are of the same colour, but somewhat inclining to ash: legs covered with feathers quite to the toes, which are yellow; the claws black. This species is an inhabitant of *Europe*: frequents high mountains, and lives principally on dead carcases.

* See *Shaw's Travels*, vol. ii. pp. 9, 92.

Le Vautour brun, *Bris. orn.* i. p. 455. N° 2.
 Le Vautour de Malte, *Bris. ois.* i. p. 161.

Pl. enl. 427.

^{9:}
MALTESE
V.

THIS bird is in bulk between a Pheasant and Peacock; is two feet and an half in length, and the wing, when closed, reaches to two thirds the length of the tail.—The bill is black: head covered with brown down: neck covered with narrow feathers. The whole bird is of a general brown colour, but the quills are darkest; the primaries are white at the tips, and spotted with brown: tail grey brown: legs naked, yellowish: claws dusky. This bird inhabits many parts of *Europe*, chiefly the island of *Malta**.

DESCRIPTION.

* In the isle of *Candia* also, as well as in all the islands of the *Mediterranean*-Archipelago, Vultures are very common; the skins of which are nearly as thick as a calf's hide. The natives of these places, as well as in *Egypt* and *Arabia*, make great use of such skins, properly prepared, by way of furrs. The furriers of those parts have a way of extracting the feathers without disturbing the down; which, after going through proper operations, become valuable, and sell very dear.

The use that is made of these is to wear them on the breast and stomach, as they are supposed to promote digestion.

The Vultures of the isle of *Cyprus* are of the size of a Swan, feathered on the back and wings like an Eagle, and the neck covered with down as soft as the finest furr.

These birds live only on carrion, and when they meet with a proper opportunity, are said to fill themselves so full, as not to want food again for fifteen days. Having thus done, they become unable to raise themselves from the ground for flight; at which time they are easily killed, sometimes being hunted down with dogs, at other times dispatched with clubs, or other weapons, by the inhabitants. *Descr. de l'Archipel. Dapper*, p. 50.

10.
BLACK
V.

Le Vautour noir, *Bris. orn.* i. p. 457. N° 4.

Le Vautour, *Pl. enl.* 425?

Vultur niger, *Raii. Syn.* p. 9, N° 2.

Black Vulture, *Will. orn.* p. 66, Chap. v. N° 2.

Swarthy Vulture, *Charl. ex.* p. 71, N° 4.

DESCRIPTION. THIS species is wholly black, except the wings and tail, which are brown: the legs are covered with feathers to the toes. It exceeds every way the Golden Vulture in size, and is found frequently in *Egypt*.

M. Buffon says *, that it is a mere variety of the *Cinereous Vulture*, N° 8; to which I can say nothing: but must remark, once for all, that it will be frequently found impossible so to reconcile the various sentiments of authors, as to place them all upon one just basis. We shall therefore be obliged, not only in this, but in many other instances throughout this work, to leave things as they are found, letting every reader adhere to the opinion he shall best approve of, rather than obtrude one of our own, except upon very solid grounds, and for which good reasons will be given.

* *Ois.* vol. i. p. 163.

V U L T U R E.

17

Le Vautour sauve, *Bris. orn.* i. p. 462. N° 7.Le Griffon, *Buf. ois.* i. p. 151.Vultur fulvus, bœtico congener *Bel.*—*Raii. Syn.* p. 10. N° 7.Fulvous Vulture, *Will. orn.* p. 67. N° 7.Vulture, *Albin.* iii. p. 1. t. 1.11.
FULVOUS.
V.

THIS bird exceeds the Eagle in size, being, according to *Briffon*, three feet six inches in length, and eight feet in breadth. The bill in colour is blue grey, with the tip black: the head, neck, and ruff, white: parts above rufous-grey, with some mixture of white in the wing-coverts: quills and tail black: middle of the breast bare of feathers, and covered with a downy matter, or rather hair, which is of the colour of the back: the under parts are white, mixed with rufous-grey: legs ash-coloured, covered with white down: claws black.

M. de Buffon doubts whether this is not a variety of the Golden Vulture; and *Ray*, from the name he applies to it, seems of the same opinion.

DESCRIPTION.

Le Vautour hupé, *Bris. orn.* i. p. 460. N° 6.Le Vautour a Aigrettes, *Buf. ois.* i. p. 159.Vultur leporarius *Gesneri*, *Raii Syn.* p. 10. N° 4.Hare Vulture, *Will. orn.* p. 67. N° 4.12.
HARE
V.

THIS is rather less than the Golden Vulture, or next species, and is all over of a shining reddish black; the breast much inclining to a fulvous colour. The bill is black: the legs yellow: claws dusky, or black.

DESCRIPTION.

D

While

MANNERS.

While this bird is at rest, either sitting or standing, it erects a crest, appearing as if it was horned, which does not appear while it is flying. It flies very swift, and runs fast, preying both on living as well as dead animals, also fish; catching the first not only in flight, but by often fairly running them down.

^{13.}
GOLDEN
V.

Le Vautour doré, *Bris. orn.* i. p. 458. N° 5.
Vultur fulvus *Gesneri*, *Raii Syn.* p. 10. N° 5.
Vultur boeticus, *Raii Syn.* p. 10. N° 3.
Golden Vulture, *Will. orn.* p. 67. N° 5. t. 4.

DESCRIPTION.

BIgger than the *Golden Eagle*. Length four feet eight inches.

The head and hind part of the neck are rufous white: the body is black above; and rufous beneath: quills and tail brown: the shafts of the feathers, on the upper parts, are white: legs covered to the toes with pale rufous feathers: the toes themselves brown: claws horn-colour.

M. de Buffon says, that it appears clear to him, that this and N° 11 are varieties of each other.

^{14.}
ANGOLA
V.

Angola Vulture, *Penn. Tour in Wales*, p. 228. t. 19.
Lev. Mus.

DESCRIPTION.

TH E size of this species is about half as big again as a kite:

The bill is whitish, long, and but little hooked: cere blueish: orbits flesh-coloured and naked: irides straw-coloured: head and neck clothed with feathers: craw pendulous: head, neck, back, breast, belly, and lesser wing coverts, of a pure white:



pl. 1.

p. 19



white : greater wing coverts, and primaries, black ; the last tipped with white : lower part of the tail black ; the end white : legs dirty white, and scaly.

Mr. Pennant described this from the fine collection of birds at *Bryn y pys*, the seat of *Richard Parry Price, Esq.* There were two of them which came from *Angola*. They were, says he, "very restless and querulous, and more active than is usual with this sluggish race."

These are now finely preserved in the LEVERIAN MUSEUM.

Tawny Vulture, - *Brown's Illust.* p. 2. t. 1.

THE bill is dusky, short, and thick : cere large, and beset with bristles : space between the bill and eyes naked ; rest of the head covered with feathers : the chin bearded with a tuft of long slender feathers : head, neck, back, breast, belly, and thighs, of a pale tawny-colour : coverts of the wings mixed with brown : tail dirty white, barred with brown : legs slender, blueish : claws long, slightly bent. Length of the bird two feet four inches. Inhabits *Falkland Islands*. — Described from a specimen in the *Royal Society's Museum*.

^{15.}
TAWNY
V.

DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

LENGTH two feet six inches. The bill is stout and thick, being mostly crooked at the end, like other Vultures ; the base is lead-colour, the end black : the eyes are of a very dark brown ; the upper eye-lid beset with hairs like eye-lashes : the head and neck are bare of feathers, being covered only with a

^{16.}
BENGAL
V.

N. S.
PLATE I.
DESCRIPTION.

V U L T U R E.

down of a deep brown colour; but the fore part of it, from the chin to the breast, is quite bare; of a dirty light brown, and somewhat wrinkled: lower part of the neck, all round, is thinly set with narrow feathers, like a ruff: the body above, is of a deep black brown: the wing coverts have pale shafts; the quills very dark, almost black; beneath, the colour is paler than on the upper parts: the shaft of each feather white, or very pale buff-colour: thighs the same: the crop hangs over the breast, as in many of the Vulture genus: the legs are strong, much warty, and of a deep brown colour: claws black.

PLACE.

The specimen from which the above description was taken, is now alive in the Tower. The keeper informed me, that it came from Bengal.

17.
SECRETARY
V.

PLATE II.

Messager du Cap de bonne Esperance, Pl. enl. 721.
Sagittarius, Voismaer monog. tab. 8.
Secretaire, Son. Voy. p. 87. t. 50.
Falco serpentarius, J. F. Miller. t. 28.
Secretary, or Sagittarius, Phil. Trans. vol. lxi. p. 175.
Lev. Mus.

THIS is a most singular species, being particularly remarkable from the great length of its legs; which, at first sight, would induce one to think it belonged to waders: but the characters of the *Vulture* are so strongly marked throughout, as to leave no doubt to which class it belongs.

DESCRIPTION.

The bird, when standing erect, is full three feet from the top of the head to the ground. The bill is black, sharp, and crooked,

12.

P. 20.



The Secretary N^o 17.

L



crooked, like that of an Eagle: cere white: round the eyes bare of feathers, and of a deep yellow or orange-colour: the irides pale grey: the upper eye-lid beset with strong bristles, like eye-lashes: the head, neck, breast, and upper parts of the body, are of a blueish ash-colour: bastard wing, prime quills, vent, and thighs, black; in the last, the feathers have white tips: tail rounded, brownish ash; the end, for above an inch, black; the tip white: the two middle feathers the same in colour as the others, but more than as long again as any of them: the legs are very long, stouter than those of a Heron, and of a brown colour: claws shortish, but crooked, not very sharp, and of a black colour: from the hind head springs a number of long feathers, which hang loose behind, like a pendent crest: these feathers arise by pairs, and are longer as they are lower down on the neck: this crest the bird can erect or depress at pleasure: it is of a dark colour, almost black: the webs are equal on both sides, and rather curled; and the feathers, when erected, somewhat incline towards the neck.

This singular species inhabits the internal parts of *Africa*, and is frequently seen at the *Cape of Good Hope*. It is also met with in the *Philippine Islands* *.

The description I have given above, was taken from three which were alike, which I saw in *England* alive, some years since; two of which are now in the *Leverian Museum*. From confinement, they had lost their two long tail-feathers; but this want was kindly supplied by some accurate drawings, which Mr. *Banks* favoured me with, taken from the life, at the *Cape*. These

* See, Voy. p. 88.

were

V U L T U R E.

were in the body of the same colour with my description, but had the tail-feathers black throughout, with pale whitish tips.

That figured in the *Planches Enluminées* is brown above, white beneath: the breast yellowish: tail wholly black throughout. The toes are faulty, being near three times the length of nature.

Mr. Sonnerat says, that the bird is naked above the knees; and that the two outer tail-feathers are the long ones, which, he says, are as long as the whole body. In this he is not far amiss; but in the two first assertions, I am clear, he has been misinformed.

In Miller's plate of this bird, I observe the tail to be crossed with numerous alternate bars of black and white, and the crest tipped with white*. I think it necessary to be thus prolix on the colours, to shew how much it varies, either by age, sex, or in different specimens, naturally.

MANNERS:

As to the manners of this bird, it is on all hands allowed, that it principally feeds on rats, lizards, snakes, and the like; and that it will become familiar: whence Sonnerat is of opinion that it might be made useful in some of our colonies, if encouraged, towards the destruction of those pests. They call it at the *Cape of Good Hope*, *Slangeater*, i. e. *Snake-eater*. A great peculiarity belongs to it, I believe observed in no other; which is, the faculty of striking forwards with its legs, never backwards. This circumstance I have observed myself.—Dr. Solander informs me, that he has seen one of these birds take up a snake, small tortoise, or such like, in its claws; when, dashing it from thence against the ground with great violence, if the victim was not killed at first, it

* He has omitted the bare space round the eyes; which gives it more the appearance of a Falcon than a Vulture: which last genus it certainly belongs to.

repeated

repeated the operation till that end was answered ; after which it ate it up quietly.

Dr. J. R. Forster mentioned a further circumstance, which he says was supposed to be peculiar to this bird ; that should it by any accident break the leg, the bone would never unite again.—The fact I can by no means call in question ; but it being peculiar to this species, should be well considered ; at least till we know whether an union of the bone will take place again in the *Flamingo*, *long-legged Plover*, *Avocetta*, and such kind of birds, which are liable to the same accident.

F A L C O N.

GENUS II. FALCON.

- | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------|
| N° 1. Crowned Eagle. | N° 25. Æquinoctial E. |
| 2. Black E. | 26. Osprey. |
| 3. Bald E. | A. Carolina O. |
| 4. Sea E. | B. Cayenne O. |
| 5. Golden E. | 27. Mansfeny |
| 6. Ringtail E. | 28. Buzzard. |
| | 29. Greater Buzzard. |
| | A. Spotted B. |
| 7. Fierce E. | 30. Cream-coloured B. |
| 8. Cinereous E. | 31. American B. |
| 9. Plaintive E. | 32. Harpy. |
| 10. Black-cheeked E. | 33. Honey B. |
| 11. Chinefe E. | 34. Moor B. |
| 12. White E. | A. Bay Falcon. |
| 13. Louisiana White E. | B. White-rumped Bay F. |
| 14. Rough-footed E. | 35. Ash-coloured B. |
| 15. Lesser White-tailed E. | 36. Barred-breasted B. |
| 16. Spotted E. | 37. Collared F. |
| 17. Jean le blanc. | 38. New Zealand F. |
| 18. New Holland White E. | 39. Goshawk. |
| 19. Statenland E. | 40. Cayenne F. |
| 20. Brasiliian E. | 41. Long-tailed F. |
| 21. Pondicherry E. | 42. Swallow-tailed F. |
| 22. Black-backed E. | 43. Kite. |
| 23. White-crowned E. | 44. Black K. |
| 24. Russian E. | 45. Austrian |

F A L C O N.

25

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| N° 45. Austrian K. | A. American S. |
| 46. Russian K. | N° 60. Newfoundland F. |
| 47. Brasilian K. | 61. Starry F. |
| 48. Gentil F. | 62. Northern F. |
| 49. Common F. | 63. Crested Indian F. |
| A. Yearling F. | 64. Caracca F. |
| B. Haggard F. | 65. Black and White F. |
| C. White-headed F. | 66. Ceylonese crested F. |
| D. White F. | 67. Grey F. |
| E. Black F. | 68. Brown Jerfalcon. |
| F. Spotted-winged F. | 69. White Jerf. |
| G. Brown F. | A. Iceland Jerf. |
| H. Red F. | 70. Surinam Falcon. |
| I. Red Indian F. | 71. Laughing F. |
| K. Italian F. | 72. Brown Lanner. |
| L. Arctic F. | 73. White L. |
| 50. Iceland F. | 74. Hen Harrier. |
| A. White Iceland F. | 75. Ringtail. |
| B. Spotted Iceland F. | A. Marsh Hawk. |
| 51. Barbary F. | 76. Hudson's Bay Ringtail. |
| 52. Peregrine F. | A. Cayenne R. |
| A. Tartarian F. | 77. Stone F. |
| 53. Spotted F. | 78. Mountain F. |
| 54. Rough-legged F. | A. Ash-col. Mountain F. |
| 55. Booted F. | 79. Kestrel. |
| 56. Rough-footed F. | A. Lark Hawk. |
| 57. Placentia F. | B. Grey Kestrel. |
| 58. Saint John's F. | 80. Fishing F. |
| 59. Sacre. | 81. Brown H. |

F A L C O N.

Nº 82. Red-throated F.	Nº 91. Orange-breasted H.
83. Speckled B.	92. Spotted-tailed H.
84. American Brown H.	93. Merlin.
85. Sparrowhawk.	A. New York M.
A. Spotted Sp.	B. Caribbee M.
B. White Sp.	C. Falconers M.
86. Pigeon H.	94. Little F.
87. Guiana F.	95. Saint Domingo F.
88. Ingrian F.	96. Minute F.
89. Great-billed F.	97. Bengal F.
90. Hobby.	98. Siberian F.

THE bill is hooked, and furnished with a waxy skin at the base,
called the cere.

The head and neck thickly beset with feathers.

The tongue bifid at the end.

This is the *Linnæan* definition. Mr. *Pennant** adds :

Nostrils small, oval, placed in the cere.

Legs and feet scaly; middle toe connected to the outmost,
as far as the first joint, by a strong membrane.

Claws large, much hooked, and very sharp; that of the outer
toe the least.

The female larger and stronger than the male.

This genus of birds is so well known, that scarcely any one
is at a loss where to place any species he shall see. The only
mistake that can happen, is in confounding it with the first
genus, for the reasons therein mentioned. The chief character-
istics are the bill and claws; being both of them very hooked and

* *Genera of Birds*, 1773, p. 25.

sharp.

sharp. The luxury of these, for the most part, is to kill their own prey, and eat it while fresh.—Both this and the *Vulture* will often take in as much food as will last for many days without a fresh supply; and nature has likewise enabled it to bear a very long abstinence in turn.—Their food is not always flesh; many of the species eat fish, and others are content with snakes and reptiles, as will be noted in it's place.—They are apt to vary much in the plumage, according to age; which has been the occasion of enumerating more species than really exist.—It is observed, that every climate is furnished with them, not being confined, like the *Vulture*, to the warmer regions,—I cannot find that the Falcon tribe ever unites into companies: and, except in breeding-time, seldom two are seen together. The method taken in arranging these, will be chiefly according to their sizes*, beginning at the largest, and ending with the least; as *Linnæus*'s method of separating them from each other by the colour of the *cere*, must frequently deceive, being known to vary in birds of the same species.

Falco coronatus, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 124. N° 1.

L'Aigle hupé d'Afrique, *Bris. orn.* i. p. 448. N° 14.

Crowned Eagle, *Edw.* iii. t. 224.

I.
CROWNED
EAGLE.

THIS bird is one third less in size than the large Eagles. The bill and cere are ferruginous: the irides orange red: fore part of the head, and round the eyes, whitish: parts above

DESCRIPTION.

* Not to a nicety in respect to their gradation by length.

F A L C O N.

brown, each feather edged with pale brown: beneath the body is white, with round black spots: breast rufous: the fides fasciated with black: tail above deep grey, transversely banded with black: toes bright orange: claws black.

The feathers on the top of the head are long enough to form a crest, which may be erected or depressed at will.

Buffon * says that this bird, and the *Crested Vulture*, N° 2, vary so little, as to induce him to believe them the same, differing only from climate.

2.
BLACK
E.

Falco melanæetus, *Linn. Syst.* i. p. 124. N° 2.
L'Aigle noir, *Bris. orn.* i. p. 434. N° 8.
L'Aigle commun, *Buf. ois.* i. p. 86.
 ————— *Pl. enl.* 409.
Melanaëtos, *Raii Syn.* p. 7, N° 4.
Schwartzner-braune Adler, *Frisch.* t. 69:
Black Eagle, *Will. orn.* p. 61, sect. 3, t. 2.
 ————— *Albin.* ii. p. 2.

DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH two feet ten inches. Bill horn-colour, with a tinge of blue: cere reddish: irides hazel: general colour blackish: the head and upper part of the neck mixed with rufous: lower half of the tail white, with blackish spots, the end half blackish: legs covered with dirty white feathers: toes yellow: claws black.

Inhabits *Europe*.

* *Hist des Ois.* i. p. 137, N° 2.

Falco

Falco leucocephalus, Lin. <i>Syß.</i> i. p. 124. N° 3.	
L'Aigle a tête blanche, <i>Bris. orn.</i> i. p. 422. N° 2.	+ BALD E. ^{3.}
Le Pygargue, <i>Buf. ois.</i> i. p. 99.	
----- <i>Pl. enl.</i> 411.	
Bald Eagle, <i>Cates. Car.</i> i. t. L.	
----- <i>Am. Zool.</i> N°	
Lev. Mus.	

LENGTH three feet three inches; weight nine pounds. The bill and cere are yellow: the irides white: the head, * neck, and tail are white; the rest of the body dark brown: upper part of the shins covered with brown feathers, as the rest of the body; the lower half and toes are yellow: claws black.

Inhabits *Europe*; but more common in *North America*, preying on both flesh and fish; the latter it does not procure for itself, but, sitting in a convenient spot, watches the diving of the *Osprey* into the water after a fish, which the moment it has seized, the *Bald Eagle* follows close after, when the *Osprey* is glad to escape by dropping the fish from his bill; and such is the dexterity of the former, that it often seizes the unmerited prey before it can fall to the ground. *Catesby* says, the male and female are much alike.

DESCRIPTION.**MANNERS.**

* It does not get the white head and neck till the second year.

4.
+ SEA
E.

- Falco Offifragus, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 124. N° 4.
 Le grand Aigle de Mer, *Bris. orn.* i. p. 437. N° 9.
 L'Orfraie, *Buf. oif.* i. p. 112, t. 3.
 Le grand Aigle de Mer, *Pl. enl.* 112, the male.
 Orfraie ou Offifrage, *Pl. enl.* 415, the female.
 Haliætus seu Offifraga, *Raii Syn.* p. 7, N° 3.
 Sea Eagle, or Osprey, *Will. orn.* p. 59, t. 1.
 —————— *Br. Zool.* i. p. 167, t. 17.
 —————— *Am. Zool.* N°
*Br. Mus.** *Lev. Mus.*

DESCRIPTION.

THIS species is a trifle less in size than the Golden Eagle: the length is three feet four inches and a half. The bill is of a blueish horn-colour: cere luteous: under the chin the hairs almost as narrow as bristles: the upper parts are covered with ferruginous brown, the margins of the feathers darkest: belly whitish, spotted with ferruginous: the insides and tips of the tail feathers are of a deep brown; the outsides of some are ferruginous, of others blotched with white: legs yellow, feathered a little below the knees with ferruginous feathers: claws deep black, very large, and remarkably hooked.

Linneus says, that the interior webs of the tail feathers, and the shaft, are white; and that the *female* is of a dull ferruginous colour.

* The author means here to signify the *British Museum*, which has been the repository for every curious matter for several years past, and among the rest, not ill stored with specimens in ornithology; an account of which will be noticed in this manner throughout this work.

Inhabits *Europe*: not unlike the *Golden Eagle*; but the last is feathered to the toes. It lives chiefly on fish, but is not indebted to any other help than it's own, in order to procure them, as is the case in the last species. It is frequent likewise in *North America*; and was also met with in *Botany Island* by *Captain Cooke*.

Falco chrysaetos, *Linn. syst.* i. p. 125. N° 5.

5.
GOLDEN.
E.

Scop. Ann. i. p. 13.

L'Aigle doré, *Bris. orn.* i. p. 431. N° 7.

Le grand Aigle, *Buf. ois.* i. p. 76.

Pl. enl. 410.

Chrysaetos, *Raii syn.* p. 6, N° 1.

Golden Eagle, *Will. orn.* p. 58, t. 1.—*Albin.* ii. t. 1.

Br. Zool. i. p. 161, t. 16.

Lev. Mus.

THIS is a large species, weighing twelve pounds; the length is three feet, breadth seven feet four inches. The bill is deep blue: cere yellow: irides hazel: head and neck of a deep brown, bordered with tawny: hind head of a bright rust-colour: the whole body dark brown: quill feathers chocolate, with white shafts: tail deep brown, blotched with obscure ash: legs yellow, and feathered quite to the toes, which are very scaly, and the claws remarkably large, the middle one being two inches in length..

DESCRIPTIONS.

Inhabits *Europe*.

Falco.

6.
RING-TAILED.
E.

Falco Fulvus, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 125. № 6.
L'Aigle commun, *Pl. enlum.* 409.
L'Aigle, *Bris. orn.* i. p. 419. № 1.
Aquila fulva, *Raii syn.* p. 6, № 2.
Golden Eagle, with a white ring about it's tail, *Will. orn.* p. 59.
Black Eagle, *Br. Zool.* i. p. 165.
Ringtail Eagle, *Am. Zool.* №

DESCRIPTION.

BILL blackish horn-colour: cere yellow: irides hazel: general colour brown: head and neck inclining to rufous: tail white for two thirds of its length, the rest blackish: legs feathered to the toes, which are yellow: claws black.

6.
VAR. A.
WHITE-TAILED
E.

Falco fulvus β. *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 125. № 6.
Le Pygargue, *Buf. ois.* i. p. 99.
L'Aigle à tête blanche, *Pl. enl.* 411.
White-tailed Eagle, *Edw.* i. t. 1.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS differs in having almost the whole of the tail white, except just the tip, which is brown. The breast is scattered with triangular spots: the forehead, between the eyes, naked. *M. Brisson* supposes that this, the *Erne*, and the *Bald Eagle*, are only varieties.

Lew. Mus.

LENGTH two feet nine inches. Bill brownish yellow, large, and aquiline: head, neck, breast, belly, thighs, and vent, white: back, wings, and tail, dark brown, except the end of the last, which is white for about three inches: the legs are yellow, and very stout: the claws black.

This bird was brought to *England* in one of the last circumnavigating ships, and is now in the *Leverian Museum*. Its native place unknown.

^{7 a.}
WHITE-
BELLIED E.
N. S.
DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH one foot eleven inches. The bill is rather small for the size of the bird, blue at the base, and blackish at the tip: the under part of the lower mandible yellowish: the cere dusky: forehead nearly of a buff-colour: the upper parts of the head and body brown, each feather marked with ferruginous just at the tip: across the hind-head there is a mixture of pale cream-colour, and lower down the feathers are much blotched with the same: the sides of the head, beneath the eye, palish, streaked with brown: from the chin springs a crescent of black, placed much like that in the *Hobby*: the chin is white, streaked with fine lines of black: the fore part of the neck and breast brown, each feather margined with yellowish white: belly the same, but darker; the shafts of a deep brown: the quills are dark, and on the inner web of each are several oval ferruginous spots, placed transversely; the tips of all of them tipped with the same, except the four or five outer ones, which are plain: the wings, when closed, reach rather beyond the middle of the tail, which is eight inches long, of a deep brown; all the feathers are spotted on each side of the webs with ferruginous, except the two outer feathers, which are plain on the outer web: the legs are yellow: the claws pretty large, hooked, and black.

A good specimen of this is now in the possession of Mr. Banks, from which the above description is taken.

^{7 b.}
JAPONESE
H.
N. S.
DESCRIPTION.

* E

L E N G T H

^{7 c.}
ORIENTAL
H.
N. S.
DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH seventeen inches. The bill pretty large, hooked, and black; the under mandible yellow at the base: the upper part of the body, in general, of a very dark brown, but darkest on the head: over the eye is a ferruginous streak: the under part of the body ferruginous brown, with a black streak down the middle of each feather, which is besides marked with some spots of pale ferruginous: thighs and vent much the same, but the last banded with brown: the quills are dark brown, the inner webs marked with oval spots of white, placed transversely; besides which, there is an obscure dusky-white spot on all, except the three first: the under wing-coverts are ferruginous, spotted with white: the tail eight inches long; all the feathers marked with obscure dirty-white spots, from the base to within an inch and a half of the end, which is dusky: the legs are pale lead-colour: claws black.

PLACE.

This is also in the possession of Mr. Banks. Both of them flew on board a ship, near the coast of Japan.

^{7 d.}
JAVAN
H.
N. S.
DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH seventeen inches. Bill yellow at the base, and black at the tip: the cere yellow: forehead white: upper parts of the body reddish-brown, inclining most to red on the wing-coverts; the shafts of which are darkest: the under wing-coverts of a dirty reddish-white, undulated with ferruginous: quills dark brown on the outer, and deep ferruginous on the inner webs, which are transversely barred with black; the ends nearly black: nape of the neck blotched with white, as in the Sparrow Hawk: the tail-coverts are tipped with white: the tail brown, even at the end, and banded with black; the bands five in number: the wings reach to near the end of the tail: the throat and breast like the upper parts, but paler; the margins of the feathers very pale: the belly ferruginous brown, barred with white: thighs the same, but paler: vent white: legs yellow and stout: claws black.

PLACE.

Supposed to inhabit Java, as the above bird flew on board a ship off that island.

Accipiter ferox, N. C. ac. sc. Petrop. vol. xv. t. 10.. p. 442.

7.
FIERCE
E.
DESCRIPTION.

THIS bird is very little inferior in size to the former. The bill is lead-colour: cere green: irides yellow: eyelids and pupil blue: over the eyes are long, black, stiff hairs: the upper parts are ferruginous brown: the crown and hind head have a little mixture of white: the fore part of the neck is ferruginous, with a mixture of white: the breast and belly white, spotted with chesnut: the quills are black on the upper surface; within brown and white; beneath white; towards the end grey: the wing-coverts are paler than the body, spotted with ferruginous forwards, and white behind: tail brown; the feathers on the posterior side white, fasciated with four bands of deep brown: the rump is whitish: legs white, thick, and rough: claws crooked.

This bird is said to be remarkably fierce; will not touch dead animals; was found frequent near the city of *Astrachan*, in the winter of 1769.

MANNERS.

- *Vultur albiulla, Lin. Syst.* i. p. 123. N° 8.
- *L'Aigle a queue blanche, Bris. orn.* i. p. 427. N° 5.
- *Le grand Pygargue, Buf. ois.* i. p. 99.—*Pl. enl.* 411:
- *Pygargus, Raii. syn.* p. 7. N° 5.
- *Braun-fahle Adler, Frisch.* t. 70.
- *White-tailed Eagle, Will. orn.* p. 61.
- *Cinereous Eagle, Br. Zool.* i. p. 170, t. 18.

8.
CINEREOUS
E.

SIZE of a Turkey: length two feet nine inches. Bill of a pale yellow colour, strait at the base: cere and irides the same: space between the eyes bare, and of a blueish colour: the head and

DESCRIPTION.

and neck pale ash-colour: body and wings cinereous, clouded with brown: quills very dark: tail white: legs feathered a little way below the knees, and of a bright yellow colour: claws black.

PLACE. Inhabits *Europe*, particularly *Scotland* and the *Orknies*. The male is of a darker colour than the female. On Mr. *Pennant's* authority, and just reasons, we here place it with the *Falcons*, as the head and neck are both completely feathered. Indeed the straitness of the bill might lead *Linnæus* to unite it with the *Vultures*; but he is the only one who has thought fit to rank it with that genus.

9.
PLAINTIVE
E.

Falco Plancus, J. F. Miller, tab. 17.
Cook's Voy. vol. ii. p. 184, t. 32.

DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH twenty-five inches. Bill black: cere, and round the eyes, orange: crown of the head black; the feathers longish, forming a crest: the neck, and upper part of the body, the breast, and upper part of the belly, are grey, striated with numerous undulated transverse black lines: between the legs black: vent grey brown, with undulated lines: wings brown; some of the coverts white, barred with brown; the four outer quills black, the inner ones white, with dark bars: tail white, with numerous black bars; the end, for more than an inch, black: legs bright yellow: claws black.

Inhabits *Terra del Fuego*.

Black

pl. 3

P. 35.



Chinese Eagle. N° 11.

2

Black-bellied Falcon, *Forß. Am. Cat.* p. 8.

Black-cheeked Falcon, *Am. Zool.* N°

10.
BLACK-
CHEEKED
E.
DESCRIPTION.

THIS is a large species, being equal to an Eagle in size. The head and neck are of a deep ash-colour: the belly black. For further particulars, as well as manners, consult *Am. Zoology.*

THIS species is of a size little inferior to that of an *Eagle*. The bill is black and hooked: the cere yellow: irides brown: the parts above are of a reddish brown colour: the top of the head pretty dark; the edges of the feathers darkest. Across the middle of the wing is a bar of dark brown, pretty broad, and most part of the quills are of the same colour to the end: the tail of the same colour as the upper part; the base, the middle, and the end of a dark brown: all the under parts, from the chin to the vent, are of a yellowish buff-colour: the legs are yellow, very stout: claws large, hooked, and black.

This is an inhabitant of *India*: the description and drawing of the bird lent me by *Mr. Pennant*: see plate iii. of this work.

In a collection of drawings exhibited in *King-Street, Covent-Garden*, April 28, 1780, I observed a bird which was not very different from the above, perhaps a variety. It was crested, the crest composed of ash-coloured and black feathers intermixed: the bill black: iris of a pale yellow: sides of the head, round the eye, of an ash-colour: back and wings deep chocolate brown;

11.
CHINESE
E.
N. S.
Pl. 3.
DESCRIPTION.

the edges of the feathers yellowish : across the wings, and great part of the quills, the colour darker than in the rest of the wing : tail cinereous ; the base, the middle, and end black, or very dark brown ; the very tip beneath white : the chin and throat of a ferruginous yellow : breast and belly the same, but blotched irregularly with black, or dark brown : the edge of the wing ferruginous and black mixed : legs strong and aquiline : claws large and black.

This bird was drawn as if of a large size ; from what place not mentioned.

^{12.}
WHITE
E.

L'Aigle blanc, *Bris. orn.* i. p. 424. N° 3.
Aquila alba cygnea, *Klein Hist. av.* p. 42. N° 7.
White Eagle, *Charl. nom.* p. 63. N° 9.

DESCRIPTION.

BRISSON describes this bird to be as big as the Golden Eagle, and wholly as white as snow ; and inhabits the *Alps*, and the rocks on the borders of the *Rhine*.

M. *Buffon* is of opinion that all White Eagles are varieties only, and in course this should not have place as a distinct species ; but as the first-mentioned author has thought fit to make it so, I here retain it on his authority.

^{13.}
LOUISIANE
WHITE
E.
[DESCRIPTION.]

White Eagle, *Du Pratz Hist. Louis.* vol. iii. p. 75.
— Amer. Zool. N°

THIS, he says, is smaller than the Eagle of the *Alps*, but more handsome, being nearly white, except the ends of the quills, which are black : it is reckoned a rare bird, and esteemed much.

much by the natives, who purchase the quill-feathers at a dear rate, to make the *symbol of peace**, of which these feathers compose the fan part.

L'Aigle tacheté; *Bris. orn.* i. p. 425. N° 4.

Le petit Aigle, *Buf. ois.* i. p. 91.

Stein Adler, *Frisch.* t. 71.

Rough-footed Eagle, *Charl. ornom.* p. 63. N° 6.

^{14.}
ROUGH-FOOTED
E.

SIZE of a large cock: length two feet seven inches and a half. **D**ESCRIPTION.

Cere yellow: iris the same: general colour of the bird is dull ferruginous; beneath the wings and thighs spotted with white; under tail-coverts white: legs covered to the toes with dull ferruginous feathers, spotted with white: legs yellow: claws black.

This bird inhabits *Europe*, and lives chiefly on *Rats*.

* Mr. Du Pratz tells us in the first volume, that this symbol of peace, called the *Calumet of Peace*, consists of a tube or pipe of a foot and half, or more, in length, covered with the skin of the neck of a beautiful-coloured duck; at one end is fixed a kind of fan, composed of the quill-feathers of the *White Eagle*, in shape about one quarter of a circle; at the end of each feather is a small tuft of hair dyed of a red colour. The other end is naked, in order to smoke at.

15.
SPOTTED
E.

Morphno congener, Raii syn. p. 7. № 7.

Will. orn. p. 63.

Br. Mus.

DESCRIPTION.

THE length of this bird is two feet. The bill is large, hooked, and black: cere yellow: all the parts above are of a deep rusty brown colour: the feathers on the head and neck are very narrow, like those of the Kite, pale at the ends, and for some way down the shafts: the scapular feathers, and wing-coverts, are each marked with an oval whitish spot at the end, which spots become larger as they are lower on the wings; and in the greater coverts they occupy almost the whole breadth of the feather, giving the wings a most beautiful appearance: the feathers on the middle of the back are likewise spotted, but of a pale buff-colour. The greater quills are deep brown, plain, nearly black; secondaries the same, but tipped with dirty white; those nearest the body have the end for near an inch white: the upper tail-coverts dirty white: the tail deep brown, tipped with dirty white: belly and vent dark brown, streaked with dirty pale buff: thighs brown, striped down the shafts from the middle to the end of each feather with white: legs feathered to the toes, which are yellow: claws black.

OBSERVATION.

If I am not mistaken, this bird will prove to be the *Morphno congener* of *Aldrovandus*; which I have ventured to assert at the beginning, and which may be seen by comparing the above with what *Willughby* says of it, adding that the iris is cinereous.

Both *M. Brisson* and *M. de Buffon* join this with the synonyms of the last species; but I believe without reason. Their bird I do not know; but am clear that this has existence, having myself described it from a specimen in good condition now in the BRITISH MUSEUM.

Le petit Aigle a queue blanche, *Bris. orn.* i. p. 429. N° 6.

Le petit Pygargue, *Buf.* i. p. 99.

Braun-fahle Adler, *Frisch.* t. 70.

Pygargus of Aldrovand, *Will. orn.* p. 62.

Erne, *Gesner*, p. 205.—Fawn-killing Eagle, *Charl. onom.* p. 63. N° 4.

Lev. Mus.

16.
LESSER WHITE-TAILED E.

SIZE of a large cock: length two feet two inches. Bill, cere, and irides yellow: parts above, of a dull rust-colour; beneath, ferruginous, mixed with blackish: head and neck ash-coloured, inclining to chesnut: the tips of the feathers blackish: tail white: legs yellow and naked: claws black.

Inhabits *Europe*. — *M. Buffon* thinks that this Eagle, the *Bald*, and the *White-tailed Eagle*, or *V. Albiulla* of *Linnaeus* *, are varieties of the same species. The specimen in the *Leverian Museum* somewhat differs from the above description, in having the head pale ash; the shoulders the same, but darker; and some white about the eyes: also the outer webs of the tail, above half-way from the base, are brown; otherwise the tail is white. — This specimen said to come from *Africa*.

Le Jean le blanc, *Bris.* i. p. 443. N° 11.

— — — — *Buf.* i. p. 124. t. 4.—*Pl. enl.* 413.

Pygargus, *Johnst. av.* p. 4. t. 2.

17.
JEAN LE BLANC.

TH E bulk of this does not fall far short of that of the Black Eagle: length two feet one inch. The colour of the bill

* The Erne of Mr. *Pennant*. See *Br. Zool.* N° 45.

F A L C O N.

is cinereous: the irides yellow: parts above grey-brown; beneath white, spotted with rufous brown: the outsides and tips of the tail-feathers are brown; within white, transversely streaked with brown: legs yellowish, naked: claws cinereous.

FEMALE.

MANNERS.

This bird is frequent in *France*, but scarce elsewhere; and is said to eat mice, rats, and frogs. The female is almost wholly of a grey colour, having no white except on the rump; and that of a dirty colour.—Generally makes it's nest on the ground, among heath, broom, furze, &c.; sometimes, though not often, upon pine and other high trees: lays generally three eggs, of a grey slate-colour.—This is a different bird from the Henharrier, though by some confounded with it.

18.

NEW HOLLAND
WHITE E.

N. S.

DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

LENGTH twenty inches. Orbita of the eyes yellow: cere the same: the whole body of a pure white: the legs are yellow: the hind claw double the length of the others.

Inhabits *New Holland*.—Communicated by Dr. G. R. Forster *.

19.

STATENLAND
E.

N. S.

DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

LENGTH twenty-five inches; size of the *Plaintive E.* N° 9. The cere is yellow: body brown: tail black: end of the tail tipped with dirty yellowish white.

Inhabits *Staten Land*. Has a cry much like that of a hen, so as to deceive one into the supposition at first hearing.

* I am much obliged by many hints and observations communicated to me by that gentleman, in the course of his voyage round the world.

F A L C O N.

41

I am indebted likewise to the above-mentioned gentleman for this short account; and on his opinion I place it as a new species.

L'Aigle du Brésil, *Bris. orn.* i. p. 445. N° 12.

^{20.}
BRASILIAN
E.

Urubitinga, *Euf. vif.* i. p. 141.—*Raii Syn.* p. 8. N° 9.

— Will. *orn.* p. 64.

BRISSON says it is as big as a goose of half a year old. **DESCRIPTION.**

The bill is thick and black: cere yellowish: eyes large: general colour brown: wings blackish, mixed with cinereous: tail white for two-thirds of its length, then black, with a white tip: the legs are naked, and yellow.

This is an inhabitant of *Brasil*.

L'Aigle de Pondichery, *Bris. orn.* i. p. 450. N° 15. t. 35.

^{21.}
PONDICHERY
E.

Buf. *vif.* i. p. 136.

Pl. *enl.* 416.

THIS bird, according to the drawing, must be an handsome **DESCRIPTION.**

species. In size it equals the Jerfalcon. Length one foot seven inches. The bill is cinereous, with the tip yellow: cere blueish: colour of the body chesnut; the shaft of each feather blackish: the head, neck, and breast, are white, with a longitudinal brown line down the middle of each feather: the end-half of the six first prime quills is black: tail-feathers chesnut; the six middle feathers are of a pale fulvous colour at the tip; the three others have narrow blackish bands on the inner webs: legs luteous: claws black,

G

This

F A L C O N.

This species is found at *Pondicherry*, in the *East Indies*. It is held as a sacred bird, and worshipped in consequence, by the natives on the coast of *Malabar*.

22.
BLACK-BACK-
ED E.
DESCRIPTION.

Black-backed Eagle, *Brown's Ill.* p. 4. t. 2:

THIS is a large bird, said to be of the size of the *Golden Eagle*. The bill is black: cere yellow: head, hind part of the neck, belly, and wing coverts, are ferruginous: the fore part of the neck, breast, back, and quills, are black: base of the tail, to the middle, is white; the end half black: legs yellow, covered to the toes with ferruginous feathers: claws black.

From whence it came, unknown.

23.
WHITE-
CROWNED E.
DESCRIPTION.

Aquila leucorypha, *Pallas Voy.* 2. p. 454. N° 5.

THE size is equal to an *Osprey*, and not much unlike that bird; but the limbs are longer; it expands six feet, and weighs nearly six pounds. The bill is strait at the base: cere of a livid ash-colour: irides grey brown, with a black outer circle: the head is grey brown, with a triangular white spot on the crown: throat white: sides of the head darker than the rest (as in the *Osprey*): the upper part of the body is of a clouded brown colour; the parts beneath, the same, but paler: second coverts have grey margins: quills very dark: tail longish, even at the end, black at the tip, and white beneath; some of the side-feathers are dotted within with white: the legs are pale; one third

F A L C O N.

43

third of the shins covered with feathers : claws large, black : no membrane between the toes.

This bird frequents the more southern parts of the *Taick*.

Aquila mogilnick, *Nov. com. ac. Petr.* vol. xv. t. 11. β.

^{24.}
RUSSIAN
E.
DESCRIPTION.

THE size is not mentioned ; but by the name *Eagle*, it cannot be very small. The bill is black : cere and sides of the bill luteous : eye-lids blue : iris lurid : head, neck, and back, of an obscure ferruginous brown, here and there mixed with a little white : the posterior and inferior sides of the quills spotted with grey ; the tips of the fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh, black ; the rest undulated, with rufous tips : wings reach almost to the end of the tail : the under parts are the same colour as those above, but without any mixture of white : greater wing-coverts brown, with ferruginous tips ; lesser coverts half brown half rufous : tail black, with grey bands ; the tips rufous : the legs are feathered to the claws, like to those of some kinds of owls ; they are of a luteous colour, with black claws.

Inhabits *Russia*, along with N° 46, and often seen with it near the city of *Tschercask*.

THE length of this species is twenty-one inches ; breadth ^{25.} *AQUINOCTIAL*
three feet and a half. The bill is of a pale colour, with a E.
black tip : the head, neck as far as the breast, and the upper
part of the body, dark brown, inclining to black : scapulars and
wing-coverts chocolate brown ; the base and margin of each fea-

G 2

ther

N. S.
DESCRIPTION.

F A L C O N.

ther ferruginous: quills black; one third of the middle part of both prime and secondaries ferruginous; some of them spotted with brown on their inner webs, but the two first of the prime quills are wholly black: the wings reach to one third of the tail: the breast is rufous; on each feather are four transverse stripes of brown; under the wings the same, but paler; as are the thighs and under tail-coverts: the tail itself almost black; the two middle feathers plain; the others, about the middle, have an oblique white mark on each side of the shaft, beginning at the shaft, and passing upwards on each side, imitating the letter V; in all of them touching the shaft, but in some not quite reaching the margin: the end of all the tail-feathers tipped with white: the legs are yellow: claws pale.

PLACE.

This was received with some other birds from Cayenne, and is at present in the collection of Miss Blomefield*. A label tied to it's leg, had the name of "*Le pagani roux*, ou *L'Aigle a plumage gris roux*;" which I suppose to be the names given by the French inhabitants of that island.

* I here take the opportunity of acknowledging the assistance received from the well-chosen collection of Miss Blomefield, of Portland-street; in which will be found many new specimens of foreign birds from various parts, in the best preservation; and which will be noticed in their place in the following sheets.

Falco halietus, *Lin. Syst.* p. 129. № 26.

26.
+ OSPREY.

L'Aigle de Mer, *Bris. orn.* i. p. 440. t. 34. № 10.

Le Balbuzard, *Buf. ois.* i. p. 103. t. 2.—*Pl. enl.* 414.

Morphnos, *Raii Syn.* p. 7. № 6.

Bald Buzzard, *Will. orn.* p. 69. t. 6.

Osprey, *Br. Zool.* i. p. 174.—*Fl. Scot.* i. t. 1.

Br. Mus. Lev. Mus.

THE length is one foot eleven inches. The bill is black: cere

DESCRIPTION.

blue: iris yellow: most of the feathers on the head are brown, with white margins: hind head, throat, and neck, white, with very little mixture of brown: on each side of the neck, beginning from beneath the eye, is a band of brown, reaching almost to the shoulders: the body is brown above, and white beneath: tail-feathers transversely barred with white on the inner webs; the two middle ones plain brown: legs naked, short, strong, and of a blueish ash-colour: claws remarkably long, hooked, and black: bottoms of the feet blueish.

This bird inhabits Europe; chiefly in places near the water, as it's prey is fish, which it plunges after into the water with great rapidity, seldom missing it's aim; and, bringing them up in it's talons, retires to a small distance to feast on them.. It also preys on ducks; but all authors agree that it is fondest of fish.

PLACE AND
MANNERS.

I shall take the liberty here to remark an error that *Linnæus* has fallen into; from old authors who have mentioned it before him, *viz.* that the left foot is *subpalmated*.— This, I can assure the reader, has not the least foundation in truth *.

Le

* I do not believe that there is either bird or quadruped, in which each side of the body does not correspond in size and shape, in a natural state, though the

26.
VAR. A.
CAROLINA
O.

Le Faucon pêcheur des Antilles, *Bris. orn.* i. p. 361. № 14.
Le Faucon pecheur de la Caroline, *Bris. orn.* i. p. 362. № 15.

Buf. ois. i. p. 142.

Le Pécheur, *Raii Syn.* p. 19. № 2.

Fishing Hawk, *Cateby. Car.* i. t. 2.

Osprey, *Am. Zool.* №

Lev. Mus.

DESCRIPTION.

THE difference between this and the last is not much; the tail in this species being of a plain brown colour: in the former it is banded: and it is said to be longer in the body than the European one. Mr. Pennant must think them the same, since he has quoted the same figure in *Cateby* for his *Osprey*.

the contrary is sometimes seen in the insect tribe. In the common *Lobster*, and several of the *cancer* genus, the claws differ much; but most so in the *Carolina Sand-Crab* (*cancer vocans Linn.*) one of the claws of which is so monstrously large, as to oblige the animal to support it on the back when in motion; while the other is very small, scarcely larger than one of the legs.—In respect to winged insects, it is observed, that even the marks of the wings exactly correspond on each side. Indeed, a singular circumstance occurs in one of the *Blatta* † or Cockroach genus, which, I believe, is the only one recorded, at least observed by me. In this species, one of the elytra, or wing-cases, is marked with four white spots, and the other with three only; which holds good in every specimen of it I have yet seen.

As to *Lusus Naturæ*, they are far from being uncommon; such as a duck without webs to the toes, which I have often seen; a common snail with the spiral turns of the shell reversed, one of which was found in my garden a few years since; also a flounder having the eyes and lateral line on the left side, instead of the right (mentioned in the *Br. Zool.* vol. iii. p. 229.) &c.

These, and an hundred such which might be mentioned, must be reckoned as singularities happening now and then, but by no means to be set down for permanent distinctions of species.

† *Blatta heteroclita*, *Pall. spic.* № 9. t. 1. fig. 3.

This inhabits *Carolina*, and other parts of *North America* and the *West Indies*.—The two numbers of *Brisson*, above quoted, are clearly one and the same bird.

^{26.}
VAR. B.
N. S.

CAYENNE
O.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of the Osprey. Length twenty-six inches: breadth five feet two inches. Bill black: cere obscure: general colour of the bird a dark rusty brown. A white line passes from the upper mandible, over each eye, to the hind head, which, with the nape, is white also: crown of the head brown and white, mixed: from the chin quite to the vent, it is white: under the eye, and down each side of the neck, passes a stripe of brown, in the same manner as in the Osprey: the two middle feathers of the tail are plain brown, the others barred brown and white; the two outmost are marked on both sides of the shaft, but the rest on the inner webs only; the tips of all of them are white: the legs are short, strong, and chagrined beneath the feet; the colour yellowish: claws very large, strong, hooked, and black.

This bird came from *Cayenne*, and is in the collection of Miss *Blomefield*. — It appears to me clearly, to be a variety of the Osprey; having every appearance of that bird at first sight: which proves the Osprey to be a bird common to every climate.

Le Faucon des Antilles, *Bris. orn.* i. p. 361. N° 13.

^{27.}
MANSFENY.

Mansfeny, *Buf. ois.* i. p. 144.

Mansfeny, *Hist. des Antill.* ii. p. 252.

— *Raii Syn.* p. 19: N° 1.

THIS has the shape and plumage of an Eagle; differing only in size; being not much bigger than a Falcon. In colour it

DESCRIPTION.

F A L C O N.

it is wholly brown; but has legs and claws of twice the size of a Falcon.

PLACE.

This bird is found in the *Antilles*, or *Caribbee Islands*. It's food chiefly consists of small birds, snakes, and lizards.

^{28.}
+COMMON
BUZZARD.

- Falco buteo, *Linn. Syst.* i. p. 127. N° 15.
 ————— *Scop. Ann.* i. p. 15. N° 4.
 La Buse, *Bris. orn.* i. p. 406. N° 32.
 ————— *Buf. ois.* i. p. 206. t. 8.—*Pl. enl.* 419.
 Buteo vulgaris, *Raii Syn.* p. 16.
 Common Buzzard, *Will. orn.* p. 70.—*Albin.* i. t. 1.
 Buzzard, *Br. Zool.* i. p. 188. N° 54. t. 25.
 ————— *Am. Zool.* N°
Lev. Mus.

DESCRIPTION.

IT is bigger than a Kite in the body: length one foot eight inches. Bill lead-colour: cere luteous: irides dark: the body is ferruginous brown above; beneath pale, varied with brown: tail above brown, barred with darker brown; beneath greyish, and tipped with rufous white: legs luteous: claws black.

This is the common Buzzard of all authors, and is a bird known by every one. It's food is various; eating birds, small quadrupeds, reptiles, and insects. It is very subject to vary in different specimens; scarcely two being alike.

Le Gros Busard, *Bris. orn.* i. p. 398. N° 28.
Huner-habigt; Huner-Geyer. *Frisch.* t. 72.

^{29.}
GREATER
BUZZARD.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of our Buzzard: length one foot eleven inches. The bill is black: the cere yellow: irides saffron-colour: above the feathers are brown, with rufous edges; beneath rufous, with oval brown spots; in some unspotted; under tail-coverts plain rufous: tail brown, with broad-bars of deeper brown: legs yellow: claws black.

Le Busard varié, *Bris. orn.* i. p. 400. N° 28. A.

^{29.}
VAR. A.
SPOTTED
B

DESCRIPTION.

A TRIFLE less than the preceding, being in length only one foot eight inches. It differs from it in having the wings more variegated; the upper wing-coverts being spotted with ash-colour; the lesser quills, from the middle to near the end, are white; the end itself blackish: on each of these feathers is a blackish spot on the outer webs, which, when the wing is closed, form a transverse blackish band.

This is a variety only of the last-mentioned.

SIZE of a Buzzard: length twenty inches. Bill black: cere yellow: iris the same: general colour a dark cream, or brownish buff; palest on the under parts: crown of the head plain: the feathers on the back have the middle and the shafts brown: greater wing-coverts obscurely barred with brown:

H

greater

^{30.}
+ CREAM-
COLOURED
B.
N. S.

DESCRIPTION.

F A L C O N.

greater quills very dark cream-colour, verging to brown; the shafts very pale: the belly and sides are dashed with perpendicular blotches of brown, but irregularly: the thighs are of a pale buff-white, with narrow bars of pale brown: between the legs and the vent the same, but without bars: tail rather shorter than in the common Buzzard; of the same colour with the back; at first sight appearing of a plain colour, but on close inspection several narrow bars of a somewhat darker colour may be perceived: the legs are short, stout, and of a yellow colour: claws black.

PLACE.

This beautiful specimen was sent to me from *Jamaica* by an intelligent friend, and a good naturalist, who did not hint the least of it's being a variety of the common Buzzard, which I should otherwise have suspected; but remarked that it was scarce in that island.

^{31.}
AMERICAN
B.
N. S.

Lev. Mus.

SIZE of our Buzzard, or, if any thing, rather bigger. The bill is black: cere pale yellow: on the upper parts the colour is brown: the feathers on the back have pale edges: the chin is white, lightly dashed with brown: fore part of the neck and breast are of a paler brown than the back, and a trifle mottled: the belly is white; each feather has the shaft brown, which spreads out into a lozenge-shaped mark as it advances to the tip, not unlike a spear with the head downwards: the vent is plain white: the quills are dusky: tail of a plain ferruginous colour,

colour, with the base inclining to white, and a narrow band of black near the end: legs pale yellow: claws black.

This bird came from *North America*, and is in the *Leverian Museum*.

Le Busard roux, *Bris. orn.* i. p. 404. N° 30.

La Harpaye, *Bufs. ois.* i. p. 217.—*Pl. ent.* 460.

Fischgeyer; Brandgeyer, *Frisch.* t. 78.

^{32.}
HARPY

SIZE of the female Goshawk: length one foot eight inches. **DESCRIPTION.**

The bill is black: iris saffron-colour: general colour of the plumage rufous; but the back, scapulars, greater coverts, and rump, incline to brown: where the parts are rufous, each feather has a longitudinal stripe of brown down the middle of each feather. Thighs plain rufous: tail ash-colour: the greater quills are black, the lesser ones ash-colour; except the three which are next to the body, which are brown: the legs are yellow: claws black.

This species is frequent in the low places, and banks of rivers and ponds, both in *France* and *Germany*. Preys often on fish, which it takes alive out of the water. *Frisch* says, that it is endowed with a very quick sight, more so than any other rapacious bird.

+ ^{33.}
HONEY
B.

- Falco apivorus, *Lin. Synt.* i. p. 130. N° 28.
La Bondree, *Bris. orn.* i. p. 410. N° 33.
 ——— *Buf. ois.* i. p. 208.—*Pl. enl.* 420.
Buteo apivorus, *Raii syn.* p. 16. N° 2.
Honey Buzzard, *Will. orn.* p. 72, t. 3.—*Albin.* i. t. 2.
 ——— *Br. Zool.* i. N° 26.
Lev. Mus.

DESCRIPTION.

THE length is twenty-three inches: weight thirty ounces. Bill and cere black: irides golden yellow: head ash-coloured: neck, back, scapulars, and wing-coverts, deep brown: the chin nearly white, or very pale yellow, streaked with narrow lines of brown: fore part of the neck rufous brown: breast and belly barred with transverse regular bars of rufous brown and white, each feather being white, with two bars upon it: tail of a dull brown colour, with a bar of darker brown near the end, and another in the middle. The legs are short, stout, and of a dull yellow: claws black.

This description is from a specimen of my own, but whether male or female I never knew.

In the *Br. Zoology*, the chin, breast, and belly are white; the two last marked with dusky spots, pointing downwards; and three dusky bars on the tail.

Linnæus remarks, that the tail has only one cinereous band, and the tip is white.

Briffon observes, that the side tail-feathers are banded with white on the inner webs, and are spotted with brown.

Albin's specimen had no bars on the tail.

I mention the above, to shew how much these birds differ. This species, I believe, is not so common in *England* as the other Buzzards; at least, with all my attention, I never procured but one fresh specimen, from whence the above description was taken.

Willughby says that it feeds on *Wasp-Maggots*, as well as on Frogs and Lizards; perhaps on the *Larvæ* of Bees also, whence the name.

Falco æruginosus, *Lin. Syst.* p. 130. N° 29.
Le Busard de marais, *Bris. orn.* i. p. 401. N° 29.
Le Busard, *Buf. ois.* i. p. 218, t. 10.

34:
MOOR
B.

—*Pl. enl.* 423? 424.
Schwartz-braune fisch-geyer, *Frisch.* t. 77.
Milvus æruginosus, *Raii syn.* p. 17. N° A. 4.
More Buzzard, *Will. orn.* p. 75, t. 7.
Moor Buzzard, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 57, t. 27.
Lev. Mus.

THE length of this bird is twenty-one inches: weight twenty ounces. The bill is black: cere and irides yellow: colour of the whole bird a chocolate brown, with a tinge of ferruginous: the legs are long and slender. According to *Linnaeus*, the throat, crown of the head, shoulders, and legs, are luteous.

Mr. *Pennant* observes, that the luteous marks which *Linnaeus* gives as characteristics of the species, are by no means so, being varieties only of the common one, which is wholly of a rusty chocolate brown, with a yellowish spot on the head.

Even this is by no means always the case, since I have now by me a specimen, which is chocolate brown throughout, with-

out

out the least appearance of luteous on the head, nor on any other part. This was shot in Kent.

It preys on Rabbits, young Wild Ducks *, and other water-fowl, as well as fish.

^{34.}
VAR. A.
BAY-FALCON.

Falco spadiceus, or Chocolate Falcon, *Phil. Transf.* vol. lxii. p. 281.
Chocolate Falcon, *Forst. Amer. Cat.* p. 9.
Bay Falcon, *Am. Zool.* No

DESCRIPTION.

THIS appears to be a variety of the Moor Buzzard. Mr. *Forster*, who describes it in the *Phil. Transf.* above quoted, says, that it is very like the Moor Buzzard; only being less, and in wanting the light spot on the head. *Quere*, Is not this my plain variety?

^{34.}
VAR. B.
WHITE-
RUMPED BAY
F.

BILL black: cere yellow: general colour ferruginous, with a tinge of brown: cheeks and round the eyes darkest: rump white: the two middle tail-feathers of a deep ash-colour; the others of the same colour with the body; all of them barred with four bars of very dark brown: the tips dusky: legs yellow, long, and slender: claws black.

I venture to place this as a variety only, and not as a distinct species, the more especially, as all the Buzzards differ much, though of the same species. I am indebted for this description to a fine

* In some places it is called the Duck Hawk.

drawing

drawing in *Mr. Banks's** possession, said to come from *Hudson's Bay*.

Le Faucon de la Baye d'Hudson, *Bris. orn.* i. p. 356. № 10.

Buf. oif. i. p. 223.

ASH COLOURED

35.
B.

Ash-coloured Buzzard, *Edw. t.* 53.—*Forst. Amer. Cat.* p. 9.

Cinereous Falcon, *Am. Zool.* №

SIZE of a middling Hen. The bill is of a blueish colour: cere the same: iris yellow: over the eye is a white line spotted with brown; under the eye a dusky line: above, the bird is of a cinereous brown; beneath, deep brown, mixed with white: the prime quills are deep brown; the first of them spotted on the outside with white: the tail beneath is cinereous, banded with white; above cinereous brown, with transverse grey bands: the legs are of a blueish ash-colour, covered with feathers for half their length: claws black.

This species inhabits *Hudson's Bay*, and is said to prey chiefly on the White Partridge or Ptarmigan.

DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

* To this gentleman the world is much obliged, by his great attention to every department of natural history in common; and in regard to the present undertaking, the author would do him injustice, did he not own himself particularly so, by the unreserved use of his most valuable and extensive library of natural history; without which, this work would have fallen short of that small degree of perfection which it has attained.

^{36.}
BARRED-
BREASTED
B.
N. S.
DESCRIPTION.

Lev. Mus.

LENGTH twenty inches: size of our common Buzzard. Bill blue: the parts above are of a deep brown colour; the feathers with ferruginous margins: the chin is the same, but paler: the greater wing-coverts margined with white: greater quills black, on the outer edge marked with white spots, except for three inches at the end, which are unspotted: the tail-feathers deep brown, across which are two narrow bars of dirty white; the tip is also of the same colour: the fore part of the neck and breast are rufous, with black shafts, besides which, on the breast and belly, are interrupted bars of white and pale ferruginous mixed: thighs and vent dirty white; the first plain, the last obscurely barred with brown: tail rather short: legs strong and yellow: claws black.

This came from *North America*, and is now in fine preservation in the *Leverian Museum*.

^{37.}
COLLARED

Falco rusticolus, Lin. Syst. i. p. 125. N° 7.—Faun. suec. p. 19. N° 56.

LINNÆUS says, that it is the size of a Hen. The bill lead-colour: cere and eyelids luteous: the parts above ash-coloured and white; beneath white, with cordated small brown spots: round the neck a white collar: the tail is banded with twelve or thirteen alternate white and brown bands: legs luteous: claws black.

Inhabits *Sweden*.

Br. Mus.



Pl. 4

P. 57.



New Zealand Shrike c. 1838.

Br. Mus. Lew. Mus.

THE male is of the size of the *Gentil Falcon*: length eighteen inches. The bill blue at the base, and black at the tip: cere luteous: orbits blue: irides the same: in each nostril is a lobe or division. General colour above black brown; beneath spotted with rufous: quills and tail spotted with grey: legs luteous.

The female is larger, measuring in length twenty-thrée inches. Cere and orbits naked and yellow: head and breast deep brown: throat, neck, and belly, marked with longitudinal whitish lines: thighs ferruginous, marked with longitudinal black striæ: vent pale yellow, with ferruginous longitudinal striæ: tail brown, transversely fasciated with white: legs yellow: claws black.

Inhabits *Queen Charlotte's Bay, New Zealand*. It has much the air of a Vulture, both about the head and neck: the feathers of which last are loose and waving, as in some Vultures: added to the bird's not being well cloathed with feathers about the eyes and bill: however, I am assured that the manners are entirely those of the Falcon genus, which will at once set aside any further thoughts about it.

That in the *Leverian Museum* is a female, but has no apparent bands on the tail. *Dr. Forster*, who examined it with me, is of opinion that it may be a young bird.

^{38.}
NEW-ZEALAND
F.
N. S.

FEMALE.

39.
GOSHAWK

- Falco palumbarius, *Linn. Syst.* i. p. 130. № 30.
 L'Autour, *Bris. orn.* i. p. 317. № 3.
 ——— *Buf. ois.* i. p. 230. t. 12.—*Pl. enl.* 418, 461.
 Grosse gesperberte falck; grosse gepfeilte falck, *Frisch.* t. 81, 82.
 Accipiter palumbarius, *Raii syn.* p. 18. № 1.
 Goshawk, *Will. orn.* p. 85. t. 3, 5.—*Br. Zool.* i. № 52.
 ——— *Amer. Zool.* №
Br. Mus. *Lev. Mus.*

DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH one foot ten inches and a quarter: in size it is larger, but more slender in shape, than the common Buzzard. The bill is blue, with a black tip: cere yellowish green: iris yellow: over the eye is a line of white: on the side of the neck is a bed of broken white: head and parts above deep brown: breast and belly marked with numerous transverse black and white bars: tail ash-coloured, long, with four or five dusky bars: legs yellow: claws black.

Willughby observes, that "the thighs are covered over with reddish feathers, having a black line in the middle down the shaft:" also "in each feather of the breast there is a black circular line near the top, running parallel to the edges of the feather, and in some also the shaft and middle part of the feather is black."

This species was formerly held in great esteem for the sport of falconry, being used not only to Partridge and Pheasant, but also greater fowl, as Geese and Cranes, and sometimes for Rabbits. Indeed, most of the Hawks may be trained up for this purpose, though some are infinitely more docile than others.

The

The *Goshawk* is not, I believe, very common in *England*, but in *Scotland* is frequent, where it breeds, and is very destructive to game. It is found also in *North America*.

Petit autour de Cayenne, Buf. off. i. p. 237;
Pl. enl. 473.

^{40.}
CAYENNE
 F.

TH E bill of this bird is blue: the iris orange: the head and neck behind blueish white: back and wings dark ash: the under parts from the throat to the vent are nearly white: prime quills black; second quills barred with black: on the tail are four or five alternate bars of black and white; the black ones by much the broadest: tip white: legs short, and of a blue colour: claws black.

DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *Cayenne*.

Accipiter macrourus, N. C. Ac. Petr. 15. t. 8, 9.

^{41.}
LONG-TAILED
 F.

THIS is nearly of the size of the *Lanner*, being in length one foot seven inches, in breadth nearly two feet. The bill is black, at the base green: cere luteous: nostrils oval, half covered with black stiff bristles: eyelids and irides of a saffron-colour: parts above cinereous, inclining to reddish on the back; beneath quite white, with a tinge of ash-colour on the upper part of the neck: tail rounded, very long, of itself measuring nearly eight inches and three quarters; in colour it is whitish, and crossed with alternate bands of deeper and paler brown; the

DESCRIPTION.

two middle feathers plain : legs yellow : claws black, hooked, and sharp.

FEMALE.

The female is brown above, the feathers edged with chestnut; most so on the head: beneath, inclining to yellow: quills deep brown, with whitish tips: tail brown; the four middle feathers transversely marked with deeper brown; the others marked with broad interrupted fasciae; the tip of the outer one spotted with black: all of them have ferruginous tips.

PLACE.

This bird inhabits *Russia*; where it is called *Lun*.

42.
SWALLOW-TAILED F.

Falco furcatus, *Lin. Syst. i.* p. 129. N° 25.

Le Milan de la Caroline, *Bris. orn. i.* p. 418. N° 36.

Buf. ois. p. 221.

Falco Peruvianus, *cauda furcata*, *Klein. av.* p. 51. N° 14.

Swallow-tailed Hawk, *Cates. Car. i. t. 4.*

Am. Zool. N°

Lev. Mus.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS is a most elegant species: in size it yields to the European Kite. Length two feet. The bill is black: cere obscure: irides red: the body above is of a fine deep purplish brown, inclining to black: the rump and upper tail-coverts more inclining to green than the other parts: quills and tail very deep purple, inclining to green: the head, neck, breast, belly, and sides, the thighs, and under tail-coverts, are all pure white: the tail is very long, being alone thirteen inches; and is very forked; the two outer feathers exceed the middle ones in length by eight inches.

MANERS.

This bird inhabits *Carolina* in the summer months; where it

is called *Snake-hawk*; though it lives chiefly on insects, which it is said to pick from the tree while flying.

M. de Buffon says that this bird more properly is a native of *Peru*, as it retires there on the least approach of cold weather.

Falco milvus, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 126. N° 12.

Le Milan royal, *Bris. orn.* i. p. 414. N° 35. t. 33.

————— *Buf. oif.* i. p. 197. t. 7.—*Pl. enl.* 422.

Milvus, *Raii Syn.* p. 17. N° A. 6.

Kite, or *Glead*, *Will. orn.* p. 74. t. 6.

Kite, *Br. Zool.* N° 53.

Br. Mus. *Lev. Mus.*

+ ^{43.} *KITE.*

TH E length of this species is two feet. It has a brownish bill: the cere is yellow: and the irides of a straw-colour: the feathers on the head and neck are long and narrow, of a hoary-colour, with a dash of brown down the middle: the body is ferruginous: the middle of each feather above is dark, and the margins pale; beneath likewise the feathers have a streak down the shafts: quills blackish: the tail is twelve inches in length, and forked; by which the bird is at once distinguished from all others: legs yellow: claws black.

This bird is very common in *England*, where it continues the whole year: it lays two or three eggs, which are roundish, and of a whitish colour, spotted with dirty yellow. It is not peculiar to *England*. *Linnaeus* mentions it as a bird of *Sweden*; and, according to voyagers, is found as far as *Guinea** and *Senegal*†;

DESCRIPTION.

PLACE AND MANNERS.

* *Boftman Voy. de Guinee*, p. 278.

† *Hift. des Voy. Prevost*, vol. iii. p. 306.

though

though perhaps it may a little differ from climate.—I do not find it to be in any part of the *American* continent.

^{44.}
BLACK KITE.

Le Milan noir, *Bris. orn.* i. p. 413. N° 34.

— — — — *Buf. ois.* i. p. 203.—*Pl. enl.* 472.

Brauner-Mald-Geyer, *Kram. Elen.* p. 326. N° 5 i

Black Gled. *Sibb. Scat. illus.* P. 2. lib. 3. p. 15.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS species is said to be less than the common Kite. Bill and cere the same: the parts above are of a very dark brown colour, inclining to black: the head, breast, and under parts are whitish: greater quills black: legs yellow and slender: claws black.

DIFFERENCE.

It is distinguished from the common Kite, 1st, By its size being less; 2dly, By its being of a very dark colour; and, 3dly, In having the tail-feathers nearly even at the end, or at least very little forked.

I much suspect this to be the same with that in *Kramer*, above quoted; but as he gives no synonyms, I cannot be quite certain.

^{45.}
AUSTRIAN
KITE.

DESCRIPTION.

Brauner-Geyer; Brauner Milon, *Kram. Elen.* 327. N° 6.

IT is about the same size with the Kite. The bill is yellow, with a black tip: cere, and angles of the mouth, yellow: irides black: palate of the mouth blue: forehead and throat whitish, spotted with brown: head, neck, back, breast, and wings, chesnut; the shafts of the feathers black: belly and rump testaceous brown, obscurely spotted with brown: the prime quills

are blackish; the secondaries tipped with white: tail very little, if at all, forked, crossed with several blackish bands: tips of the feathers white: the legs are yellow, feathered to the middle: claws black.

This bird, according to *Kramer*, inhabits *Austria*; lives chiefly in woods; and feeds on birds and dormice.

Accipiter Korschun, *N. C. Ac. Petr.* vol. xv. t. 11. a.

^{46.}
RUSSIAN KITE.

THIS is so much like a Kite, as almost to pass for a mere variety of that bird. The length is twenty-one inches and an half. The bill lead-colour: cere green: nostrils covered with bristles: the head, upper part of the neck, and the throat, are of an elegant chestnut: region of the eyes white: sides of the head pale brown, as is all the rest of the body: the quills are vinaceous at the tips: tail the same: legs luteous and wrinkled: claws black. — Inhabits *Russia*.

This is said to be a solitary bird, feeding on small birds and mice. Often seen at *Tanain*, near the city of *Tschercask*.

Le Busard du Bresil, *Bris. orn.* i. p. 405. N° 31.

^{47.}
BRASILIAN
KITE.

Caracara, *Bris. orn.* i. p. 222.

Milvus Brasiliensis, *Raii Syn.* p. 17. N° 6.

Brasilian Kite, called *Caracara*, *Will. orn.* p. 76. t. 9.

SIZE of a Kite. Bill black: irides gold-colour: round the eyes yellow: general colour rufous, spotted with white and yellow: wings reach to near the end of the tail: legs yellow: claws.

claws black : the tail is nine inches in length, the colour white and brown mixed ; but whether it is forked or no, is not mentioned. Some of these birds have a white breast and belly.

'This species inhabits *Braſil*, and is a great enemy to poultry.

^{48.}
GENTIL
FALCON.

Falco gentilis, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 126. № 13.

— — — — *Scop. Ann.* i. p. 15.

Le Faucon gentil, *Bris. orn.* i. p. 339. № 5.

Falco gentilis, *i. e. nobilis dictus*, *Raii Syn.* p. 13. № 5.

Falcon gentle, *Will. orn.* p. 79.—*Albin.* ii. t. 6.

Gentil Falcon, *Br. Zool.* № 50. t. 21, 22.—*Am. Zool.* №

Lew. Mu.

DESCRIPTION.

If we compare the size of this bird with that of a Goshawk, it will be found to exceed it. The bill is lead-colour : cere yellow : irides bright yellow : head inclining to ferruginous, with oblong black spots : the upper part of the body and the wings are brown ; each feather of the last tipped with ferruginous : the quills are dusky, barred on the outer webs with black ; the lower parts of the inner webs marked with white : wings reach to the middle of the tail : the tail itself banded * with black and cinereous alternate, and tipped with white : legs short and yellow : claws black.

M. de Buffon † is of opinion, that this bird is the same with the common Falcon, or next species, and called *Gentil* when in full feather.—It is certain that they differ much in dif-

* *Scopoli* says, the bands are four in number.

† *Buf. oif.* vol. i. p. 258.

ferent

ferent periods of life; as may be seen in the two plates in *British Zoology*, above quoted.

The following list of Falcons will appear numerous, and are by some accounted varieties only.—This circumstance I can by no means ascertain; and will therefore follow *Brisson's* catalogue of them, leaving the reader to judge for himself.

Le Faucon, *Bris. orn.* i. p. 321. № 4.

————— *Buf. oif.* i. p. 249.

Schwartz braune Falck, *Frisch.* t. 74.

^{49.}
COMMON
FALCON.

TH E common size is that of a middling Hen: the length about eighteen inches. The general colour brown: the feathers with rufous edges: tail brown, transversely banded with deeper brown.

DESCRIPTION.

From this are said to spring the following varieties:

Le Faucon fors, *Bris. orn.* i. p. 324.

————— *Buf. oif.* i. t. 15.—*Pl. enl.* 470.

^{49.}
VAR. A:
YEARLING
F.

THIS inclines to ash-colour, and is the young of the last.

K

Le

;) }
s.

49.
VAR. B.
HAGGARD
F.

Le Faucon haggard, ou Bossu, *Bris. orn.* i. p. 324.

Buf. ois. i. t. 16.—*Pl. enl.* 471.
Falco gibbosus, *Raii Syn.* p. 14. N° 6.
Haggard Falcon, *Will. orn.* p. 80.

THIS receives the above name when it is grown old, and draws it's head into the shoulders, looking as it were hump-backed (*bossu*).

49.
VAR. C.
WHITE-
HEADED
F.
DESCRIPTION.

Le Faucon à tête blanche, *Bris. orn.* i. p. 325.
Rauh-fuss-geyer; *Gelb-braune geyer*, *Frisch.* t. 75.

THIS variety has the head white, spotted with small brown spots. The bill is ash-coloured: cere pale yellow: iris the same: back and wing-coverts spotted with brown, rufous, grey, and whitish, indiscriminate: under parts grey, with brown spots; each spot encircled with rufous: feet feathered to the toes: legs yellow: claws black.

49.
VAR. D.
WHITE
F.

Le Faucon blanc, *Bris. orn.* i. p. 326.
Falco albus, *Raii Syn.* p. 14. N° 7.
Weisse-Falck, Weisse-geyer, *Frisch.* t. 80.
White Falcon, *Will. orn.* p. 80. N° 7.

DESCRIPTION.

THE body of this is white, covered with minute spots or yellow; but these are scarcely visible, except on a close inspection.

One

One of these in *M. Aubrey's* collection was quite white, except a few brown spots on the back and wings. — Tails of both barred with brown.

I have seen a drawing of a white Falcon from *China*, of a cream-coloured white above; beneath, quite white; both above and below marked with slender longitudinal streaks of brown; but on the thighs very pale, and a little curved in shape: the under part of the tail quite plain; the upper part not visible in the figure.

I was furnished with this description, among others, from some fine drawings of birds in the possession of Captain *Broadley*, who brought them from *China*.

Le Faucon noir, *Brif. orn.* i. p. 327.

Le Faucon passager, *Buf. ois.* i. p. 263.—*Pl. enl.* 469.

Tlatli; Falco columbarius *Nebbi* dictus, *Raii Syn.* p. 161.

Schwartz braune habigt, *Frisch.* t. 83.

Black Hawk, or Falcon, *Edw.* i. t. 4.

Dusky Falcon, *Amer. Zool.* No°

^{49.}
VAR. E.
— BLACK
F.

THIS has a lead-coloured bill and cere: irides yellowish: above the feathers are of a deep brown; those on the upper part of the neck, the wing-coverts, and rump, have white edges: on each side of the head is a black mark, from the corner of the mouth, bending downwards, like a mustachoe; about which the parts are of a dirty white: the under parts are brownish; each feather tipped with black: wing-coverts black, spotted with white: edge of the wing white: quills and tail blackish, banded beneath with brown: legs lead-colour; under the toes reddish: claws black.

K 2

It

It is *M. de Buffon's** opinion, that this bird is a distinct species, and not a variety.

^{49.}
VAR. F.
SPOTTED-
WINGED
F.

DESCRIPTION.

Le Faucon tacheté, *Bris. orn.* i. p. 329.
Spotted Falcon, *Edw. t.* 3.—*Am. Zool.* N°

S I Z E of a Crow. The bill in this bird is lead-colour: the cere of a greenish yellow: angles of the mouth orange: eyes placed in a lead-coloured skin: irides obscure: above, the bird is brown: on each side of the head is a large black mark, beginning under the eyes, and passing to the beginning of the neck: the under parts are white, spotted with brown; the spots largest on the breast and belly: wing-coverts brownish, with round white spots: legs bright yellow: claws black. Inhabits *Hudson's Bay*.

Mr. *Edwards* supposes this and the last to be male and female; *M. de Buffon* † imagines it to be the *Faucon sors*, or very little different; which of them is in the right, I will not pretend to determine.

^{49.}
VAR. G.
BROWN
F.

DESCRIPTION.

Le Faucon brun, *Bris. orn.* i. p. 331.
Braun fahle Geyer, *Frisch. t.* 76.

S I Z E of a Jerfalcon. The bill is of a dark ash-colour: cere yellowish: head brownish, marked with longitudinal ferruginous brown spots: the upper part of the body brown, spotted with deeper brown; beneath white, spotted with brown: the spots on the breast launce-shaped: legs yellow: claws black.

* *Hist. des ois.* i. p. 268.

† P. 269.

This

This bird bears some affinity to N° 31; insomuch that I am not clear about the distinction.

Le Faucon rouge, *Bris. orn.* i. p. 332.
Falco rubens, *Raii Syn.* p. 14. N° 10.
 Red Falcon, *Will. orn.* p. 81. N° 10.

^{49.}
 VAR. H.
 RED
 F.

THIS appears to differ from the common Falcon, in having the spots of a black and red colour, instead of white. It is less in size than the Peregrine Falcon.

Le Faucon rouge des Indes, *Bris. orn.* i. p. 333.
Falco rubri indici Aldrovandi, *Raii Syn.* p. 14. N° 11.
 Red Indian Falcons of Aldrovandus, *Will. orn.* p. 81. t. 9.

^{49.}
 VAR. I.
 RED INDIAN
 F.

THE bill is cinereous: cere and eyelids luteous: the iris is obscure: at the outer angle of the eye is an oblong fulvous spot: the head and upper parts are of a brownish ash-colour: the breast and under parts, the rump, upper tail, and wing-coverts, are of a reddish fulvous colour: on the breast are a few spots of the same: the tail is banded with black and ash-colour, in a semicircular manner: legs luteous: claws black.

The above is the description of the female.—In the male, the colours are more vivid: when the colours in the former are cinereous brown, in the latter they are nearly black. The male is also much smaller than the other sex, as is usual in this genus.

They inhabit the *East Indies*.

MALE.

Le

^{49.}
VAR. K.
ITALIAN
F.

Le Faucon d'Italie, *Bris. orn.* i. p. 336.
Falco Italicus, *Fonsk. av.* p. 19.

DESCRIPTION.

THE bill in this is blue: the head and neck of a reddish yellow, marked with very narrow ferruginous lines: breast yellow, with some spots of a ferruginous colour: end of the wings marked with round spots of white: legs yellow.

Inhabits the *Alps*.

^{49.}
VAR. L.
ARCTIC
F.

Le Faucon d'Islande, *Bris. orn.* i. p. 336.

DESCRIPTION.

M. BRISSON says it is the size of a Goshawk; that the bill is blueish ash, with a black tip: the cere, irides, and legs, luteous: claws black: that it is of the same colour with the common Falcon; and its length is one foot and above nine inches; and that it inhabits *Iceland*; from whence it was sent to M. Reaumur.

^{50.}
ICELAND
F.

Falco Islandus, *Brun. orn. bor.* p. 2. N° 9.

DESCRIPTION.

COLOUR brown: on the upper parts each feather is whitish, fasciated with brown, and margined with white: tail brown, fasciated with white: neck beneath white, marked with longitudinal black spots: breast and belly white, marked with cordated black spots.

Falco

Falco Islandus, Brun. orn. bor. p. 2. N° 7.

THIS is white, marked with smallish cordated black spots on the upper parts: tail-feathers quite white; the two middle ones obsoletely fasciated with black.

50.
VAR. A.
WHITE
ICELAND F.
DESCRIPTION.

Falco Islandus, Brun. orn. bor. p. 2. N° 8.

COLOUR white, with large cordated spots: the tail-feathers white, and all of them fasciated with black.

50.
VAR. B.
SPOTTED
ICELAND F.
DESCRIPTION.

Mr. Brunnich seems to be uncertain whether the above be distinct species, or only varieties. In the *Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. xli. p. 297. there is a figure of the first of these Falcons, and a fuller account by much than that given by *Mr. Brunnich*; saying, that it measures one foot nine inches. The bill dusky: cere yellow: the head white, faintly tinged with rust-colour: the shafts of each feather dusky: the back dusky, spotted and margined with white: outer webs of the quill-feathers are dusky, mottled with reddish white; the inner webs dusky also, barred with white: tail a little rounded; each feather marked with fourteen or more bars of dusky and white; each colour opposing the other on different sides of the shaft: the wings reach to the end of the tail, excepting one inch: the neck, breast, and belly, are white, with oblong dark spots, pointing downwards; on the belly the marks are dusky, and of different shapes: the thighs are white, transversely barred with brown: the legs are yellow: claws black; the hind one very long.

F A L C O N.

PLACE.

These, as well as several other species of Falcons, inhabit *Iceland**. The King of *Denmark* is said to send there annually, to buy all up that can be procured; and for that purpose has established a *Falcon-house* at *Bessefted*, to which the *Icelanders* bring them as soon as taken. The white ones are in most esteem: they allow fifteen *rixdollars*† for one of these; ten, for one that is nearly white; and for the sort last described, only seven; with a present besides, to each Falcon-catcher, by way of encouragement.

I suppose that these Falcons are very docile, as they catch them in nets, at any size or age. On the contrary, many of the sorts used in falconry are obliged to be taught very young, or they never will be under command.

^{51.}
BARBARY
F.

Falco barbarus, *Linn. Syst.* i. p. 125. N° 8.
Le Faucon de Barbarie, *Bris. orn.* i. p. 343. 6. A.
Falco tunctanus, *Raii syn.* p. 14. N° 9.
Tunis, or *Barbary Falcon*, *Will. orn.* p. 81.
Falcon from Barbary, *Alb. v. iii.* p. 1. t. 2.

DESCRIPTION.

FOR size and colour this bird resembles the *Lanner*. The length is seventeen inches. The bill is black: cere luteous: irides yellow: the plumage above is of a blueish ash-colour, spotted with black: on the wings are few or no spots: the breast is of a yellowish white, with a blue tinge: on the lower part of the belly are longish black spots: the quills are black, with the outer edges white: the wings reach almost to the end of the

* *Horrebow's History of Iceland*, p. 58.

† *Mr. Brunnick says*, seventeen *rixdollars*.

tail: the feathers of the tail are blueish ash-colour, with seven transverse brown bands.

Linnaeus makes this a distinct species.

Brisson makes it a variety of the Peregrine Falcon, or next species. It inhabits *Barbary*.

Le Faucon pelerin, *Bris. orn.* i. p. 341. N° 6.

————— *Bris. ois.* i. p. 249. et suiv.

Falco peregrinus, *Raii Syn.* p. 13. N° 1.

Peregrine, or haggard Falcon, *Will. orn.* p. 76. t. 8.

Peregrine Falcon, *Br. Zool.* N° 48. t. 20.

Lew. Mus.

+ PEREGRINE
F.

S I Z E of the common Falcon. The bill is blueish: cere and irides luteous (in some dusky); above, it is cinereous, with transverse cinereous brown bands; beneath rufous white, crossed with transverse blackish bands: tail barred with alternate cinereous and blackish bands, and tipped with white: legs yellow: claws black.

Mr. *Pennant* observes, that the legs are short, and the toes very long; also, that it is subject to vary in the colour of its plumage.

Le Faucon de Tartarie, *Bris. orn.* i. p. 345.

Faucon de Tartarie ou Barbarie, *Bel. Hist. des ois.* p. 116.

52.
VAR. A.
TARTARIAN
F.
DESCRIPTION.

T H I S differs in being a trifle bigger, and in having the wings rufous above, and very long toes.

M. Brisson joins this with the two former, as varieties only.

L

M. de Buffon

M. de Buffon * says, that the last-described is the same with the Haggard Falcon, or N° 50. Var. B.—This gentleman's remarks are not made without just foundation, for the most part; and we are sorry that our plan, as a *synopsis*, will not admit us to take them in oftener. All that need be said on this subject is, that the variety of the Falcon-tribe is almost endless, as well as the opinion of the different authors who treat on the subject.

53.
SPOTTED
F.

Spotted Falcon, *Br. Zool.* N° 55. t. 26.
Lev. Mus.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of a Buzzard. Bill black: cere yellow: irides pale yellow: crown and hind part of the neck white, spotted with light reddish brown: back and scapulars the same, edged with white: quills dusky, barred with ash-colour: beneath, the neck, breast, belly, and thighs are white: on the neck and breast are a few rusty spots: rump white: tail barred with lighter and darker brown: middle feathers barred with white and deep brown: the legs very strong.

Mr. Pennant is the only one who has described this bird. Two of them have been shot at *Longnor*, in *Shropshire*.

* *Hist. des Oiseaux*. i. p. 259.

- Falco Norwegicus, Leemius de Lapp.* p. 236?
Graafalk, Aëta nidrosa, vol. iv. p. 417. t. 13?
Falco lagopus, Brun. orn. bor. p. 4. N° 15.
 Rough-legged Falcon, *Br. Zool. app.* t. 1.
Lev. Mus.

54.
ROUGH-
LEGGED
F.

THE length is two feet two inches. Bill dusky: cere yellow: DESCRIPTION.

head, neck, and breast of a yellowish white, marked in some parts with oblong brown strokes: the belly of a deep brown: thighs and legs of a pale yellow, marked with brown: scapulars blotched with brown and yellowish white: coverts of the wings brown, edged with rust: ends of the primaries deep brown; the lower parts white: the extreme half of the tail brown, tipt with dirty white; that next the body white: legs covered with feathers as low as the feet: the feet yellow.

This species is a native of *Denmark*, with the former. We owe this description and figure to *Mr. Pennant*. The specimen referred to was shot near *London*, and is now in the *Leverian Museum*.

Le Faucon patu, Brif. orn. vi. app. p. 22. t. 1.

55.
BOOTED
F.

DESCRIPTION.

IT is from *M. Briffon* that we have described this species. He says that it is the size of the Jerfalcon; length one foot seven inches and a quarter. The bill blackish: cere and eyelids luteous: parts above blackish-brown, with a tinge of violet, and variegated with dirty grey: beneath yellow brown, with longitudinal

F A L C O N.

tudinal blackish lines: head and upper part of the neck fulvous grey, with lines of the same: over the eyes a black stripe: tail brown; towards the end blackish; tip grey, spotted with whitish on the sides: legs feathered to the toes, which are luteous: claws black.

The above author says that this bird is in the *Museum of Madame de Bandeville*, but does not mention from what country.

^{56.}
ROUGH-
FOOTED
F.

Rough-footed Falcon, *Forst. Cat. N. A.* p. 9.
— — — — — *Am. Zool. N.*

NO doubt but we shall see an illustration of this specimen in the *Am. Zool.* soon to be published. *Mr. Forster* mentions it as a new species, it therefore cannot be the former. But it is not improbable that it may prove to be one of the following, which I describe from *Mr. Banks's* drawings.

^{57.}
PLACENTIA
F.
N. S.
DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH (in the drawing) nineteen inches. Bill black: cere yellow: colour of the plumage dusky chocolate brown, inclined to ferruginous: the feathers on the head and thighs the lightest: quills very dark: inside of the wings and tail cinereous white, the last not barred: the breast is pretty dark; on it, here and there, are some blotches of white, and on the belly some cinereous ones: vent cinereous: the legs are feathered down to the toes: the feathers which cover the legs are dashed perpendicularly with brown:

brown: legs yellow: claws black.—Described from a drawing at *Mr. Banks's*.

Inhabits *Newfoundland*.

^{58.}
ST. JOHN'S
F.
N. S.
DESCRIPTION.

SIZE (in the drawing) of the last. Bill horn-colour, with a black tip: cere yellow: forehead, just over the bill, white: the head and neck are ferruginous: the chin the same, but a little mottled: the feathers on the upper parts of the body are deep brown, with light margins, some of the margins nearly white: ridge of the wing white: thighs feathered down to the toes: the feathers are striated with some broad and some narrow striae: base of the tail clay-coloured, and the rest of it rather light-coloured, barred with black; on some of the feathers the bars do not cross the webs transversely, but in an oblique manner: legs yellow: claws black.

This came from *Newfoundland* with the last.

Le Sacre, *Bris. orn.* i. p. 337.
— *Buf. oif.* i. p. 246. t. 14.
Falco facer, *Raii syn.* p. 13. N° 2.
Sacre, *Will. orn.* p. 77.
Lev. Mus.?

^{59.}
SACRE.

SIZE of the Jerfalcon. The bill of this bird is blue: eyes black: back, breast, and upper wing-coverts spotted with brown:

brown: thighs white on the inside: tail spotted with kidney-shaped spots: legs blue.

M. Brisson places this among his variety of Falcons, and says that it is a bird of passage.

M. de Buffon will have it to be a distinct species from any of the Falcon tribe, being more allied to the *Lanner*.

59.
VAR. A.
AMERICAN
SACRE.

Falco facer, *Phil. Tr.* vol. lxii. p. 382.
The Sacre, *Am. Zool.* N^o

DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH twenty-two inches; breadth three feet; weight two pounds and a half. Bill and cere blue: irides yellow: head whitish, with longitudinal streaks of brown: throat white, spotted with brown: parts above brown, the feathers spotted and edged with ferruginous, the spots not touching the shafts: beneath this bird is white, with longitudinal dark brown spots: the quills are black brown; the margins and ends of the prime ones white, transversely spotted within with pale ferruginous: the lesser quills marked with round spots on the outsides.

This bird inhabits *North America*, and was sent from *Severn River, Hudson's Bay*, where it is called *Speckled Partridge Hawk*. It is said never to migrate. *Quere*, Is this a variety of the last, or a different species?

LENGTH

60.
NEWFOUND-
LAND
F.
N. S.
DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH twenty inches. Bill pale ash; tip black: cere yellow: iris deep yellow: parts above brown: nape ferruginous: back, wing coverts, and scapulars, margined with a paler colour: cheeks inclining to ash-colour: belly ferruginous, with irregular dark blotches: vent clay-coloured: thigh-feathers of a mottled ash-colour, with round dark spots on the feathers; the lower ones have four great blotches of the same: tail barred of a deeper and lighter brown; four bars in all: legs strong, yellow, feathered half way down: claws black.

Inhabits Newfoundland.—Described from a drawing in Mr. Banks's collection.

Le Faucon étoilé, *Bris. orn.* i. p. 359. N° 11.
Blue-footed Falcon, *Will. orn.* p. 82. chap. xi. near the end.

61.
STARRY
F.

THIS is said to be like the Peregrine Falcon in size and shape, DESCRIPTION. but has shorter wings, and a longer tail. The general colour is blackish, marked with spots resembling stars: beneath it is black and white mixed: quills blackish: legs blue.

The iris is of the colour of gold.

62.
+ NORTHERN
F.
N. S.
DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of a Ringtail: length eighteen inches. Bill horn-colour: irides reddish: parts above deep lead-colour: edges of the feathers very dark; the top of the head is darkest; on the hind head a slight mixture of white: beneath ferruginous brown,

with

F A L C O N.

with interrupted bars of white; these bars are produced from each feather being of this ferruginous colour, with two or three spots of white on each side the shaft, which last itself is brown: the tail of a deep lead or ash-colour, crossed with four bars of a still deeper colour; the outer feather is more inclined to brown than the others; the tips of all are white: between the dark bars, on the under part of the tail, the colour is nearly white; the outer feather is neither barred above nor beneath on the outer web: the under tail-coverts plain white: the legs are pretty long, and of a yellowish colour: claws brown.

PLACE.

This was presented to me as a native of *North America*, I believe *Hudson's Bay*. I cannot liken it to any one yet described.

^{63.}
CRESTED
INDIAN
F.

Le Faucon hupé des Indes; *Bris. orn.* i. p. 360. N° 12.
— *Buf. ois.* i. p. 271, N° 4.
Falco Indicus Cirrhatus, *Raii syn.* p. 14. N° 12.
Crested Indian Falcon, *Will. orn.* p. 82. N° 12.

DESCRIPTION.

SIIZE of a Goshawk nearly. The bill dark blue: cere luteous: irides yellow: parts above black: the top of the head is rather flat, and adorned with a forked crest, which hangs downwards: parts beneath striated black and white: the neck is fulvous; and the tail transversely banded with black and ash-colour: the legs are luteous, and feathered to the toes: claws black.

This inhabits the *East Indies*.

Crested

Crested Falcon, *Dillon's Trav. through Spain*, p. 80. t. 3.

^{64.}
CARACCA
F.

DESCRIPTION.

"THIS curious bird," says *Mr. Dillon*, "which is about the size of a Turkey, raises his feathers on his head in the form of a crest, and has a hooked bill; the lower mandible rather strait: his back, wings, and throat are black; the belly white: the tail distinguished by four cinereous and parallel stripes, and is an undescript bird, not taken notice of by *Linnæus**."

Baron Dillon, in the plate referred to above, says that his draught was taken from one of these alive, at the *menagerie* at the royal palace of *Buen Retiro*, at *Madrid*, in the year 1778.

Black and White Indian Falcon, *Pen. Ind. Zool.* t. i.

^{65.}
BLACK AND
WHITE
F.

DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH sixteen inches: weight ten ounces. Bill black: irides reddish yellow: orbits speckled with white: head, neck, back, scapulars, quills, and some of the middle coverts of the wings, black; the rest of the wings, body, and tail, pure white: legs yellow: claws black.

Inhabits *Ceylon*, and called by the *Cingalese*, *Kaloe koeso elgoya*. In *Ceylon* Hawks of several kinds are trained for falconry, but whether this enters the list is not certain.

PLACE.

* In the collection of drawings at *Sir A. Lever's*, there is one of this very bird, said to be taken from the life, and most likely from the very subject; which differs not from *M. Dillon's* description, except in having the appearance of a white collar on the neck. The bill, both in *M. Dillon's* as well as *Sir A. Lever's* drawing, appears to be remarkably hooked, and different from that of the Falcon genus.

M

BILL

66.

CEYLONESSE
CRESTED

F.

N. S.

DESCRIPTION.

BILL dusky : cere yellow : colour wholly white as milk : on the head are two feathers hanging behind, like a pendent crest.

This bird inhabits *Ceylon**.—Communicated by *Mr. Pennant*: the size not mentioned.

67.
GREY
F.

DESCRIPTION.

Grey Falcon, *Br. Zool.* N° 49.

SIZE of a Raven. Bill short, strong, hooked, and of a blueish colour : cere and edges of the eyelids yellow : irides red : head small, flat, of a deep brown on the fore part, white behind : sides of the head and throat cream-coloured : belly white, with oblong black spots : hind part of the neck, and the back, of a deep grey : wings reach beyond the end of the tail ; quill-feathers spotted with white : tail long, wedge-shaped, and spotted ; the two middle feathers plain : legs long, naked, and yellow.

This bird was shot near *Halifax*, in *Yorkshire*, in the year 1762.

68.
BROWN JER-
FALCON

DESCRIPTION.

Falco Jerfalco, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 130. N° 27.—*Faun. suec.* p. 24. N° 64.

THE cere is blue : the body brown, fasciated with cinereous beneath : the side tail-feathers are white. It varies in having sometimes blue and sometimes yellow legs. Its prey are Cranes, Herons, and Pigeons.

* If *M. de Buffon's* rule holds good, which is, that every white bird of this genus is a variety, and not a distinct species, this may most probably turn out a variety of our *Crested Indian Falcon*, N° 63.—See *Buf. ois.* i. p. 73.

So far from the *Systema Naturæ*. *Linnæus* quotes several other authors, but none of them correspond with his description: indeed, the *Fauna Suecica*, which he mentions among the rest, says, that it has a dark cinereous back; that the belly is of a light ash, with transverse spots; that it is the size of a cock, and infests dove-houses.

Le Gerfault, *Bris. orn.* i. p. 370. N° 19. t. 30. f. 2.
 _____ *Buf. ois.* i. p. 239. t. 13.
 _____ *Pl. enl.* 215, 446, 462.
Gyrfalco, *Raii syn.* p. 13, N° 3.
Gerfalcon, *Will. orn.* p. 78. N° 3.
 White Falcon, D°. p. 80. N° 7.
Gyrfalcon, *Br. Zool.* N° 47.
Lev. Mus.

^{69.}
 ← WHITE JER-
 FALCON.

SIZE of a Goshawk. Bill blue ash: tip blackish: cere blue
 ash: irides, and skin round the eyes, blue: general colour
 white, spotted with brown: legs of a pale blueish ash-colour:
 claws lead-colour.

DESCRIPTION.

This, as *Mr. Pennant* observes, is the *Gyrfalco* of all the ornithologists, except *Linnæus*. *M. de Buffon* mentions three kinds of the Jerfalcon; the first brown above, white beneath, spotted with brown; tail grey, with transverse brown lines: the second differing very little from the first: the third white.

Whether *Linnæus* was sensible of these varieties cannot be said, as he does not mention one word about it: however, it is clear that he did not mean this white kind from his description, notwithstanding he might quote it in his synonyms.

The fort above described is found in *Iceland*, and in other very cold climates. The specimen from which Mr. Pennant described his, was shot near *Aberdeen*. It inhabits the *North of Scotland*.

69.
VAR. A.
ICELAND JER-
FALCON.

Le Gersault d'Islande, *Bris. orn.* i. p. 373. t. 31.

DESCRIPTION.

THE bird has luteous irides: it is brown above, spotted with white on the back and wings: the lower part of the back, the rump, and upper tail-coverts, have bands of an hoary colour: the throat of a rufous white, as is the lower part of the neck, each feather longitudinally marked with brown: the parts beneath are white, spotted with black: legs yellow.

Inhabits *Iceland* with the last.

70.
SURINAM
F.

Falco sufflator, *Linn. Syst.* i. p. 127. N° 17.
Surinam Falcon, *Bancroft N. Hist. of Guiana*, p. 153.
Br. Mus.

DESCRIPTION.

LINNÆUS describes this bird in the following manner:—The cere is yellow: nostrils furnished with a fleshy lobe between them: covering of the eyes bony *: body above brown; the

* *Oculorum operculis offcis.* I suppose he means that the opaque part of the cornea, so called by anatomists (or white of the eye) is of a bony texture: if so, it is by no means peculiar to this bird: it is of a very hard substance in most of the genus, but remarkably so in the *Owl* tribe, in which the eyes are large, and it is very conspicuous.

feathers

feathers white at the base: the under parts, and the tail-feathers, spotted with brown, white; and luteous: legs yellow.

It inhabits Surinam. When this bird is either angry or frightened, it *blows** up the head till it is of the size of the body.

In *Miss Blomefield's* collection is a bird very like this, if not the same, viz. about the size of the Hen-harrier: above brown, with a mixture of ferruginous: forehead and throat palest: hind head and neck marked as the fore parts: from the base of the bill to a little beyond the eyes, is a streak of brown, ending in a point at the back part: the under parts are white, streaked with brown: the breast tinged with ferruginous: thighs buff-colour: quills spotted with ferruginous; beneath dirty white, with obscure narrow bars of brown: legs yellow..

This specimen came from *Cayenne*.

Falco cachinnans, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 128. N° 18.

71.
LAUGHING
F.
DESCRIPTION.

CERE luteous: eyelids white: body mixed brown and whitish: neck, throat, breast, belly, and under the wings, white: tail banded with luteous and black.: legs luteous.

This bird, on observing any person, sets up a kind of laugh.

* This is likewise mentioned by *Bancroft*, who says the bird distends his head with *air*; when either angry or terrified.—This ought to be enquired into, as it must arise from a structure peculiar to this bird.—As to the distension of the throat and breast of the *Powter-Pigeon*, it arises merely from the *crop* being filled with wind, and I believe has not any thing different in it's structure from that of other Pigeons.

To.

VARIETY.

To this short description I shall add a further one, from a specimen in the same collection as the last. The length is sixteen inches. On the wings, when closed, is a large spot of a buff-colour, crossed with slender stripes of brown; this mark arises from the greater quills, all of which, except the two first, are buff-coloured in the middle: the under parts are whitish, but on the breast and belly many of the feathers have a dash of brown, and some few wholly brown: crown of the head dashed with brown: thighs pale buff, obsoletely streaked with brown.

This came from *Cayenne*. A paper sent with it, gave it the name of "*Pagani gris tacheté*." Many marks, both in this and the last species, coincide sufficiently to pronounce them the same species with those of *Linnaeus* referred to; and it is very probable that they may be either varieties, or perhaps differing in sex from those which he describes.

^{72.}
BROWN
LANNER.

Falco lanarius, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 129. № 24.
Le Lanier; *Bris. orn.* i. p. 363. № 16.
 ——— *Buf. ois.* i. p. 243.
Lanarius, *Raii syn.* p. 15. № 13.
Lanner, *Will. orn.* p. 82. № 13.
Lanneret, *Alb. vol. ii.* t. 7.
Lanner, *Br. Zool.* № 51. t. 23.
Lew. Mus.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS is rather inferior in size to the Buzzard. The bill is blue: cere pale greenish blue: irides yellow: parts above brown, with paler edges: crown of the head brown, mixed with yellow clay-colour: over each eye is a broad white line passing

sing to the hind head; beneath it a black mark pointing downwards: throat white: breast tinged with dull yellow, marked with brown spots passing downwards: thighs and vent the same: the quills are dusky, marked with oval ferruginous spots on the inner webs: tail the same: legs short, strong, and of a blueish cast.

Inhabits *Europe*; breeds in *Ireland*; one shot in a decoy in *Lincolnshire*. I believe it is far from common in *England*.

Le Lanier blanc, *Bris. orn.* i. p. 367. N° 18.

Lanarius, *Aldrov. orn.* i. p. 380. Fig. in 181, 183*.

^{73.}
WHITE
L.

OF these *Briffon* mentions two sorts from *Aldrovandus*: the first is one foot seven inches and a half long. Has the bill and claws black: cere and irides yellow: head, neck, breast, belly, sides, thighs, rump, and under tail-coverts, inclining to brown: the quills, and the tail above, nearly black: under the tail pale grey: cere yellow: legs luteous.

The second has the bill, &c. the same with the other, but is two feet one inch in length. The head and back brown, mixed with grey: rump whitish: upper wing-coverts and breast grey: belly, sides, thighs, and under tail-coverts, grey also, but marked with longitudinal ferruginous spots: the three outside tail-feathers are white, spotted with pale ferruginous; the fourth on each side, counting from the outside, spotted with black; the two middle ones are grey. Perhaps they are both varieties of the *Brown Lanner*.

Briffon does not mention their place.

DESCRIPTION.

VAR. A.

* These figures are not accurate.

+^{74.}
HEN
HARRIER.

- Falco cyaneus, *Lin. Syß.* i. p. 126. № 10.
 Le Lanier cendré, *Bris. orn.* i. p. 365. № 17.
 Le Faucon a Collier, D° i. p. 345. № 7. *the male.*
 L'oiseau St. Martin, *Buf. vif.* i. p. 212.—*Pl. enl.* 459.
 Grau weisse geyer, *Frisch.* t. 79, 80.
 Blue Hawk, *Eduv.* 5. t. 225.
 Hen Harrier, *Br. Zool.* № 58. t. 28.
Lev. Mus.

DESCRIPTION.

THE length is seventeen inches; width three feet three inches; weight twelve ounces. The bill is black: cere and irides yellow: edges of the eyelids the same: general colour blue-grey: back of the head white, spotted with pale brown: breast, belly, and thighs, white; on the first, a few small dusky streaks: the two middle tail-feathers are grey; the outer webs of the others are the same, but the inner webs are white, barred with dusky: legs yellow, long, and slender: claws black.

*M. Salerne** has followed *Mr. Ray*†, in supposing it to be the same bird with the *Jean le Blanc*, № 17: but this cannot be; we have not the last in *England*; besides, the *Jean le Blanc* is above two feet in length, and not much less in size than the Black Eagle.

* *Orn. de Salerne*, p. 23. № 5.

† *Raii Syn.* p. 17. № 5.

Falco pygargus, Lin. *Syst.* i. p. 126. № 11.

— Scop. *ann.* i. p. 14.

Le Faucon a Collier, Bris. *orn.* i. p. 345. № 7. *the female.*

La Soubuse, Buf. *ois.* i. p. 215. t. 9.

— *Pl. enl.* 443. *the female.* — 480. *the male.*

Pygargus, Raii. *Syn.* p. 17. № A. 5. — Will. *orn.* t. 7.

Ringtail, Will. *orn.* p. 72.

Ringtail, Br. *Zool.* № 59.

Lev. Mus.

75.
+ RINGTAIL.

L E N G T H one foot seven inches and an half. The bill is pale: cere and irides yellow*: parts above dusky, beneath palish, with oblong rufous, and in some, dusky spots: under the eyes is a whitish spot: from the hind head, on each side, to the chin, passes a kind of wreath in a circular manner; this is made up of stiffer feathers than the rest, and of a lighter colour: the rump is white: tail longish, barred with dusky, and tipped with white: beneath, the belly and breast are of a yellowish brown, with a cast of red, marked with oblong dusky spots, but not always; as *Mr. Pennant* observes, that he has seen one of these which had the last-named parts quite plain: the legs are long and yellow: claws black.

Authors have never blundered more, than in making this bird the same species with the last mentioned. *Mr. Pennant*, in *Br. Zool.* under that head, says, "This has been supposed to be " the female of the former; but, from some late observations " by the infallible rule of *dissertation*, males have been found of

DESCRIPTION.

* *Scopo*li** says the orbits are whitish.

"this species." To this I may add my own observations; the bird I now possess, as an *English* specimen, being set down in my notes as a *male*.

In the *Planches enluminées*, the male seems to be the brightest in colour. The ground-colour of the under parts being ferruginous, and those above inclining to rufous. The ruff seems to be least perfect in the male.

^{75.}
VAR. A.
MARSH-HAWK.

Marsh-hawk; *Edw. glean.* t. 291..

— Am. Zool. N°

Lew. Mus.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS seems to differ so little from the former, that I readily join my opinion to that of *Brisson*, in making it a variety. The difference which I observe is, a black line from the bill through the eye: it is larger also, being, according to *Edwards*, two feet in length; and has lines of white round the eye to the throat: the little white mark under the eyes is seen in both: the general colour pretty much the same: the tail in *Edwards's* figure, rather shorter than in the *British Ringtail*.

I received a specimen not long since from *Jamaica*, which differs a little from both; but I am clear it belongs to the same species. The remark my friend sent along with it was, that the irides were *brown*; that it was a bold-spirited bird, and would not hesitate to kill chickens, pigeons, &c. before one's face.

Falco Hudsonius, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 128. N° 19.

Epervier de la Baye d'Hudson, *Bris. orn. App.* p. 18. N° 47.

Ringtail Hawk, *Edw. 3. t.* 107.

Ringtail Falcon, *Am. Zool.* N°

76.
HUDSON'S BAY
RINGTAIL.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of the Jerfalcon : length one foot nine inches and a half.

Bill black : cere yellow : the upper parts of the bird are brown ; the under parts white, with rufous brown spots, of different shapes : over the eye is a streak of white : the rump is also white : hind head and lower part of the neck are grey brown, varied with darker brown : the two middle tail-feathers are brownish ; the others of a blueish ash-colour, except the outer one, which is white : all of them are transversely barred with brown : the legs are light yellow : claws black. — *Linnæus* says, it has a blueish spot on the wings.

Inhabits *Hudson's Bay*.

76.
VAR. A.
CAYENNE
R.

DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH two feet ; breadth four feet. Bill black : cere blue : parts above, deep chocolate-brown : the fore part of the neck the same, but paler : on the hind head is a little mixture of white : at the hind head arises a kind of wreath, which passes behind the ears to the throat, in a circular form, not much unlike that of the Ringtail : over the eye is a pale yellow line, which springs from the bill, and meets the wreath at the part where it begins behind ; each feather of the wreath is black down the shaft : the chin is of a whitish colour ; from this passes a list of pale buff-colour to the breast, the shaft of each

feather of which is brown: the breast, belly, thighs, and vent, are reddish buff-colour; the last the palest: the feathers on the breast and belly have a brown streak down the shafts: thighs and vent plain: prime quills dark on the inner, and cinereous blue on the outer webs, with bars of brown at an inch distance each; these bars are less distinct on the inner webs: the first and second of the quills are quite plain, without markings: the secondaries are much the same as the prime quills, but the brown bars rather obsolete: most of the wing-feathers are white at the tips: the wings when closed, reach the middle of the tail: rump white: the tail barred with pale and dark brown; the inner webs of three or four of the outer feathers have much white on the inner webs; the outer webs incline to ferruginous; the ends of the feathers are very pale; the two middle feathers are barred as the rest, but with cinereous and deep brown; the bars are five in number: legs yellow: claws black.

This bird came from *Cayenne*, and is in *Miss Blomefield's* collection. It was entitled *Duc de Buffon*.—It seems clearly a variety of the last species, differing only from climate: hence we learn, that these birds are disseminated throughout *America*, as the island of *Cayenne* and *Hudson's Bay* are very far asunder. It is worth remark, the near resemblance of the four last-described, so much indeed, that with the less scrupulous ornithologist, they might even pass for mere varieties of each other.

Le Faucon de Roche, ou Rochier, *Bris. orn.* i. p. 349. N° 8.

^{77.}
STONE
FALCON.

Le Rochier, *Buf. ois.* i. p. 286.—*Pl. enl.* 447.

Lithofalco, & Dendrofalco, *Raii Syn.* p. 14. N° 8.

Stein-falck, *Frischb.* t. 86.

Stone, or Tree falcon, *Will. orn.* p. 80.

SIZE of a Kestrel: length twelve inches and a quarter. Bill blueish ash-colour: cere and irides luteous: above cinereous, with black shafts to the feathers: beneath rufous, with longitudinal brown spots: tail cinereous; at the end blackish; the very tip white; all the feathers, except the two middle ones, are barred transversely with black. This appears very like the Merlin, represented in the *Planches Enluminées*, N° 468.

^{78.}
MOUNTAIN
F.

Le Faucon de Montagne, *Bris. orn.* i. p. 352. N° 9.

Falco montanus, *Raii Syn.* p. 13. N° 4.

Mountain Falcon, *Will. orn.* p. 78.

THIS is less than the Peregrine Falcon, but has a shorter tail. The bill is black: plumage above brown, or ash-colour: throat and fore part of the neck whitish, spotted with either ferruginous or black; and in some the neck and breast are quite black: tail ash-coloured, end black, the very tip white: legs yellow: claws black. When the bird is come to it's full colour, the head is black; the breast has more white in it the oftener it has moulted; and the back and sides are of a deeper ash-colour.

This is in brief what *M. Briffon* says of the bird: but he remarks the probability of it's being a variety of the Stone Falcon, and likewise mentions a further variety; which follows.

78.
VAR. A.
ASH-COLOUR-
ED MOUNTAIN
F.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS is in length one foot nine inches. The bill is black : iris yellow : general colour cinereous ; palest on the wing-coverts : beneath white as snow : legs luteous.

79.
KESTRIL
F.

DESCRIPTION.
MALE.

THE male and female differ much in this species : the first weighs six ounces and a half. The cere is yellow : irides dark-coloured : crown of the head, and the tail, of a fine light grey ; the lower end of the last marked with a broad black bar : the back and wing-coverts are of a rufous brick-colour, spotted with black ; beneath of a pale ferruginous colour, spotted with black also : thighs and vent plain.

FEMALE.

The female weighs eleven ounces. Colour of the back and wings more pale and dusky than in the male, crossed with numerous transverse lines of black : the head is pale red brown, streaked with black : tail the same, crossed with numerous black bars ; near the end it has the same black bar as in the male ; the end of both is very pale at the tip.

This,

Le Faucon de Montagne cendree, *Bris. orn.* i. p. 355.
Falco montanus secundus Aldrovandi, Will. orn. t. 9.

MANNERS.

This, especially the male, is a very beautiful species : it feeds on mice, small birds, and insects. This is the bird that we so often see in air hovering its wings, and, as it were, fixed to one spot for some length of space. At this time it may be supposed watching its prey, which, when the eye has fixed once upon, it darts to the earth with rapidity, in order to secure it.—This was once used in falconry, for small birds and young Partridges.

L'Epervier des Alouettes, *Bris. orn.* i. p. 379. N° 22.
Mause-falck, *Frisch.* t. 88.

79.
VAR. A.
LARK HAWK.

*M. DE BUFFON** supposes this not to be different from the female Kestril, as will appear from reading the description in *Brisson*, as well as comparing the figure in *Frisch*, above referred to.

S. G. Gmelin† mentions a variety of the Kestril which is grey, with the shafts of the feathers black.

DESCRIPTION.
79.
VAR. B.
GREY KESTRIL.

Le Faucon pêcheur de Senegal, ou Le Tanas, *Buf. ois.* i. p. 275.—*Pl. enl.* 478.
Faucon pescheur, *Damp. Voy.* vol. iii. Fr. edit. p. 318.

80.
FISHING
FALCON.

THIS is rather less than the Falcon, but has some resemblance to it. The bill and irides are yellow : the whole head ferruginous : parts above cinereous ; the edges of the feathers fer-

DESCRIPTION.

* *Ois.* vol. i. p. 283.

† *Voy.* vol. i. p. 49. t. 10.

F A L C O N.

ruginous brown : the under parts, thighs, and vent, pale yellowish white, with a dash of brown on the middle of each feather: quills dark ash: tail light brown above, blueish ash beneath: legs brown: the feathers on the head are rather long, so as to form a kind of crest.

MANNERS.

This species inhabits *Senegal*, and is called there by the natives *Tanas*. Though it is somewhat like the Falcon tribe, yet it differs entirely in its nature, as it feeds oftener on fish than on any other prey; taking them out of the water as the *Osprey*, above described. It does not swallow the fish whole, but, retiring to a convenient place, eats it piece-meal.

81.
BROWN HAWK.

Brown Hawk, *Brown. Illustr.* p. 6. t. 3.

DESCRIPTION.

IN length thirteen inches. Bill blue, with a black tip: iris yellow: the upper part of the head, the back, and the tail-coverts, are brown: wing-coverts the same, but edged with white: scapulars brown, spotted with white: quills dusky, with pale brown edges: fore part of the neck and the under parts are white, crossed with numerous semicircular yellow lines: tail pale brown, marked with four dusky lines: legs very pale yellow: claws black.

Inhabits *Ceylon*.

*Le petit Aigle d'Amerique, Buf. ois. i. p. 142.
Pl. enl. 417.*

82.
RED-
THROATED
F.

DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH from sixteen to eighteen inches. The bill is blue, straight at the base: cere, and round the eye, yellow: iris orange: throat and neck of a fine purplish red: upper parts of the body blue, with a reddish cast: belly and vent reddish white: legs yellow: claws black.

This is a most beautiful species: inhabits *Cayenne*, and other parts of *South America*.

M. de Buffon calls this an *Eagle*, though so small, as the bill is crooked mostly at the tip.

Lev. Mus.

83.
SPECKLED
BUZZARD.
N. S.
DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH more than twelve inches: in shape like our common Buzzard. The bill is dusky: the whole head and neck, as far as the shoulders, whitish; the shaft of each feather blotched irregularly with rusty brown: back, and wing-coverts, brown; several of the feathers, especially on the wing-coverts, are spotted with white: tail dark brown, crossed with several bars; but these are nearly obsolete, appearing only on a close inspection: the quills are very dark, almost black: the under parts, from the breast, are white; down the shaft of each feather is a blotch of brown; these marks spread out larger and broader as they proceed downwards to the belly: thighs pretty much the same: vent plain white: legs yellow: claws black.

A fine specimen of this bird is in the *Leverian Museum*, which came from *North America*.

O

Falco

^{84.}
AMERICAN
BROWN
HAWK.

DESCRIPTION.

Falco fuscus, J. Fr. Miller, t. 18.
Lev. Mus.

IN the *Leverian Museum* is a fine pair of these birds; from which the following description is taken.

MALE.

The size and shape of our Sparrow Hawk. The bill of a pale lead-colour: cere dusky: the body above, is of a cinereous brown, with a trifle of white on the scapulars: top and sides of the head streaked with narrow longitudinal stripes of white: behind the eye is a streak of a pale colour: the under parts are white: the chin plain: the fore part of the neck, the breast, and belly, marked with reddish brown streaks down the shaft of each feather: thighs dirty white; down the middle of each feather is a brown streak: tail cinereous brown, crossed with three bars of dark brown; the end very pale.

FEMALE.

Another along with this, supposed to be the female, is marked much the same, but the longitudinal stripes on the under parts are more numerous; besides which, are some transverse bars of light brown: the legs in both are slender, like the Sparrow Hawk, and of a yellow colour: the claws also are like that bird, and black.

The bird figured by Mr. *Miller*, above quoted, scarcely differs in the markings. The iris in his plate is white, or very pale; but the claws seem to be remarkably thick and short, such as I never saw in any Hawk. Whether they were so in the specimen from which he took his drawing, or any mistake in the engraving, I cannot determine.

Falco.

85.
← SPARROW-
HAWK.

- Falco nisus*, Lin. *Syst. i.* p. 130. N° 31.
 ——— *Scop. Ann. i.* p. 17.
L'Epervier, Bris. *orn. i.* p. 310. N° 4.
 ——— *Buf. ois. i.* p. 225. t. 11.
 ——— *Pl. enl. 412*, 466, 467.
Sperber, Frisch. *t. 90. male.* 91. *female.* 92. *variety.*
Accipiter fringillarius, Raii *Syn. p. 18.* N° A. 2.
 Sparrow Hawk, Will. *orn.* p. 86.
 ——— *Br. Zool.* N° 62.
Lev. Mus. Br. Mus.

SCARCE any birds of the same species differ more in size than the *male* from the *female* in this. The first weighs five ounces, and is twelve inches in length; the female is nine ounces in weight, and is in length fifteen inches*.

The female has the head, hind part of the neck, back, rump, wing-coverts, scapulars, and upper tail-coverts, brown; the edges of the feathers rufous: on the hind head are some whitish spots: the under parts are white, or inclining to yellowish, with rufous brown waves; each feather being of that colour near the end, tending to a point downwards: the chin sparingly streaked with perpendicular lines of brown: quills dusky, barred with blackish on the outer, and spotted with white on the lower part of the inner webs: tail barred with very dark brown; the tip white: legs yellow: claws black.

The male differs a little, in having the transverse lines on the breast less abrupt, and not so numerous; the under parts of a

DESCRIPTION.

FEMALE.

MALE.

* The following description is from birds in my own possession, but they are apt to vary much in the shade as well as disposition of their colours.

O 2

darker

darker colour; and the brown on the back more inclining to dove-colour. Both sexes are palish over the eyes: the bill in both is blue, and the cere yellow.

MANNERS.

This bird is the dread of the inhabitants of the farm-yard; making great havoc among the young of poultry of all kinds, as well as Pigeons; also Partridges. It is a bold bird, well known, and will commit its depredations in the most daring manner, even before one's face.

85.

VAR. A.
SPOTTED
SPARROW H.

DESCRIPTION.

L'Epervier tacheté, *Bris. orn.* i. p. 314.

THIS is brown above, with a few spots of white: beneath, much the same as above, appearing as it were scaly: under part of the wings and tail have broad bands of white, and narrow ones of brown, alternate: the tail above is like that of the last species, as are the bill, irides, cere, and legs.

85.

VAR. B.
WHITE
SPARROW H.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS, as well as the last, is, no doubt, a mere variety, and a most beautiful specimen, being now in the possession of Captain *Davies**. The plumage is wholly of a milk-white colour,

* In this gentleman's elegant collection will be found many scarce specimens, especially from *North America*, which he has been at the pains to collect and arrange himself. His friends too are obliged to him for the free communication of every knowledge or observation in Natural History in his power.

without the least appearance of any bands, or other markings. It was shot in *Dorsetshire*, near which place others have been seen of the same colour.

Falco columbarius, *Lin. Syst.* . p. 128. N° 21.

L'Epervier de la Caroline, *Bris. orn.* i. p. 378. N° 21.

L'Epervier des Pigeons, *Buf. oif.* i. p. 238.

Pigeon Hawk, *Cateb. Car.* i. p. 3. t. 3.

— *Am. Zool.* N°

Lev. Mus.

86.
+ PIGEON
H.

THE length of this bird is ten inches and a half; breadth twenty-two inches and a half; weight six ounces and a half. The bill is whitish, with a black tip: irides and cere luteous: the head, hind part of the neck, back, rump, wing and tail-coverts, are brown: throat, fore part of the neck, breast, belly, sides, and under tail-coverts, yellowish white, streaked with brown: tail brown, with four narrow darker bands: the legs are yellow: claws black.

Cateby adds, that the thigh-feathers reach within half an inch of the claws.

This inhabits *Carolina* and other parts of *North America*. At *Hudson's Bay* it is called the *Small Bird Hawk*. It is there migratory, arriving in *May*, and retiring in *Autumn*: it feeds on small birds; flies in circles; and makes an hideous shrieking noise at the approach of any one.

DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

MANNERS.

Falco

87.
← GUIANA
F.

DESCRIPTION.

Falco superciliosus, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 128. № 22.

SIZE of a Magpie. Bill black: cere and eyelids luteous: lore thinly beset with black bristles: eye-brows prominent, naked beneath: parts above brown: rump varied with white and black: beneath wholly undulated with fine transverse lines of black, even the thighs: vent white, with black lines: greater quills ferruginous, with many bands of black; secondaries whitish on the posterior margin: tail black, with two broad paler bands, and a cinereous tip: legs luteous: claws black.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Surinam*.—A specimen I received from *Cayenne* was much smaller than *Linnæus* mentions, though it answered to his description; so we may suppose it to be the male, of which he, perhaps, describes the female; and at first cast of the eye puts one in mind greatly of the male Sparrow Hawk, being much of the same make and proportions.

88.
INGRIAN
F.

Falco vespertinus, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 129. № 23.

—————*S. G. Gmelin*, *voy.* i. p. 67. t. 43.

DESCRIPTION.

IT is about the size of a Pigeon. The bill is yellow, with a brown tip: the cere and eyelids are luteous: head brown: body blueish brown: belly blueish white: vent and thighs ferruginous: tail brown: quills blueish white; the primaries, from the first to the seventh, are blackish at the tip: the legs are naked and luteous.

This bird inhabits *Ingria*, where it is called by the inhabitants *Kobez*.

Epervier à gros bec de Cayenne, *Buf. ois.* p. 237.

— *Pl. enl.* 464.

^{89.}
GREAT-BILLED
F.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS species exceeds the Sparrow Hawk a little in size. The bill is longer and thicker than in that bird, and of a black colour: the cere is yellow: iris orange: the general colour of the plumage brown above; the feathers edged with ferruginous brown: on the fore parts, as far as the breast, the colour is the same, but has a greater portion of the ferruginous mixture: the belly, thighs, and vent are white, marked with numerous narrow ferruginous striæ: the tail is banded black and white: legs yellow: claws black: the legs are shorter than in the Sparrow Hawk.

M. de Buffon is the first who has mentioned this bird, and informs us that it inhabits *Cayenne*. He calls it the *Great-billed Sparrow Hawk*; the first term, as having the bill larger in proportion; and the last, as being in figure more like that bird than any other.

Falco subbuteo, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 127. N° 14.

Le Hobreau, *Bris. orn.* i. p. 375. N° 20.

— *Buf. ois.* i. p. 277. t. 17.

— *Pl. enl.* 431, 432.

Stein falck, *Frisch.* t. 86.

Dendro falco, *Raii syn.* p. 14. N° 8. & *Subbuteo*, p. 15, N° 14.

The Hobby, *Will. orn.* p. 83.

— *Br. Zool.* N° 61.

Br. Mus. *Lew. Mus.*

^{90.}
+ HOBBY.

LENGTH twelve inches: breadth two feet three inches: DESCRIPTION.
weight seven ounces. The bill is blue: cere and orbits yellow:

yellow : irides hazel : the back is brown : nape of the neck yellowish : belly pale, with oblong brown spots : on each cheek is a black mark like a crescent, pointing downward : the vent and thighs are ferruginous, or rather rufous * : legs yellow : claws black.

M. Brisson says the irides are yellow ; but in all the specimens which I have seen, they are either hazel, or dark brown, in different shades.

MANNERS.

Mr. Pennant informs us, that it breeds in *England*, and migrates in *October*. This bird was used in falconry †, but in a very confined manner : particularly in daring of Larks, for which purpose the Hawk was cast off ; on seeing of which, the Larks adhered to the ground through fear, and the fowler drew his net over them.

* Not always ; for in two specimens, one of which I have now by me, the thighs were dusky white, longitudinally marked with brown, and the vent of a plain white.

† *M. Brunnich* informs us, that the Gentile, *Iceland Falcon*, and Hobby, are used in falconry about *Copenhagen* ; and that the falconers supply the tail-feathers, when worn out or broken, with others from a different bird, fastening the new to the base of the old ones ; by which means, it is probable, that new species may have been created by the most intelligent describers, who were not possessed of the knowledge of this circumstance. *Orn. bor.* p. 3.

Br. Mus. *Ley. Mus.*

91.
ORANGE-
BREASTED
H.
N. S.
DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of an Hobby: length fifteen inches. The bill is three quarters of an inch in length, and rather stout for the size of the bird; it is of a lead-colour, with the base very pale, nearly white: the plumage above is of a very dark brown: the hind part of the neck, the top of the head, and the wing-coverts, are of one plain colour, but the rest of the upper parts are crossed with transverse interrupted narrow bars of a whitish colour, not very numerous: the feathers on the chin very long and narrow, almost like hairs, and of a whitish colour: throat orange, inclining to brown, marked with roundish spots of white: breast orange: belly dark brown, with interrupted bars of dirty buff, which are made up of the spots which each feather is marked with: thighs ferruginous, dashed with brown on the shafts: under tail-coverts the same, besides which are some transverse dusky bars: the tail is of the same colour as the back; the half next the base is crossed with narrow bars of white, much like the back; the end half of one plain colour, or dark brown: the legs are of a lead-colour, long and slender, like those of a Sparrow Hawk, and the toes and claws still longer in proportion; the colour of the last is black: the wings reach to the middle of the tail.

The specimen in the *British Museum* is said to have come from Surinam; that in the *Leverian Museum*, simply from the *South Seas*, without specifying any place. I believe this species has not been noticed before.

P

SIZE

^{92.}
SPOTTED-
TAILED
H.
N. S.
DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of a Sparrow Hawk. Bill black: cere dusky: the head, neck, lower part of the back, and the under parts, are cinereous: the plumage elsewhere of a very dark lead-colour, almost black: prime quills ferruginous on the inner webs, but not quite to the end: on each tail-feather (except the two middle ones, which are plain) are three white spots on the inner web only; the first somewhat above an inch from the tip; the next at about equal distance between that and the base; and the third nearly at the base itself: the legs are short and yellow: claws black: the wings reach beyond the middle of the tail.

This specimen is in the collection of *Miss Blomefield*, who received it from *Cayenne*.

I do not find it mentioned by any author.

^{93.}
MERLIN.

L'Emerillon, *Bris. orn.* i. p. 382, № 23.

Æsalon Bellonii & Aldrovandi, *Raii Syn.* p. 15, № 15.

Kleinste rothe-falck, *Frisch.* t. 89.

Merlin, *Will. orn.* p. 85. t. 3.

— *Br. Zool.* № 63.

Br. Mus. Lev. Mus.

DESCRIPTION.

THE length of the Merlin is twelve inches and a half: the size scarce bigger than a Blackbird. The bill is of a blueish lead-colour: cere pale yellow: irides very dark: head ferruginous; each feather marked with a blueish black streak down the shaft: back and wings blueish ash-colour, streaked and spotted with ferruginous: the edges are of the same colour: the quills are almost black, marked with reddish oval spots: the under-

under wing-coverts are brown, marked with round white spots: tail five inches long, crossed with alternate bars of dusky and reddish clay-colour, generally from thirteen to fifteen in number; but in one specimen, Mr. Pennant observes there were only eight: the breast and belly yellowish white, with oblong spots pointing downwards: the wings reach to within an inch and half of the end of the tail: the legs are yellow: claws black.

This description from the *British Zoology*; which informs us that the species does not breed with us, but migrates here in October, coming into *England* about the same time that the *Hobby* disappears. This was anciently used in falconry, and though inferior in size, was not so in point of spirit, to any of the larger species.

MANNERS.

AS the following appears a variety of the former, I think worth while to describe it as such, as I cannot venture to place it as a distinct species.

The length nine inches. The bill blue; tip black; immediately over the bill the feathers are very pale: the forehead is ash-colour, extending with the same colour in a streak over each eye: crown of the head reddish chesnut: on the side of the head, under each eye, is a broad space of white, nearly of a triangular figure; this is bordered with dusky black: at the place of the ears is a patch of dusky black: the feathers on the back are of a reddish chesnut, transversely striated with black: wing-coverts the same: both prime and secondary quills dusky, inclining to black; the last edged with white: the under parts of the

^{93.}
VAR. A.
NEW YORK
M.

DESCRIPTION.

bird are of a dirty yellowish white, perpendicularly streaked with brown: the chin very pale, without marks: the vent and thighs the same: tail chesnut, barred with black; the bars are ten or eleven in number, but are not complete, as they do not touch the shaft, being only, as it were, a transverse, or rather oblique, mark across each web, but appear as bands, till the feathers are extended: the tail beneath is banded with whitish and black: the legs yellow: claws black.

PLACE.

This was described from a specimen in the collection of Captain Davies, who brought it from New-York.

93.
VAR. B.
CARIBBEE
M.

L'Emerillon des Antilles, *Bris. orn.* i. p. 385. N° 24.

Esmerillon Gry Gry, *Raii Syn.* p. 19. N° 3.

— — — — — *Du Tertre Hist. des Antilles*, 2. p. 253.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS bird is very little bigger than a Thrush. It is rufous above, spotted with black: beneath white, spotted longitudinally with black.

It inhabits the *Antilles*: called there *Gry Gry*.

M. Brisson doubts this being different from the other Merlin, and on his authority I place it as a variety.

M. du Tertre says, that his bird preys only on Lizards and Grasshoppers, and now and then on very young chickens.

D'Esmerillon des Fauconniers, *Buf. ois.* i. p. 288. t. 19.
L'Emerillon, *Pl. enl.* 468.

^{93.}
VAR. C.
FALCONERS
M.

THIS bird, according to *M. de Buffon*, is not the Merlin of naturalists, but known by that name among falconers, and has not been particularly noticed nor well described by any one hitherto. He says it is like an Hobby in figure, but has shorter wings, and it much more resembles the Stone Falcon, both as to size and length, colours, &c. so as to make it rather doubtful whether those two be not only varieties. A singularity too presents itself in this bird, which is, that both *male and female* are of the *same size*, a thing unusual in this genus. He says likewise that it is a very courageous bird, attacking not only Larks, but Quails and Partridges. Notwithstanding all this, *M. de Buffon* quotes *Br. Zool.* folio edit. A. 12. for a figure, seeming to prove his Merlin, and that of *Mr. Pennant*, to be the same.

DESCRIPTION.

REMARKS.

*Mr. Salerne** gives a probable reason for this confusion among the Merlins, which arises from the bird-catchers calling every bird under the size of a Buzzard by the name of *Merlin*; and in this kingdom I have as often found all the smaller kinds of Hawks called by the name of *Sparrow Hawk*, without distinction.

I have mentioned thus much, as I believe the Merlin is not very common in *England*, and consequently but little known. I do not know *M. de Buffon's* bird.

* *Orn.* p. 16.

+ LITTLE
F.

^{94.}
Falco sparverius, Lin. Syst. i. p. 128. N° 20.
 L'Emerillon de la Caroline; Bris. orn. i. p. 386. N° 25. t. 32. f. 1.
 —————— Pl. enl. 465.
Falco minor rufescens, &c. Brown's Jam. p. 471.
 Little Hawk, Cateb. Car. i. t. 5. the male.
 —————— Am. Zool.
 —————— Lev. Mus.

DESCRIPTION.

THE male is of the size of the Merlin, but the female is somewhat bigger. The bill is yellowish: cere and irides the same: the head is of a blueish ash-colour; the crown of the head, and upper parts of the body, orange brown, transversely striated with black: the upper wing-coverts blueish ash-colour, with transverse black striæ: tail red brown, tipped with black.

FEMALE.

The female differs from the male in some particulars: the head is of a blueish ash-colour; the crown red brown: the hind part of the head is encircled with seven black spots, viz. three on each side and one behind: cheeks and throat dirty reddish white: hind part of the neck, the back, scapulars, and wing-coverts, reddish brown, with black transverse lines: rump and upper tail-coverts the same, but plain: fore part of the neck, breast, and sides, dirty rufous white, striped down the shafts with reddish brown: the prime quills blackish, spotted within with reddish brown: tail of the last-mentioned colour, transversely striated with black. In both, the legs are yellow, and the claws black. I never yet saw the female.

PLACE.

This bird inhabits *Virginia*, *Carolina*, *St. Domingo*. They abide all the year in *Carolina* and *Virginia*.

F A L C O N.

III

*M. de Buffon** says that this bird, our Merlin, and that of St. Domingo, or next species, are all varieties of the *Gry Gry*, or *Caribbee*. M. N° 93. B.

L'Emerillon de St. Domingue, *Bris. orn.* i. p. 389, N° 26. t. 32. f. 2. female. ST. DOMINGO ^{95.}
Lev. Mus. F.

THE bill in this is yellow; the tip black: cere luteous: irides yellow: parts above mostly red brown, spotted with black: beneath dirty white, spotted with black: head cinereous: the eight middle tail-feathers are chesnut, at the ends black; the very tips white; the two outmost on each side are different, the one having some white near the end, and a black spot in it, the last white on the outside, and marked with five black spots, and one of chesnut on the inner webs: legs yellow: claws black.—This description is of the female.

The male differs, the spots of black on the upper parts being less numerous than in the female: throat and fore part of the neck more inclining to red brown. Ten of the middle tail-feathers are chesnut, with the ends black, and very tips white, as in the female: the outer tail-feather, on the outside and tip, is white, on the inner web chesnut, marked with a transverse spot of black near the end.

This inhabits St. Domingo.

* *Hist. des Ois.* i. p. 293,

^{96.}
MINUTE
F.

Falco minutus, *Linn. Syst. i. p. 131. N° 32.*
Le petit Epervier, *Bris. orn. i. p. 315. N° 2. Pl. 30. f. 1.*

DESCRIPTION.

THIS, according to *Brisson*, is less than the Merlin, being eleven inches and three quarters in length. The bill is black: cere brown: parts above brown, variegated with rufous: beneath white, with transverse rufous brown striæ: tail brown, banded with deeper brown: legs luteous: claws black.

This bird inhabits the *Island of Malta*. *M. Brisson* mentions a variety of this, having only four brown bands on the tail, and lance-shaped spots on the breast.

*M. de Buffon** says, it is probable that this bird may prove to be merely the *Tiercelet*, or male of the Sparrow Hawk, called by the Falconers a *Mouchet*.

^{97.}
BENGAL
F.

Falco cærulescens, *Linn. Syst. i. p. 125. N° 9.*
Le Faucon de Bengale, *Bris. orn. app. p. 20. N° 38.*
Little black and orange Indian Hawk, *Edw. 3. t. 108.*
Lev. Mus.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS is said to be the least of the Falcon genus, being in length only six inches and a half. The bill is blackish: cere and eyelids luteous: the forehead is white: the eye placed in a naked yellow skin, round which is a bed of black, passing downwards a little way on each side of the neck, and this is again bounded by white: general colour of the parts above is purplish black;

* *Hist. des Ois. i. p. 226.*

that

that of the under parts orange, palest on the breast: the tail is black; the two middle feathers are plain, the others transversely striated on the inside with white: the legs are luteous: claws blackish.

This beautiful species inhabits *Bengal*. Mr. Edwards observes, that it is feathered below the knees, and that for so small a bird, it is remarkably stout and robust, full as much, in proportion, as an Eagle.

PLACE.

Falco regulus, *Pallas Trav.* vol. ii. p. 707. N° 13.

^{98.}
SIBERIAN.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS, according to Dr. Pallas, is less than any yet known. The length he does not mention, but says that it weighs less than half a pound. It has the bill and air of a Kestrel. The cere is greenish: irides brown*: the crown of the head is hoary brown, marked with blackish lines: round the neck is a ferruginous collar: the back is of a hoary lead-colour, the feathers of which have brown shafts, towards the tail palest: the throat and other parts beneath are whitish, with numerous ferruginous brown spots: margin of the wings white, variegated beneath: tail nearly even at the end, of a hoary lead-colour, with clouded fasciae beneath; all the feathers have black edges, and the tips of all are white: the legs are of a deep yellow.

This bird inhabits Siberia. It preys chiefly on Larks. It is not very common.

PLACE.

* As Dr. Pallas observes, those of all the more generous sorts are:

Q

GENUS

GENUS III. O W L.

* E A R E D O W L S.

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| N° 1. Great Eared O. | N° 7. Mexican E. O. |
| A. Athenian E. O. | 8. Red E. O. |
| B. Smooth-legged E. O. | 9. Short-eared O. |
| C. Magellanic E. O. | 10. Brasiliian E. O. |
| 2. Virginian E. O. | 11. Mottled E. O. |
| 3. Scandinavian E. O. | 12. Indian E. O. |
| 4. Ceylonese E. O. | 13. Carniolic E. O. |
| 5. Long-eared O. | 14. Yaickan E. O. |
| A. Italian E. O. | 15. Scops E. O. |
| 6. American E. O. | 16. Siberian E. O. |

** WITH SMOOTH HEADS.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|
| N° 17. Snowy O. | N° 29. Canada O. |
| 18. Barred O. | 30. Hawk O. |
| 19. Cinereous O. | 31. Mexican O. |
| 20. Aluco O. | 32. New Spain O. |
| 21. Austrian O. | 33. Coquimbo O. |
| 22. Austrian White O. | 34. Saint Domingo O. |
| 23. Austrian Rufous O. | 35. Cayenne O. |
| 24. Austrian Ferruginous O. | 36. Caspian O. |
| 25. Solognese O. | 37. Ural O. |
| 26. White O. | 38. Acadian O. |
| 27. Tawny O. | 39. New Zealand O. |
| 28. Brown O. | 40. Little O. |

THE bill is crooked, as in the last, but not furnished with a cere.

Nostrils covered with bristly feathers.

Head large : both ears and eyes very large.

Tongue bifid.

To which Mr. Pennant * adds :

Nostrils oblong.

Outmost toe capable of being turned backwards.

Claws hooked and sharp.—To which I may add, that the external edge of one or more of the outer quill-feathers is serrated, in every individual that has come under my inspection.

The owl is a nocturnal bird, most of them preying by night, or rather twilight; for, as *Buffon* † observes, it has neither the faculty of discerning objects in open day-light, nor can it see when the night is dark. It is only for an hour in the evening and morning that it sees clearly, except by *moon-light*; and in such nights as are pretty light they hunt after prey the whole night through. Their want of sight is made good by their quickness of hearing ; which their ample ears testify.

Their dimness of sight in the day-time, can only be said of the major part of them, since some of the species both see well by day-light, as well as take their prey at that time ; but whether these have the faculty of seeing by twilight equally well, is not mentioned.

More need not be said to identify the genus of Owls, as few can mistake it.

* Genera of Birds. † *Hist. des Ois.* vol. i. p. 317.

* E A R E D O W L S.

I.
GREAT EARED
O.

- Strix bubo*, *Lin. Synt.* i. p. 131. N° 1.
 _____ *Scop. Ann.* i. p. 18.
Le grand Duc, *Bris. orn.* i. p. 477. N° 1.
Le Duc, ou grand Duc, *Buf. ois.* i. p. 332. t. 22.
 _____ *Pl. enl.* 435.
Bubo, *Raii Syn.* p. 24. N° 1.
Schuffut, *Frisch.* t. 93.
 Great Horn-owl, or Eagle-owl, *Will. orn.* p. 99. t. 12.
Eagle-owl, *Br. Zool.* N° 64. t. 29.
 Great Owl, *Am. Zool.* N°
Br. Mus. *Lev. Mus.*

DESCRIPTION. IN size it is almost equal to an Eagle. Irides bright yellow: head and whole body finely variegated with lines, spots, and specks of black, brown, cinereous, and ferruginous: wings long: tail short, marked with dusky bars: legs thick, covered to the very end of the toes with a close and full down of a testaceous colour: claws great, much hooked, and dusky.

This is Mr. Pennant's description; which will as fully suffice as a longer one.

MANNERS.

The above noble species for the most part inhabits ruined edifices, mountainous and cavernous places, and inaccessible rocks; seldom being seen on the plains, nor often perched on trees. It's prey chiefly consists of Leverets, Rabbits, Moles, Rats, and Mice. Of these it swallows the largest by morsels; bones, hair, and all: the lesser ones whole. After due digestion of the nutritious parts, it emits the indigestible ones, in the shape of round pellets; which are often found in it's haunts. This bird

bird likewise feeds it's young with Bats, Snakes, Lizards, Toads, and Frogs *.

Aldrovandus says that it provides well for it's young, and so plentifully, that a person living in the neighbourhood of the nest of one of these, may be supplied therefrom with some dainties, and yet leave enough to satisfy the young birds.

This is not very common in *France*, nor is it certain that it stays there the whole year. Not more than two eggs have been found in the nest; the colour of them not unlike that of the bird itself: in size somewhat bigger than an Hen's egg.—The *Italians*, according to *Olina*, sometimes train it up for the uses of falconry.

It has been shot in *Scotland*, and in *Yorkshire*, and, if a friend of mine does not deceive me, has once been seen in *Kent*, perched upon a gate, near to a large wood, in the spring 1770.

* It is said that neither Owls, nor other birds of prey, have been observed to drink; insomuch that many, who have kept them, did not furnish them with water, on the supposition of their not wanting it. *M. de Buffon* has watched one of the Falcon tribe, which would by no means be tempted to drink while any one was in sight; but as soon as the person, who was set to watch it, disappeared, the bird, after looking round to see all was safe, plunged it's head into the water, *as far as the eyes*, and took several gulps. *Hist. des Ois.* i. p. 127.

The reverse of this was the case in my *Carrion Vulture*, for I have seen this dip it's bill into the water to fill the mouth, after which it held up the head to swallow it, just in the manner of our domestic poultry.

^{I.}
VAR. A.
ATHENIAN
E. O.

Le grand Duc D'Italie, *Bris. orn.* i. p. 482. N° 1. A.
Bubo Atheniensis, *Lin. Syst.* p. 131. N° 1. β.
Eagle-owl, *Will. orn.* p. 99. N° 2.
Great Horned-owl from Athens, *Edw. glean.* t. 227.
Black-winged Horn-owl, *Albin.* iii. pl. 6.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS is described as of a darker colour throughout, especially on the wings. The legs are shorter, and not so strong; but the claws are large and sharp.

Mr. Edwards says that the face is of a whitish grey, and the colour of the whole bird is brown, variegated with black: the height, as it sat upon the perch, seventeen inches.

^{I.}
VAR. B.
SMOOTH-
LEGGED E. O.

Le grand Duc Dechausse, *Bris. orn.* i. p. 483. N° 1. B.
Great Horn-owl, *Will. orn.* p. 100. N° 3.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS differs only in having the legs bare of feathers, and both legs and feet weaker than in the last.

^{I.}
VAR. C.
MAGELLANIC
E. O.

Jacurutu, *Marcg. Hist. Bras.* p. 199.
Hibou des Terres Magellaniques, *Pl. enl.* 385.

DESCRIPTION.

MARCGRAVE describes this bird as being of the size of a Goose; having a head like a Cat, a black crooked bill, eyes shining like crystal, with a yellow circle. Near the holes of the ears it has pointed feathers two fingers long, which can be lifted up to appear like ears: the tail broad; the wings not

not reaching the end of it: legs covered to the feet: colour of the bird variegated with yellow, blackish, and white.

There is not a doubt of this bird being a variety at least of the former: though the climates be so wide apart, most authors agree in making it so. In short, it seems to be a very general species, varying, as all birds do, with the climate.

Le grand Duc de Virginie, *Bris. orn.* i. p. 484. N° 2.

Horned-owl, *Ellis's H. Bay*, p. 40. t. 2.

Great Horned-owl from Virginia, *Edw.* ii. t. 60.

Great Owl, *Am. Zool.* N°

Lev. Mus.

^{2.}
VIRGINIAN
E. O.

SIIZE of the common Eagle-owl. The ear-feathers are large, and arise just above the base of the bill, which is black: the irides gold-colour: parts above brown, variegated with slender rufous and cinereous lines: beneath, of a pale ash-colour, transversely striped with brown: the throat is white: lower part of the neck and sides of the breast are orange-brown, spotted with a darker brown: the middle part of the breast, the belly, and other parts beneath, are of a pale ash-colour, striated with brown: the quills and tail banded with the same.

The legs and half the toes covered with cinereous feathers: claws horn-colour.

This bird came from *Virginia*.

M. de Buffon * says that it is a mere variety of the first species, differing only in the position of the ear-like tufts of feathers.

* *Hist. des Ois.* i. p. 339.

^{3.}
SCANDINA-
VIAN E. O.

Strix Scandiaca, *Lin. Syst.* p. 132. N° 2.

— *Faun. suec.* p. 24. N° 70.

Le grand Duc de Lapponie, *Bris. orn.* i. p. 486. N° 3.

DESCRIPTION.

LINNÆUS describes this as being of the size of a Turkey. The body whitish, spotted with black. It is so very like the Great Snowy Owl, N° 17, that, were it not for the ear-like feathers, one would suppose it the same bird*.

PLACE.

This bird inhabits the mountains of Lapland. *M. de Buffon* † thinks it to be only a variety of the former ones; the white colour arising from the mere coldness of the climate, as is frequently the case in other birds.

^{4.}
CEYLONSE
E. O.

DESCRIPTION.

Great Ceylonese Horned-owl, *Brown's Ill. Zool.* p. 8. t. 4.

THIS is in length one foot eleven inches, and weighs two pounds nine ounces and three quarters. The bill is horn-colour: irides yellow: parts above of a pale reddish brown; beneath yellowish white ‡: circles round the face of a pale reddish brown, streaked with black: the ears are short and pointed: prime quills and tail barred with black, white, and pale red: legs naked to the knees.

PLACE.

It is a native of Ceylon, and called there *Raia Allia*.

* I do not find that *Linnæus* has seen it, but described it from a painting of *Rudbeck*.

† *Hist. des Ois.* i. p. 338.

‡ According to the plate, each feather seems to be streaked down the shaft with black, and has four or five dusky bars on each side of it.

Strix

Strix Otus, *Lin. Syſt.* p. 132. N° 4.

— *Scop. Ann.* i. p. 18.

Le Moyen Duc, ou *Le Hibou*, *Bris. orn.* i. p. 486. N° 4.

— *Buf. oif.* i. p. 342. t. 22.

— *Pl. enl.* 29.

Otus, Afio, *Raii Syn.* p. 25. N° A. 2.

The Horn-owl, *Will. orn.* p. 100.—*Albin.* vol. ii. t. 10.

Rothe Kautzlein, *Frisch.* t. 99.

L'Hibou appellé Canot, *Hift. de la N. France*, par *Charlev.* iii. p. 5, 6.

Long-eared Owl, *Br. Zool.* N° 65.

Lev. Mus.

5.
+ LONG-
EARED O.

THE length of this species is fourteen inches and an half.

DESCRIPTION.

The bill is black: irides bright yellow: the eared tufts consist of six feathers; those which surround the face are white forwards, and rufous on the back-part; and these two colours are separated by a dark streak: the colours in general are brown, rufous, and whitish mixed, on the upper parts of the body: beneath, the feathers are rufous at the base, and whitish at the tip, longitudinally and transversely streaked with black brown: tail-feathers marked with dusky and reddish bars; beneath, ash-coloured: the legs feathered down to the toes: claws black.

This is a bird of *Europe*, and is far from uncommon, either in *France* or *England*. *M. de Buffon** observes that these birds seldom are at the pains of making a nest for themselves, for the most part making use of an old *Magpie's* or *Buzzard's* nest. They lay, for the most part, four or five eggs. Their young are at first white, but come to their colour in about fifteen days.

* *H. des Oif.* i. p. 345.

R

Neither

Neither this, nor any of the other Owls, bear captivity, if the old birds are taken; whoever, therefore, may be desirous of keeping them, must train them up from the nest.

5.
VAR. A.
ITALIAN
E. O.

DESCRIPTION.

Le Hibou d'Italie, Bris. orn. i. p. 491. N° 4. A.
Asio fuscus Otus, Aldrov. Av. i. p. 519. t. in 523.

THIS differs in being a trifle bigger. The head is ash-coloured, mixed with pale chestnut and black: the body ferruginous ash-colour, spotted with brown, the spots of several sizes: the belly varied with longitudinal pointed brown spots: the coverts and bend of the wings white: the tail reaches six inches beyond the wings when closed, and is marked with zig-zag black lines: the bill, irides, and legs much as in the other.

Inhabits *Italy*, and is a variety of the last-mentioned.

6.
AMERICAN
E. O.

DESCRIPTION.

Le Hibou d'Amerique, Bris. orn. i. p. 498. N° 7.
Bubo ocro cinereus, peftore maculoso, Feuille's Journ. des Obs. Phil. p. 59. ed. 1725.

SIZE of the last. The bill is luteous: iris gold-colour: space round the eyes ash-colour: the head and upper parts are cinereous; the under parts ferruginous: rump and vent white, spotted with black: quills and tail ferruginous, transversely barred with cinereous and grey: legs yellow: claws black.

M. de Buffon supposes it to be a variety of the two last, giving this reason, that though the shades be different, yet the common distribution of the colours is the same.

Inhabits *South America*.

L'Hibou

L'Hibou du Mexique, *Bris. orn.* i. p. 499. N° 9.
Tecolotl, *Raii syn.* p. 160.

^{7.}
MEXICAN
E. O.

THIS bird, according to *M. Brisson*, after *Mr. Ray*, differs from the others, in having only two colours in the plumage, *viz.* black and brown. The eyes are large, and of a gold-colour. It is said to resemble the other Horned Owls in colour, but the size is not mentioned.

Inhabits Mexico.

PLACE.

Strix Afio, <i>Linn. Syst.</i> i. p. 132. N° 3.	8.
Le Petit Duc de la Caroline, <i>Bris. orn.</i> i. p. 497. N° 6.	← RED
Little Owl, <i>Catesb. Car.</i> i. t. 7.	E. O.
Red Owl, <i>Am. Zool.</i> N°	
<i>Br. Mus. Lev. Mus.</i>	

ACCORDING to *Catesby*, it is the size of a Jackdaw: *M. Brisson* mentions it's being about one third bigger than the Scops. The bill and iris are both of a saffron-colour: parts above ferruginous: beneath dirty white, with a mixture of rufous brown: tail deep brown: edge of the bastard wing whitish: on the scapulars are five largish spots of white: quills marked with some spots of white: legs covered to the toes with light brown feathers: the toes are brown: the claws black.

The female differs in being brown in colour, without any mixture of rufous or ferruginous.

M. de Buffon seems to think this a variety of the Long-eared Owl, and that of *South America*, N° 6; but this does not seem

clear to me, as, on examination of the two first, they do not bear resemblance; as to the last-mentioned, I never saw it, must therefore be silent on that head.

← SHORT-
EARED
O.

Short-eared Owl, *Br. Zool.* N° 66. t. 31.

Strix brachyotos, *Phil. Transf.* vol. lxii. p. 384. N° 2.

Short-eared Owl, *Amer. Zool.* N°

Br. Mus. · *Lev. Mus.*

DESCRIPTION. **T**HE length of this bird is fourteen inches: breadth three feet: weight fourteen ounces. The bill is dusky: irides yellow: the circle of feathers which surrounds the eyes is white; close to the eyes black; the outer edge black and tawny mixed: it has one feather longer than the rest on the head, which it can erect at will. The feathers on the upper part of the body are brown, with pale dull yellow edges; those beneath of a pale yellow, longitudinally streaked with brown: the thighs to the toes are feathered, and of a yellowish colour: the tail is brown; the four middle feathers have a brown spot, encircled with yellow, oneach side the shaft: the tip is white.

Mr. Pennant says further, that it is a bird of passage, visiting us in *October*, and retiring in *Spring*; and adds, that it's probable summer retreat is *Norway*.

Dr. Forster, in the *Phil. Transf.* above quoted, says it is called *Mouse Hawk* in *Hudson's Bay*, where it is found, as well as in *Europe*. This name may well arise from two circumstances; the first, from the head being smaller than in most Owls; secondly, that the ears do not appear, nay, are often difficult to find, in the dead bird; for which reasons it may well be mistaken for a

Hawk. It's food is mice, watching them with the sedulous attention of a domestic Cat. It is also observed to be a bird of passage in those parts. I have frequently met with it in Kent.

M. de Buffon * seems to think that this bird is the *Scops*, than which no two of the species differ more. We have not the *Scops* in *England*, neither do I think the above-described bird to be an inhabitant of *France*. It would therefore have appeared candid in the above-mentioned author, to have suspended his opinion of the matter till he had been better informed, as he seems to bear somewhat hard upon *Mr. Pennant*, who, I am clear, is the first who has described it.

Le Hibou du Bresil, *Bris. orn.* i. p. 499. N° 8.

Cabure, ou Caboure, *Buf. ois.* i. p. 383.

Noctua Brasiliensis Cabure dicta, *Raii Syn.* p. 26. N° 7.

Cabure, *Will. orn.* p. 107. N° 8.

10.
BRASILIAN
E. O.

SIZE of a Thrush. Bill yellowish: iris yellow: under the eyes, and the sides of the bill, beset with long brown hairs: the body is of a pale ferruginous brown above, spotted with white: about the ears the same: beneath it is whitish, marked with pale ferruginous brown spots: tail the same, waved with white: the wings reach very little beyond the origin of the tail: the legs are short, and feathered to the toes, with yellowish feathers: the toes are yellow: claws black.

Inhabits *Brasil*.

* *Hist. des Ois.* vol. i. p. 353. note (a.)

M. de

M. de Buffon supposes this bird to be the same with that mentioned by *Kolben** in his history of the *Cape*; and adds from *Marcgrave*, that it is easily tamed; that it will play with any one like a Monkey; that it can turn its head quite round, so that its bill quite touches the back, and frequently puts itself into very droll attitudes, &c.

II.
MOTTLED
E. O.
N. S.

Mottled Owl, *Cat. N. Amer. anim.* p. 9.?
— — — *Am. Zool. N°*
Lev. Mus.

DESCRIPTION.

THE length of this species is eight inches and a half. The bill is brown: irides yellow: the plumage on the upper parts of the body is of a grey colour, mottled with ferruginous and black: the shaft of each feather is black, with three or four waved bars of the same on each side: these marks are the same, but more distinct, beneath, where the ground colour is paler: the feathers round the face are tipped with black, as are the feathers of the breast also: the ears are an inch or more in length: the legs are feathered to the toes: the claws are brown.

Inhabits *North America*.

* *Kolben* observes, that at the *Cape of Good Hope* there are a great quantity of Owls, of the same size with those of *Europe*, which are partly red and partly black, with a mixture of grey, which renders them very beautiful, and that the *Europeans* there let them run tame about their houses, to clear them of Rats. See *Hist. Cap.* vol. iii. p. 198, 199.

From the circumstance of their being easily tamed, as those are at *Braſil*, and being nearly in the same latitude, he thinks it possible that they may be, in fact, varieties of the same species.

Little Hawk Owl of Ceylon, *Ind. Zool.* N° 3.

^{12.}
INDIAN
E. O.

DESCRIPTION.

THE length is seven inches. The bill is dusky, surrounded with long bristles: the circle of feathers surrounding the eyes pale ash; externally of a pale brown: the horns or ears arise at the base of the bill, and point towards the sides of the head: the head itself deeper brown: the back dusky: wing-coverts grey, marked with narrow lines of black, pointing downwards: the quills are regularly barred with black and white: the breast is buff-coloured, marked with small sagittal black spots: legs feathered half way down: the naked parts of a reddish yellow.

This species is described and figured by *Mr. Pennant*, in his *Indian Zoology*; who informs us that it inhabits *Ceylon*, and is called there *Bakkamæna*.

Strix Giu, *Scop. An.* i. p. 19. N° 9.
Mald Uuff, *Kram. Elen.* p. 323. N° 3.

^{13.}
CARNIOLIC
E. O.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS is in size about that of the Little Owl. The ears in the dead bird are not to be discovered: the irides are yellow: the nostrils are very near together, being divided as it were only by a line: the colour of the body is a whitish ash, variegated with spots and transverse striæ of a blackish colour: six of the prime quills are spotted with whitish on one side: tail brownish, and spotted likewise.

This

PLACE AND
MANNERS.

This inhabits the colder parts of *Carniola*, in the woods. It makes its nest in the clefts of rocks, and in hollow trees; lays from two to four eggs; the old one feeds the young birds with the *May Beetle* *, as the wing-cases are often found near their nests.

Kramer says it is the size of a Blackbird, and is exactly the same colour as the *Goat-sucker*, or *Wry-neck*; and adds, that it feeds on small birds; is called at *Bologna* by the name of *Giu*, and is not common.

This is certainly not the *Scops*, as both *Scopoli* and *Kramer* expressly mention the contrary.

14.
YAICKAN
E. O.
DESCRIPTION.

Stryx deminuta, *Pall. Trav.* vol. ii. p. 707. N° 14.

IN size it is under the *Scops*, and very different from it in appearance. Its weight is less than a pound. It is so like the *Bubo*, or first species, that, excepting the plumage being less elegant and distinct, one description might serve.

It is found both in the woody and mountainous parts bordering on the *Jaick*, and *Ural* mountains in *Siberia*.

* *Scarabæus Melolontha*, *Lin. Scop.*

Strix

Strix Scops, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 132. N° 5.

SCOPS.
E. O.

Le petit Duc, *Bris. orn.* i. p. 495. N° 5. t. 37. f. 1.

Le Scops, ou petit Duc, *Buf. ois.* i. p. 353. t. 24.

— *Pl. enl.* 436.

Scops Aldrovandi, *Raii syn.* p. 25, N° 3.

Little Horn-owl, *Will. orn.* p. 101. t. 12.

THIS elegant species measures in length seven inches and a quarter. The bill is black: irides yellow: the whole of the bird is variegated with grey, rufous, brown, and blackish; on the upper parts the brown predominates, on the under parts the grey: quills transversely barred with rufous white: the ears consist only of one feather each: legs covered to the toes with rufous grey feathers, spotted with brown: the toes and claws are likewise brown.

DESCRIPTION.

M. de Buffon observes, that the two single feathers which compose the ears are very short, and are with difficulty discovered in the dead bird, as well as not sufficiently apparent to distinguish this from the Little Owl without ears, at a distance. It differs much in colour from age or sex;—when young, it is wholly of a grey colour; and among the older ones, some are browner than others: the colour of the iris likewise keeps pace with the above circumstances, being of a pale yellow in the young birds, and either of a deeper yellow, or hazel, in the old ones.

OBSERVATION.

These birds are common in many parts of *Europe*, on the continent, but have not hitherto been observed in *England*. In *France* they arrive and depart much about the same time with the *Swallow*. At certain times they wage war with the *Field Mice*, which have been known to multiply in some years so much, as

PLACE AND MANNERS.

S to

to become an heavy scourge to those parts which they infest, eating up all the corn. On this occasion it has happened, that these Owls have arrived in large troops, and have attacked those depredators so successfully, as to destroy the whole of them in a short time*.

16.
SIBERIAN
E. O.
Pl. V. fig. 1.

Stryx Pulchella, *Pallas Trav.* vol. i. p. 456. N° 8.

Strix capite aurito, è Gente sua minima, &c. *Nov. com. ac. Petrop.* vol. xv.
p. 490. t. 26. f. 1.
Lev. Mus.

THIS species well deserves the name given to it by *Dr. Pallas*, as it is a most beautifully pencilled bird. I should think it the least of all the species hitherto known, being in length only six inches †; if any thing, rather less: the weight very little more than one ounce. The head is less tumid than in the *pafferina*, and smaller in proportion, and above all, is remarkably eared.

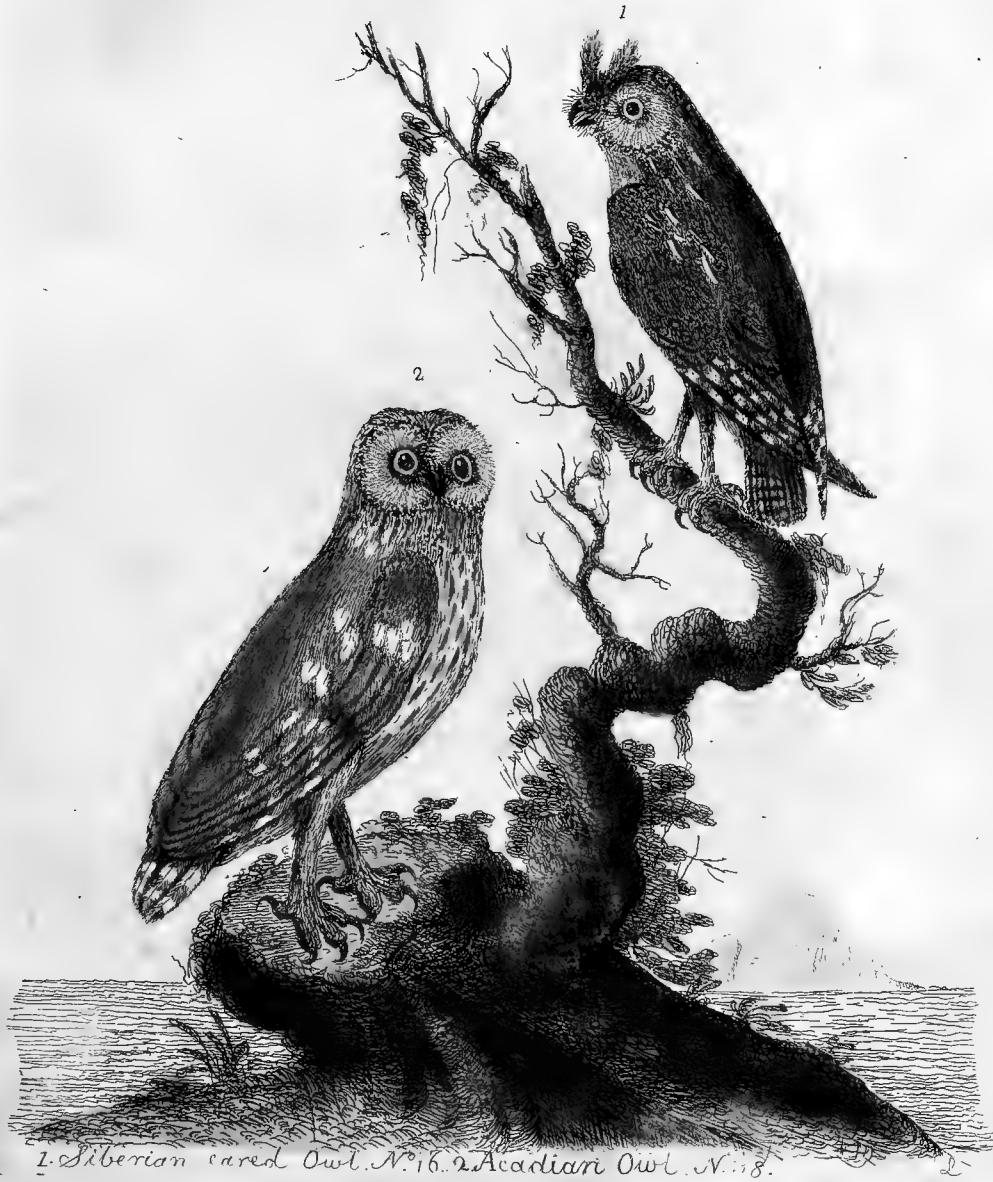
DESCRIPTION.

The bill is brown: the irides of a pale yellow: the eared feathers above one inch in length: the circle of feathers which surrounds the eyes is small, and above the eyes scarcely perceptible; towards the eyes is a white spot: the body above is cinereous, delicately powdered and undulated: the shaft of each feather brown; beneath whitish, with broad black shafts, and scattered

* A remark of the same kind is mentioned by *Dale*, after *Childrey*, to this purport: "In the year 1580, at *Hallontide*, an army of mice so over-run the marshes near *South Minster*, that they eat up the grases to the very roots; but at length a great number of strange painted Owls came and devoured all the mice. The like happened in *Essex* in 1648." *Dale, Harwich*, app. p. 397. note 2.

These must have been one of our Eared Owls above-mentioned, and not the *Scops*, as *M. de Buffon* thinks.

† The *Peterburgh Transactions* say above nine inches.



1. Siberian eared Owl. N^o. 16. 2. Acadian Owl. N^o. 18.



here and there with elegant variegated transverse bars of the same colour: the wings are fasciated and powdered; the first of the prime quills serrated on the outer edge, some of them spotted with white on the outer edges; tips black: the tail and wings are equal in length: the tail is rounded at the end, of the same colour with the body, and obsoletely fasciated with white: the shins are feathered, and marked with undulated striae, as the rest of the body, the toes only being naked, which are of a pale colour: the claws brown.—So far *Pallas's* general description.

The specimen I allude to in the *Leverian Museum*, I am pretty clear, is the same bird above described, but it is only six inches in length. In this the whole plumage is very soft and delicate, imitating that of the *Wry-neck*. It is delicately powdered, as *Pallas* expresses it to be, with ferruginous and black, but about the sides of the neck the whole has a ferruginous tinge: tail of a dark brown, barred with ferruginous and grey: the ears are full an inch long, of the same delicate mixture of colour with the body, and appear to consist of more feathers than one *: the wings seem to be a trifle longer than the tail; but, as the specimen is a dried one, it is probable this circumstance may have been occasioned by the operator who put it in attitude. This came from *Gibraltar*, but whether native there or not was not certain.

According to *Dr. Pallas*, this bird inhabits the more southern parts of the *Volga*, *Samara*, and *Jack*; he says likewise that it is often found about inhabited places, as well as in woods. In the *Petersburgh Transactions*, it is said to be found near that city.

PLACE.

* This circumstance could not be ascertained, the bird being fixed in a glazed case. The description in the *Peterb. Transac.* says they are ten in number.

*** WITH SMOOTH HEADS.

17.
SNOWY.
O.

- Strix nyctea*, *Lin. Syft.* i. p. 132. N° 6.
 ——— *Scop. Ann.* i. p. 20.
Le Châthuant de la Baye de Hudson, *Bris. orn.* i. p. 522. N° 3.
Le Harfang, *Buf. ois.* i. p. 387.
 ——— *Pl. enl.* 458.
Hibou blanc d'Islande, *And. Hist. d'Isl. & Gro.* i. p. 85. t. 1 *.
Great White Owl, *Edw.* ii. t. 61.
Snowy Owl, *Am. Zool.* N°
Br. Mus. Lev. Mus.

MR. EDWARDS's description is the one from whence the others are taken; who says, that it rather exceeds the Great Eagle Owl in size, but the head is not so big in proportion.

DESCRIPTION.

The bill in this species is black, and almost hid in the feathers: the irides yellow: the whole plumage is white as snow, but the upper part of the head is marked with small brown spots, and the upper part of the back transversely marked with narrow lines of brown, as are the sides under the wings, but lighter: the quills are white, spotted also with brown, as are the tail-feathers, except the outer ones, which are of a pure white: the legs are covered to the toes with white feathers: the claws are black.

This species is sometimes seen quite white, and is found in the northern parts of both *Europe* and *America*; in *Sweden*, *Iceland*, and *Hudson's Bay*, and sometimes, though rarely, in *Pensylvania*.

In *America* we are told that it continues the whole year; that it preys by day as well as night. It's chief food is the *Ptarmigan*, called in *North America* the *White Partridge*.

* The figure incorrect.

Strix nebulosa, *Pb. Trans.* vol. lxii. p. 424.
 Grey Owl, —————— p. 386.
 Barred Owl? *Am. Zool.* N°
Br. Mus. Lev. Mus.

18.
 + BARRED
 O.

THIS is a large bird, being not much inferior in size to the last.—According to *Dr. Forster*, who has given a description in the *Philosophical Transactions* above quoted, it weighs three pounds; is in length sixteen inches, and in breadth four feet.

The bill is of a pale ash-colour: the irides yellow: the fore part of the feathers which surround the face are plain light ash: the back parts a little spotted with brown: the head, neck, breast, back, and wing-coverts, brown, spotted with white, but, on a narrow inspection, each feather is marked with three or four alternate bars of brown and white: the head, neck, and breast, have most white in them, and the other parts abound most in brown: the greater quills are barred with lighter and deeper brown, and on the outer edges of some of them are white or very pale spots, in place of the light brown: the secondaries are alternately banded with paler and deeper brown, the darker brown occupying most space: tail banded brown and whitish, the tip of the last colour: belly and vent dirty white; the first with longitudinal ferruginous brown streaks; the last transversely barred with the same colour: the legs are pale, and feathered to the claws, which are brown.

DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *Hudson's Bay*.—The above was described from a specimen in my own possession, which measured *twenty-one inches* in length *.—*Dr. Forster*, I believe, is the first who has mentioned it.

PLACE.

Br. Mus.

* Sir A. Lever's specimen differs from mine, in having the bars in the tail more numerous, and the spots on the upper parts of the body of a larger size,

^{19.}
CINERÉOUS
O.
N. S.
DESCRIPTION.

Br. Mus.

LENGTH twenty inches: about the size and bulk of the last. Bill whitish: the circle of feathers surrounding the face is black close to the eye, over the eye palish, and just at the bill whitish: each feather, for the most part, is of an ash-colour, and crossed with several lines of black; the feathers which terminate the circle are also tipped with black, mixed with buff-colour; by this means the eye appears placed in the middle of alternate circles of black and ash-colour: the plumage on the upper parts of the body is mottled with ash-colour and black: thighs the same, but paler, crossed with distinct brown lines: the wings and upper parts of the body are inclined to brown, and on the quills are mottled bars of ash-colour: legs feathered to the toes: claws dusky. The whole bird appears as if soiled with light foot-colour.

Inhabits *Hudson's Bay*.

^{20.}
ALUCO
O.

Strix Aluco, Lin. Syſt. i. p. 132. N° 7.
— Scop. Ann. i. p. 20. N° 4.
La Hulote, Bris. orn. i. p. 507. N° 3.
La Hulotte, Buf. oif. i. p. 358.
— Pl. enl. 441.
Grave-Eule, Frisch. t. 94.
Aldrovandus's former Aluco, Will. orn. p. 104. t. 13?

LINNÆUS seems here to be at cross-purposes, as he quotes, after the above synonyms, the *Fauna Suecica*, N° 72; which plainly refers to the White or Barn Owl; as also the *Br. Zool. folio*

and a pure white: it is full as long as my bird, and is probably of the same sex; and that mentioned by *Dr. Forster*, from its being so much less, may perhaps prove the opposite.

folio t. B. 1. or *Brown Owl* of *Pennant*, N° 69: however, I believe he really means the *Aluco* of *Aldrovandus*; if so, the description runs thus, according to *M. de Buffon*:

The head is large: the eyes surrounded with greyish feathers: iris blackish, or rather of a deep brown or hazel: bill yellowish-white or greenish: body above of a deep iron-grey, marked with both black and whitish spots: beneath white, with both transverse and longitudinal black marks: tail above six inches long: the wings reach a little beyond it: extent of the wings three feet: legs covered to the toes with white feathers, marked with small black spots: the first quill-feather is two or three inches shorter than the second; the second shorter by one inch than the third; and the longest of all are the fourth and fifth: whereas in the White Owl, the second and third are the longest, and the first shorter than these by only one inch. Length of the bird fifteen inches.

To this *Brisson* adds, that the tail is barred with rufous-cinereous and black.

This Owl keeps, during the summer-time, wholly in woods, in hollow trees. In winter it sometimes approaches habitations. It lives on field and other mice, which it swallows whole. When these fail, it has recourse to barns, where it catches both rats and mice; returning to the woods to pass the day, perched on some decayed branch in the thickest recesses; during which it rests without changing place. It is said to lay four eggs, about the size of those of a Hen, and of a dirty grey colour; and, like the Greater Horn-owl, makes use of the old nests of the Buzzard, Kestrel, Crow, or Magpie, for this purpose. This is an European bird, but is not, as far as I can learn, an inhabitant of England.

DESCRIPTION.

MANNERS.

Strix

^{21.}
AUSTRIAN
O.

Strix sylvestris, Scop. Ann. i. p. 21. N° 13.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of a Cock. Bill yellowish: irides glaucous: the circle of feathers surrounding the face is whitish, beginning at the base of one ear, and passing over the forehead to the base of the other, having an elegant appearance: the body variegated with white and brown.

PLACE.

Inhabits Carniola. *Scopoli* supposes it to be that in *Kram. Elench.* p. 324. N° 7.

^{22.}
AUSTRIAN
WHITE O.

Strix alba, Scop. Ann. p. 21. N° 14.

DESCRIPTION.

ALMOST as big as an Hen. The bill is white: the body above spotted with rufous and grey; beneath wholly white: circle of the face encompassed with a rufous margin, which makes it appear very beautiful: tail tipped with white.

^{23.}
AUSTRIAN
RUFOUS O.

Strix noctua, Scop. Ann. p. 22. N° 15.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of a Dove. Irides yellow: colour of the plumage pale rufous, longitudinally marked with brown spots.

Inhabits Carniola: very plenty in the woods about *Laubach*.

Strix rufa, Scop. Ann. i. p. 22. N° 16.

^{24.}
AUSTRIAN
FERRUGINOUS
O.

SI Z E of the last. Irides blueish: body ferruginous, spotted with brown. **D E S C R I P T I O N .**

Inhabits the woods of *Idria*.

For these four we are indebted to *Scopoli*; upon whose sole authority I place them here as distinct species; for I can by no means reconcile them to those of any other author. Upon the authority of it's author likewise, will rest the following.

Ulula five *Noctua minor* *Dorso ferrugineo, Ventre albido, Salern. orn.* p. 56.

^{25.}
SOLOGNESE
O.

D E S C R I P T I O N .

MR. *S A L E R N E* mentions an Owl which was some years since sent him from *Sologne*, which he thought different from any yet described. It weighed half a pound; the length was fifteen inches, and the breadth three feet. The bill short: the upper mandible blackish, and the tongue cloven: top of the head, and outer circle of the feathers of the face, rufous and white mixed; about the bill, and close to the eyes, more inclined to white: the upper part of the body blackish brown, with a mixture of fulvous: tail six inches long: the belly, under the wings, and tail white, crossed with blackish towards the outer edge of the tail-feathers: legs and thighs short, and feathered to the toes, which were of an horn-colour.

T

Strix

^{26.}
WHITE
O.

Strix flammea, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 133. N° 8.
Le petit Chathuant, *Bris. orn.* i. p. 503. N° 2.
L'Effraie, ou Le Fresiaie, *Buf. ois.* i. p. 366. t. 26.

Pl. enl. 440, 474.
Aluco minor Aldrovandi, *Razi syn.* p. 25; A. 1.
Common Barn, or White Owl, *Will. orn.* p. 104. t. 13.
Schlever Eule, Perl-Eule, *Frisch.* t. 97.—*Kramer*, p. 324, N° 5.
White Owl, *Br. Zool.* N° 67.—*Albin.* vol. ii. t. 11.

Amer. Zool. N° 1.

Br. Mus. Lev. Mus.

THIS bird is so well known, as scarcely to need the shortest description, did not our plan of giving an account of every species render it necessary.

DESCRIPTION.

Mr. Pennant says that the usual weight is eleven ounces; the length fourteen inches; breadth three feet. The circle of feathers round the eyes is white: the upper parts of the body, the coverts, and secondaries, pale yellow: on each side of the shaft are two grey and two white spots placed alternate: outer sides of the quills yellow, the inner white, marked on each side with four black spots: beneath wholly white: interior sides of the tail-feathers white; the exterior marked with obscure dusky bars: legs feathered to the feet, which are covered with short hairs: edge of the middle claw serrated.

MANNERS.

The manners of this bird are known to every farmer; whose barns supply them with food, and under whose protection they live. Their food is only mice. I have received a specimen of this from Jamaica, no ways differing from that of England.

- Strix stridula*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 133. N° 9.
 ———— *Scop. Ann.* i. p. 22. N° 12.
Le Chatuant, *Bris. orn.* i. p. 500. N° 1.
 ———— *Buf. ois.* i. p. 362. t. 25.
 ———— *Pl. enl.* 437.
Strix Aldrov. *Raii syn.* p. 25.
 Common Brown, or Ivy Owl, *Will. orn.* p. 102. t. 14.
 Braune, oder stock Eule, *Frisch.* t. 96. *the male.*
 Gelblicke, oder brand Eule, D° t. 95. *the female.*
 Brown Owl, *Albin.* vol. i. t. 9.
 Tawny Owl, *Br. Zool.* N° 68.—*Am. Zool.* N°
Br. Mus. Lew. Mus.

27.
+ TAWNY
O.

TH E length of this species is fourteen inches; breadth two feet eight inches; weight of the female nineteen ounces. The head, back, wing-coverts, and scapulars, of a fine tawny-red, elegantly spotted and powdered with black or dusky spots of various sizes: on the coverts and scapulars several large white spots: tail-coverts of a plain tawny-colour: the tail itself variously blotched, barred, and spotted with pale red and black; in the two middle feathers the red predominates: the breast and belly are yellowish, mixed with white, and marked with narrow black strokes, pointing downwards: legs feathered down to the toes.

This is Mr. Pennant's description, who adds, that the irides are dusky. *M. de Buffon* says they are blueish, and those of the White Owl *yellow**. The male is darkest in colour.

* I fancy this author means, that the feathers which immediately surround the eyes are yellow, which is the case; for I do not remember to have seen this kind of Owl with yellow irides.

It keeps altogether in woods, where it is found the whole year.

PLACE.

This species is found throughout *Europe*, and in *America* likewise, even in the hotter parts, as it has been received from *St. Domingo*, at least a trifling variety, having the breast and belly rufous, and scarcely spotted at all, as also the colours on the upper parts of the body of a deeper cast.

28.
← BROWN
O.

Strix ulula; *Linn. Syst.* i. p. 133. N° 10.
La Grande Chouette, *Bris. orn.* i. p. 511. N° 4.
La Chouette, ou Grande Chevêche, *Buf. ois.* i. p. 372. t. 27.

Pl. enl. 438.
Stein Eule, *Frisch.* t. 98.
Great Brown Owl, *Albin.* iii. t. 7.
Grey Owl, *Will. orn.* p. 103 ?
Brown Owl, *Br. Zool.* N° 69 ?
Br. Mus. *Lev. Mus.*

DESCRIPTION.

THIS bird, by *M. de Buffon's* description, appears to be much less than the last, and easily distinguished from it by the irides, which are yellow; whereas in the other they are blueish: the feathers encircling the eyes are white, as in the Barn Owl; which is more like this than any other, both of them having some yellow on the belly, and both being of nearly the same size; but this Owl is in general much browner than the Barn Owl, and marked with spots, both larger and of a greater length, tending to a point in shape more like the flame of a candle, while the spots in the Barn Owl are rounded like drops; whence the name of *Noctua guttata*; and with as great propriety

propriety this has been called *Flammeata*. The legs too are better clothed with feathers, and the bill quite brown, being in the Barn Owl whitish, with the tips only brown. The female is paler than the male.

M. de Buffon seems acquainted with this bird, and says it does not frequent woods in the manner of the last species; for the most part inhabiting rocks and quarries; seldom or never being seen in woods: that it is considerably less than the last, being only eleven inches from the tip of the bill to the end of the claws.

From its being likened by the above author to the Barn Owl, by its having yellow irides, by its being so much less in size, and frequenting cavernous and rocky places rather than forests, it should seem to be quite a different bird from the Brown Owl described by *Mr. Pennant*, N° 69, notwithstanding some of the synonyms are the same with both those of *Linnaeus* and *Buffon*. *Mr. Pennant* says that the bird he means agrees with the Tawny Owl entirely in the markings, differing only in colour; his bird having the head, wings, and back, of a deep brown, spotted with black, as in the other: wings, scapulars, and quills, the same: the breast of a pale ash, mixed with tawny, and marked with oblong jagged spots: the feet too feathered to the claws: the circle of the face ash-coloured, spotted with brown. He likewise says that they both inhabit woods.. This author does not mention the irides in his description, but says that those of the Tawny Owl are dusky.

I have in my collection two Wood Owls, both not much differing in the general markings, but one of them much inclining to tawny, where the other is brown: both of these had the eyes of a blue black, as *M. de Buffon* expresses those of the Tawny Owl to

be;

be; I therefore fate them down as varieties only of the same species, or at least different in sex. If the case be not so, I am not at all clear about the two Owls mentioned by *Mr. Pennant*, as he certainly would not have omitted the circumstance of the yellow irides, had it ever come before him. As I therefore have it not in my power to settle this matter to my wishes, I must leave it to future naturalists, to whom a better opportunity of investigating the matter may chance to offer itself. According then to *M. de Buffon*, the following are thus distinguished: The *Hulotte*, N° 20, has black irides; the *Chatuant*, N° 27, blue ones; those of the *Effraie*, or *Barn Owl*, N° 26, orange; and the *Grand Chevêche*, N° 28, of a fine yellow, with the bill brown; the *Chevêche*, or Little Owl, N° 40, having pale yellow irides, and a brown and orange bill.

29.
CANADA
O.

Strix funerea, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 133. N° 11.

Le *Chatuant de Canada*, *Bris. orn.* i. p. 518. N° 6. t. 37. f. 2.

La *Chouette, ou Grande Chevêche de Canada*, *Buf. oij.* i. p. 391. N° 5.

Canada Owl, *Amer. Zool.* N°

Lev. Mus.

DESCRIPTION.

BRISSON describes this bird in the following manner:—

Length thirteen inches. The bill whitish: irides yellow: the body brown above, spotted with white: head on the upper part black, with white dots: breast and belly whitish, crossed with transverse linear fasciæ: greater quills spotted on each side the shaft with white; five of the inner ones not spotted: the tail marked with narrow whitish bands; the two middle feathers whitish at the tip.

M. de

M. de Buffon remarks, that it is every way like the last species, except the breast, which is fasciated.

M. Brisson has likewise comprised both under the name of *La grand Chouette*, vol. vi. App. p. 31. Notwithstanding whose opinions, *Dr. Forster* mentions it as a distinct species, by name of *Cabeticuch*, or *Cabaducutch*, and says it answers exactly to the description of *Linnæus*. — The male is largest, the colour darker, and the spots more distinct than in the female. The weight is twelve ounces, length seventeen inches, and the breadth two feet. It inhabits *Hudson's Bay*, and has two young at one hatching.

Linnæus mentions it in the *Fauna Suecica*, N° 75, as a bird belonging to *Sweden*, and quotes the same plate of *Frisch* in the *Fauna*, as he does for the *Ulula* in the *Systema*. These birds then cannot be much unlike.

Le Chatuant de la Baye de Hudson, *Bris. orn.* i. p. 520. N° 7.

Caparacoch, *Buf. ois.* i. p. 385. N° 2.

Little Hawk Owl, *Edw.* ii. t. 62.

Hawk Owl, *Am. Zool.* N°

Lev. Mus.

30:
HAWK
O.

A Little bigger than a Sparrow Hawk. Bill and irides orange: top of the head brown, spotted with white: face white, shaded with brown, and surrounded with black: body above brown, the feathers with white edges; beneath white, transversely barred with brown: rump dingy brown, banded with paler brown: quills spotted with white on the outer edge: tail banded with white::

DESCRIPTION.

white : wings and tail longer than in other Owls : legs feathered to the toes : claws blackish.

MANNERS.

This species inhabits *Hudson's Bay*, where it seems to have taken the name of *Hawk Owl*, from having much of the air of the Hawk tribe, and preying by day ; in that differing from most of the Owl genus.

Mr. *Edwards* says that it is a very bold bird, preying chiefly on the *Ptarmigan*, or *White Partridge*. It frequently attends the sportsman while on his excursions with his gun, and will often, on a bird's being shot, carry it off, before any one else can pick it up.

That in the *Leverian Museum* is of a much larger size than above-mentioned, perhaps differing in sex.

31.
MEXICAN
O.

DESCRIPTION.

Le Chathuant du Mexique, *Bris. orn.* i. p. 523. N° 9.
Chichi<, *Raii Syn.* p. 160.

THIS bird is very full of feathers, appearing as big as a Hen. The eyes are black : eyelids blue : the body wholly variegated with fulvous, white, brown, and black : the legs feathered. This is the whole description of it found in *Ray*, from *Fernandez**.

Inhabits *Mexico*.

* *Hist. Nov. Hist.* p. 18. cap. 18.

La Chouette du Mexique, *Bris. orn.* i. p. 524. N° 10.
Tolchiquatli, *Raii Syz.* p. 160.

^{32.}
NEW SPAIN
O.

THIS too, like the last, appears bigger than it really is, on account of its full plumage. The bill is black; feathers surrounding it white: irides pale yellow: body above variegated with black, pale yellow, white, and fulvous: belly white: under wing-coverts black, with a mixture of fulvous: legs wholly covered with pale fulvous feathers: claws black.

This description is somewhat fuller than the last, but not sufficient to determine the species to the later writers, who have merely followed the words of Ray, who has described both this and the last after Fernandez*.

Inhabits Mexico.

DESCRIPTION.

La Chouette de Coquimbo, *Bris. orn.* i. p. 525. N° 11.
Ulula cunicularia, *Klein. Av.* p. 57. N° 9.—*Feuill. Obs. phys.* p. 562. ed. 1714.

^{33.}
COQUIMBO
O.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of the Brown Owl. Bill pale grey: head, throat, neck, breast, back, wings, and rump, fulvous grey, beautifully spotted with white: belly and under tail-coverts dirty white: tail itself the same, without any markings: wings, when folded, reach the end of the tail: legs covered with feathers like hairs: claws black.

This is an inhabitant of Chili, especially about Coquimbo. M. Feuillée calls it the Rabbit Owl, from its frequenting the bur-

PLACE.

* *Hist. N. Hist.* p. 36. cap. 107.

U

rows

rows of these animals in the ground, or rather, according to him, making holes in the ground of itself. But this last fact *M. de Buffon* thinks is not clear : he supposes it to have great analogy, if not the same with *La grande Chevêche*, or *Brown Owl*, N° 28.

*M. du Tertre** mentions an Owl, frequenting the islands of America, which lays it's eggs and hatches it's young in holes in the ground ; and says it has a black and white plumage, and frequents mountainous parts.

34.
ST. DOMINGO
O.
DESCRIPTION.

La Chouette, ou grande Chevêche de St. Domingue, *Buf. ois.* i. p. 392. N° 6.

THIS is more like the Brown Owl than any other ; but *M. de Buffon* thinks it a different species from any yet described. This has a more crooked, larger, and stronger bill than any other. The belly is of a plain rufous colour, with a few longitudinal spots on the breast only ; whereas the *Chouette* of Europe has both the breast and belly marked with great brown flame-shaped spots.

This was sent from St. Domingo.

35.
CAYENNE
O.

Le Chatuant de Cayenne, *Buf. ois.* i. p. 391.
— Pl. enl. 442.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of the Tawny Owl. Bill flesh-colour : irides yellow : feathers encircling the eyes ash-colour ; near the eye black : general colour rufous, striated, both above and beneath, with narrow transverse waved brown lines : claws black.

* *Hist. des Antilles*, vol. ii. p. 257.

This bird inhabits *Cayenne*, and, according to *M. de Buffon*, is
a new species, not before described.

PLACE.

Stryx accipitrinus, *Pall. Voy.* iii. 455. № 6.
— *S. G. Gmelin*, vol. ii. 162. t. 9.

^{36.}
CASPIAN
O.

SIZE of the Brown Owl. Bill and irides citron-colour: the

feathers encircling the face occupy less space than in most Owls; these are white forwards, and incline to ferruginous behind, the outer circle varied with luteous and black: on the eyelid, behind, is a black spot: the body on the upper parts inclining to luteous; beneath, of a luteous white, streaked longitudinally with blackish; between the legs spotted with the same: vent white: greater quills luteous; lesser ones white, tessellated with black: lower wing-coverts black at the tips: tail shorter than the wings, rounded; whitish on the sides, and transversely banded with black: legs luteous, covered to the toes with white downy feathers.

DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits the borders of the *Caspian Sea*.

PLACE.

It seems somewhat allied to the *Hawk Owl* of *Edwards*, № 30, above-mentioned. This I think possible, from the latitudes of both places not differing much, and that more than one of our Owls are indigenous both to *Europe* and *America*, making a trifle of allowance for variation of climate.

It is likewise to be observed, that it is called by *Dr. Pallas*, *accipitrinus*, or the *Hawk Owl*.

^{37.}
URAL
O.

Stryx Uralensis, *Pall. Voy.* i. 455. N° 7.
Chouette a longue queue de Sibérie, *Pl. enl.* 463 ♀

DESCRIPTION.

THE size of this bird is not mentioned, only that it is very full of feathers. The bill is of the colour of wax: eyelids within, and irides, black: feathers surrounding the eyes cinereous, encircled with black and white feathers, and reaching quite from the forehead to the throat: the colour of the upper part of the body not unlike that of the Aluco, N° 20, but paler, and with scarce any undulation on the feathers: the parts beneath, except a few very slender lines, are quite white: rump white: the outer edges of the three outer quills ferrated the whole of their length; the fourth and fifth are ferrated likewise, but only at the ends; the first quill is the shortest: the tail is cuneiform, and longer in proportion than in the Aluco: the legs covered with dirty white down. I am much of opinion, that the bird in the *Planches enluminées*, made synonymous with this, may prove the same, as the name perfectly agrees, being taken from the length of tail, which is so described in that above. In the *Planches enluminées*, the irides are yellow: face and cheeks whitish: head brown and white, mixed: upper parts of the body whitish, spotted with brown black; beneath the same, with slender lines of brown: on the wings are four bars of brown; the greater quills barred irregularly with the same: tail brown, pretty long, and marked with several slender bars of white: legs feathered to the claws, and of a pale colour.

PLACE.

This is a native of Siberia.

Ley.

Lew. Mus.

38.
ACADIAN
O.
N. S.
Pl. V. fig. 2.
DESCRIPTION.

LLENGTH seven inches. Bill brown: irides yellow: parts above of a light chocolate brown colour, with spots of white on many of the feathers, but not regular: the feathers on the top of the head marked with a few palish spots: those which surround the eyes are of a pale ash; close to the eyes black, the outer part of the circle mixed with white: on the outer edges of the prime quills are four or five spots of white on each; the outer edges of some of the coverts and lesser quills are marked in the same manner, and there appear a few white spots also on the tail: the under parts, from the chin to the middle of the belly, are of a dusky white, somewhat inclined to ferruginous about the neck: on the breast and belly, each feather is dashed with ferruginous down the shaft, extending on each side of it: the legs are covered to the toes with feathers of a dirty buff-colour: the toes are brown.

This description was taken from a bird in my possession which came from *North America*. A drawing of this bird, lent to me by Captain *Davies*, makes it an inhabitant of *Nova Scotia*.

PLACE.

39.
NEW ZEELAND
O.
N. S.
DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of the Little Owl. Bill horn-colour, with a black tip: iris yellow: general colour fulvous; but the upper parts of the body are brown, spotted with white, with a mixture of fulvous: the under parts are fulvous, but the circle round the face is somewhat paler than the rest.

Inhabits.

PLACE.

Inhabits *New Zealand*—I think *Dr. Forster*, who mentioned the above species to me, said in *Queen Charlotte's Sound*; but am not certain.

← LITTLE
O.
40.

- Strix passerina*, *Lin. Syst.* p. 133. N° 12.
 ————— *Scop. Ann.* i. p. 22. N° 17.
La petite Chouette, *Bris. orn.* i. p. 514. N° 5.
La Chevêche, ou petite Chouette, *Buf. ois.* i. p. 377. t. 28.
 ————— *Pl. enl.* 439.
Noctua minor, *Raii Syn.* p. 26. N° 6.
 ————— *N. C. A. Petr.* vol. xv. p. 447. t. 12?
Little Owl, *Will. orn.* p. 105. pl. 13.
Kleinste Kautzlein, *Frisch.* t. 100.
Little Owl, *Edw. glean.* t. 228.—*Albin.* ii. t. 12.
 ————— *Br. Zool.* N° 70.—*Am. Zool.* N°
Br. Mus. Lev. Mus.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS is a small species, in length not much exceeding eight inches. The bill is blackish, with a yellowish tip: irides pale yellow: head, back, and wing-coverts, brown, inclining to olive; the first and the last spotted with white: the circular feathers on the face white, tipped with black: under parts of the body white, spotted with brown: the tail brown, transversely barred with rufous on each side the shaft, and tipped with white. *Mr. Pennant* adds, that the tail is barred with white likewise, which is the case in a specimen of mine; so we may suppose them to vary in this circumstance: the legs are covered with rufous grey down: the toes are brown, and the claws of a brownish colour.

M. de Buffon mentions one which was sent him from *St. Domingo*, which varied in having less white on the throat, with brown

brown bands on the breast instead of longitudinal spots ; also another variety from *Germany*, with black irides, and the whole plumage darker than common. *M. Frisch* too has coloured his bird with dark blue irides : hence we may suppose them to be of a different colour, according to the various parts which they inhabit.

Dr. Forster * remarks that this bird is called by the natives of *Hudson's Bay*, *Skipomos-pish*.

M. de Buffon says it is rare in *France*, in comparison with the other Owls ; frequenting ruined edifices, and the like, rather than woods, in which last it is seldom found. It makes its nest in the holes of rocks, old walls †, and the like, in the most retired places, laying five eggs, spotted with white and a yellowish colour. It sees very well in the day-time, when it gives chase on the wing to Swallows and other small birds, though seldom is able to take them. It has better success with rats and mice ; but cannot swallow any of them whole, as the other Owls are known to do ; but, tearing them into morsels, eats the flesh only.

I am not quite clear about the *Noctua minor*, referred to in the *Peterburgh Transactions*, as it is a foot in length, and the size of the *Ulula*, or Tawny Owl ; however it is there likened to this : and it is farther mentioned, that the quills are varied with brown and yellowish ; that it has much yellow in the belly, and the chin white.

* *Phil. Transf.* vol. Ixii.

† *Scopoli* says it builds in chimnies in *Carniola* : perhaps it was the attempt to do this, that caused two of them to come down two different chimnies in *England*, where they were taken, as mentioned by *Mr. Edwards*, in his account of this bird. See vol. v. pl. 228.

PLACE
AND
MANNERS.

I do not find any new species of *Owl* the produce of the last voyage to the *South Seas*. Some, indeed, have been brought home; but, as far as have come under my inspection, prove to be mere varieties of those described before, *viz.* a fine variety of the *Canada Owl*, N° 29, the ground-colour of a fine chocolate-brown. This came from the *Sandwich Islands*.

I likewise observe two slight varieties of the White Owl, N° 26; the one rather larger, and the other a trifle smaller than the European species. These came from the *Southern Ocean* with the other.

I have remarked before, that the *White Owl* is an inhabitant of the hotter climates *, as well as the colder ones; and these being found in islands of the *Southern Ocean* also, prove the circumstance not to be uncommon; though nature, from having provided such warm clothing, seems to have intended them for the colder regions only.

* Being found in *Jamaica*. See page 138.—Also in *Braſil*. See *Marcg. Nat. Hist. Braſ.* p. 205, called the *Tuidara*.

O R D E R II. P I E S.

GENUS IV. S H R I K E.

- | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------|
| Nº 1. Fork-tailed crested. | Nº 20. Antiguan. |
| 2. Fork-tailed. | 21. Luzonian. |
| 3. Chestnut-backed. | 22. Chinese. |
| 4. Great cinereous: | 23. Barbary. |
| Var. A. | 24. Madagascar. |
| Var. B. | 25. Bengal. |
| 5. Louisiane. | 26. Jocose. |
| 6. Senegal. | 27. Rock. |
| 7. Collared. | Var. A. Lesser Rock. |
| 8. Ferruginous-bellied. | 28. White-wreathed. |
| 9. Tabuan. | 29. Blue. |
| 10. Pacific. | 30. Green. |
| 11. Northern. | 31. Rufous. |
| 12. Black-headed. | 32. White-headed. |
| 13. Short-tailed. | 33. White-billed. |
| 14. Rufous-tailed. | Var. A. Dominican. |
| 15. Red-backed. | 34. Panayan. |
| 16. Variegated. | 35. Crested. |
| 17. Wood-chat. | 36. Grey. |
| Var. A. | Var. A. |
| 18. Crested red. | 37. Tyrant: |
| 19. Hook-billed. | Var. A. St. Domingo T. |
| | Var. B. |

X

S H R I K E.

Var. B. Caroline T.	N° 43. White-shouldered.
Var. C. Louisiane T.	44. Pied.
N° 38. Black.	45. Spotted.
39. Brasilian.	46. Dusky.
40. Yellow-bellied.	47. Brown.
41. Cayenne.	48. Red.
Var. A. Spotted ditto.	49. Magpie.
42. White.	

THE *Shrike*, or *Butcher-bird*, has the following characteristics:

The bill strait at the base, with the end more or less bent, and a notch near the tip of the upper mandible.

The base not furnished with a cere.

The tongue jagged at the end.

The outer toe connected to the middle one, as far as the first joint *.

From the variety of sentiments, in regard to the place which these birds should hold in the system of ornithology, many doubts have formerly arisen with me about them; but while I fix in my own mind the place they are to occupy in this work, it is but just that the reasons for so doing should not be withheld from the reader.

Mr. Ray † ranks the *Shrike* among his *short-winged Hawks*, but takes in only the three sorts mentioned in the *Br. Zoology*; with a fourth, which is most likely a variety. *M. de Buffon* places them.

* *Mr. Scopoli* adds, that the segments of the skins are seven in number; but whether this will be sufficient to determine particular genera thoroughly, will be noted hereafter.

† *Syn. avium*, p. 18.

after the Falcon tribe, on account of their ferocity *, but takes in only the birds recorded by *Ray*, with such foreign species as are analogous thereto †. *M. Brisson*, on the contrary, puts them at the head of his fifth order, along with the *Thrushes* and *Chatterers*; both of them truly belonging to the *Passerine* order of most systematists.

Sir C. Linnæus, in respect to this matter, has held at different times more opinions than one. In his *Fauna Suec.* of 1746, he makes it a *Chatterer* (*Passerine*); and in his last edition of this book, he brings back the *Chatterer* to his *Lanius*, then first formed into a genus, and placed in the *Accipitrine* order, taking in two species of *Titmice* ‡. In both the tenth and twelfth editions of the *Systema Naturæ*, this Author has added considerably to this genus; in the first, returning the *Titmice* to their proper place; and in the last, throwing the *Chatterers* into a separate genus, and this with the utmost propriety: but, notwithstanding he has ranked the *Lanius* genus among the *Accipitres*, it is not without a particular note ||, confessing his sentiments to be wavering; and it is most likely, that had he lived to utter another edition, we should have seen

* If ferociousness alone serve as a character, why not bring in the *Tyrant* of America, ranked by him among the *Flycatchers*? a bird infinitely more audacious than any of the *Shrikes*, giving law to the *Eagle* himself; and on this account, as well as the conformity of bill, &c. ranked by *Linnæus* most justly with the *Lanius* genus.

† Yet he says that the *Pie-grièche* and *Pie* ought to be ranked together. “ Je pense que tous deux pourroient n'en faire qu'un, les Pies convenant en beaucoup de choses avec les Pie-grièches.” *Hist. des Ois.* i. p. 309.

‡ The *Long-tailed Titmouse* and the *Manakin*.

|| “ Laniii accedunt *Accipitribus* laniana, *Picis* moribus, *Pafferibus* flatura, adeoque inter hos mediis.” *Syst. Nat. ed. 12.* p. 134, note at bottom.

these birds among the *Picæ*. Kramer is inclined to have the *Lanius* genus ranked with the *Pies**; though in his work it is put with the *Chatterers*, in the *Passerine order*; but Scopoli † places it with the *Pies* without ceremony, having no doubt about the matter. Mr. Pennant, in his first edition of the *Genera of Birds*, suffers it to stand last in the *Accipitrine order*, but remarks its affinity with the *Pies* ‡; and in his last edition of the *Br. Zoology*, as well as *Genera of Birds*, begins the order of *Pies* with it. This example we shall follow here, without hesitation, being convinced that it is the most natural method, the reasons given by authors who have formed a contrary opinion not being sufficient to make us think otherwise. For should we retain the *Shrikes* in the first order, on account of their principally feeding on animal food, do not the whole of some other genera do the same ||? If we dwell on the shape and curvature of the bill §, how will this square with the *Parrot* kind, whose *natural* food is fruit? and in respect to their living on other birds, whenever opportunity offers, do not several of the *Crow* genus do the like; not only feeding on flesh, but frequently pursuing and destroying small birds? I have seen a *Magpie* give chase to a *Thrush*, and after pouncing him, feasted on his flesh; and as to these birds destroying young ducks and chickens, every country housewife is assured of the fact. The greater *Titmouse* also, in this sense, may be truly called a bird of prey, as it

* “*Nec meo judicio erraret, qui easdem Corvis annumeraret.*” *Kram. Elen. Auftr.* p. 364.

† *Ann. Hist. Nat.* i. p. 23.

‡ Mr. Edwards mentioned the same in his *Hist. of Birds*, vol. ii. p. 56.

|| *Kingfisher, Woodpecker, Hoopoe, Wryneck, &c.*

§ Kramer has placed the *Parrot* with his *Accipitres*, I should think, on account of this circumstance; it could be on no other. *Elen. Auftr.* p. 332.

frequently

frequently feeds on flesh*; nay, so fond is the bird of it, that if at any time it observes, even one of its own species in a sickly or weak state, it pursues, and, picking a hole in the skull, feasts on the brains. In one thing, however, I am clear, that the *Rapacious*, and particularly the *Falcon* tribe, differs from the *order of Pies*; which is, in their aversion to all vegetable matter whatever, insomuch that we are told it would cause their death should they touch it †; and they have likewise, it is said, full as great an abhorrence of water, as mentioned, p. 117: now it is well known that the *Shrikes* do drink, and, if our thirty-sixth species be admitted as one, cannot live without that element; frequenting only such places where it may be found, their presence alone pointing out to the thirsty traveller a relief to his wants. As to the rapacious order, I should think their refusing drink may arise from the juices of the raw flesh being alone sufficient to satisfy them ‡.

After what has been said, I will take up the reader's time no longer, but proceed in enumerating the particular species belonging to this genus.

* Both this and the *little blue Titmouse* will often attend the butcher's shop in winter, and pick up little bits of meat, as well as fat; of which last they are very fond, insomuch that in winter it proves a good bait for them in a trap-fall.

† "Panis ingestus moriuntur." *Linn. Syst. Nat.* i. p. 128. *in the note.*

‡ Dr. Leith, of Greenwich, informs me of a circumstance seeming to prove what is here advanced. He has kept an *Eagle* for some time. This bird, so long as in health, will never touch water, though constantly within the reach of him; but so often as he appears in the least out of order, and, in course, his appetite not so good as usual, he will gladly drink water by gulps, as freely as any other bird; nor is he in the least afraid of any one observing him to do this, as remarked by *M. de Buffon*, in our note, p. 117.

1.
FORK-TAILED
CRESTED
SHRIKE.
- Lanius forficatus*, *Liz. Syſt.* i. p. 134, N° 1.
Le Grand Gobe-mouche noir hupé de Madagascar, *Bris. ii.* p. 388. N° 16.
pl. 37. f. 4.
Le Drongo, *Buf. oif.* iv. p. 586.
Gobe-mouche hupé de Madagascar, *Pl. enl.* 189.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of a Blackbird; length ten inches. Bill black; at the angles of the mouth a few slender bristles: general colour of the plumage greenish black: on the forehead, just over the bill, is a crest standing upright, near an inch and three quarters in length: tail black, long, and greatly forked; edged with greenish black: legs and claws black.

FEMALE. It is not always furnished with a crest; when that is the case, such specimen may probably be taken for a female.

PLACE. Inhabits *Madagascar*, *China*, and the *Cape of Good Hope*; from the last place is one now in the collection of Sir *Jos. Banks*.

2.
FORK-TAILED
S.
- Lanius cærulescens*, *Liz. Syſt.* i. p. 134, N° 2.
La Pie-griesche à queue fourchue de Bengale, *Bris. orn.* ii. p. 189. N° 22.
Le Fingah, *Buf. oif.* i. p. 308.
Fork-tailed Indian Butcher-Bird, *Eduw.* i. pl. 56.

DESCRIPTION. LENGTH seven inches and a half: size of the ash-coloured Shrike. Bill blackish brown, and bent; the upper mandible beset with black hairs turning forwards: plumage on the upper parts of the body fine black, with a gloss of blue, and in some lights green; under parts white: breast dark ash-colour, inclining to black: the greater quills and tail ferruginous black: tail pretty

pretty much forked, and the outer feather spotted with dirty white : legs and claws blackish.

Inhabits Bengal, where it is called *Fingah*. It is called also by the Indians the *King of the Crows*, from its pursuing these birds from place to place with a great noise, and pecking them on the back till they escape.

PLACE AND
MANNERS.

^{3.}
CHESTNUT-
BACKED
S.

DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH eleven inches. Bill black : forehead black brown : through the eye and over the eye-brow the same : the crown, nape, and hind part of the neck, quite to the back, ash-colour : beginning of the back pale chestnut : the wings for the most part black ; the secondaries margined with ferruginous : throat dusky white ; the rest of the under parts quite white : tail black, very cuneiform ; the two outer feathers shorter by two inches than the middle ones ; the two middle ones are ferruginous just at the tips, the rest more and more so as they proceed outwardly ; the outer one on each side almost wholly ferruginous : the legs are black.

A fine specimen is in *Dr. Hunter's Museum* ; but not known from whence it came.

Tanino

4.
+ GREAT
CINEREOUS
S.

Lanius excubitor, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 135. N° 11.—*Scop. ann.* i. p. 23. N° 18.
—*Muller.* p. 11.—*Brun.* 21, 22.
La pie-griesche grise, *Bris. orn.* ii. p. 141. N° 1.—*Buf. ois.* i. p. 296. pl.
20.—*Pl. ent.* 445.
Neun-toeder, *Frisch.* t. 60. *M. and F.*—*Kram.* p. 364.
Castrica palombina, *Olin. uccel.* t. 41.
Greater Butcher-Bird, or Mattagese, *Raii syn.* p. 18. A. 3.—*Will. orn.* p.
87. pl. 10.—*Albin.* ii. pl. 13.
Great Shrike, *Br. Zool.* vol. i. N° 71. pl. 33.—*Cateb. Car. app.* p. 36.—
Amer. Zool. N°
Br. Mus. *Lev. Mus.*

DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH ten inches. Bill black: plumage on the upper parts pale ash-colour; the under white: through the eyes a black stripe: scapulars white: base of the greater quills white; the rest black: the tail somewhat cuneiform; the two middle feathers are black; the outmost on each side white; those between are black, with the ends more or less white: the legs are black.

FEMALE.

The female is not much unlike the male, differing chiefly in the under parts, which are of a dusky white, marked with transverse semicircular brown lines.

PLACE.

This inhabits many parts of *Europe* and *North America*. The female lays six eggs, about as big as those of a Thrush, of a dull olive-green, spotted at the thickest end with black: it makes its nest with heath and moss, lining it with wool and goffamer*. It is pretty common in *France*, but I no where find it the case in respect to *England*.

MANNERS.

The manners of this bird are singular, and worthy of record.

* *Br. Zool.*

It feeds on insects and small birds, the latter of which it seizes by the throat, and after strangling, fixes them on a sharp thorn, and pulls them to pieces with its bill *: it will often do this when kept in a cage, sticking the food against the wires of it †. In spring and summer it imitates the voices of other birds, by way of decoying them within reach, that it may destroy them; but beyond this, the natural note is the same throughout all seasons. If a trap-fall be baited with a living small bird, it proves a decoy, by which it may be taken in winter. It is observed to be mute when kept in a cage, though seemingly content.

In countries where they are plenty, the husbandmen value them, on supposition of their destroying rats, mice, and other vermin. Supposed to live five or six years ‡. Often trained up for catching small birds in *Russia* ||. M. Salerne § calls it a *Lanner* of the smallest sort. In *Carniola* it is migratory, coming in *May*, and departing in *September* **; which is the case also in respect to the few which are met with in *England* ††.

La grande Pie-griesche grise, *Bris. orn.* ii. p. 146. N° 2.

4.
VAR. A.

Grossere Neun-toder, *Frisch.* t. 59. male and female.

Gesner's great Butcher-bird, *Will. orn.* p. 88.

THIS species is clearly no other than a variety of the last mentioned, differing only in the lesser wing coverts and scapulars being somewhat of a rufous colour: it is of a much

DESCRIPTION.

* *Edw.* vol. v. p. 233.

† *Br. Zool.*

‡ *Olinia uccel.* p. 41.

|| *Edw.* vol. v. p. 231.

§ *Orn.* p. 28.

** *Scop. ann.* i. p. 23.

†† *Allin.* vol. ii. p. 13.

Y

greater

greater size than the other ; and, indeed, it is well known that those of *Sweden* and *Germany* exceed those of other parts by much in bigness.

^{4.}
VAR. B.
WHITE
VARIETY.

A Variety of this bird * has been known of a pure white throughout, except the bill and claws, which were black, and the legs yellowish.

^{5.}
+ LOUISIANE
S.

Lanius ludovicianus, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 134. N° 6.

La pie-griesche de la Louisiane, *Bris. orn.* ii. p. 162. N° 8. pl. 15. f. 2.
—*Pl. enl.* 397.—*Am. Zool.* N°

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of the cinereous Shrike, which it much resembles, but the colours rather darker, and the scapulars not white : tail feathers black ; all but the two middle ones have white ends ; the base is also white.

PLACE.

This is a native of *Louisiana*.

6.
SENEGAL.
S.

Lanius Senegalus, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 137. N° 21.

La pie-griesche grise du Senegal, *Bris. orn.* ii. p. 167. N° 10. pl. 17. f. 1.
—*Pl. enl.* 297. f. 1.

DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH eight inches and three quarters : size of the red-backed. The bill is black ; the base beset with bristles : the upper part of the head is black : above the eye a dirty white line : through the eye a streak of black : upper part of the body grey ;

* *Bris. orn.* ii. p. 145. *La pie-griesche blanche*.

beneath hoary : wing coverts above rufous : scapulars brown, edged with rufous ; as are the quills ; but the inside and tips are brown, and edged with rufous within : the two middle tail feathers are grey brown, obsoletely striated with a darker colour ; the rest of the feathers are black, margined on the outer webs and tips with white : legs and claws grey brown.

Inhabits *Senegal*.

PLACE.

Lanius collaris, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 135. N° 9.

La pie-griesche du Cap de Bonne Esperance, *Bris. orn.* iii. p. 182. pl. 15. f. 1.—*Pl. enl.* 477. f. 1.

7.
COLLARED
S.

SIZE of our cinereous Shrike. Length eight inches and three quarters. Bill blackish : the head and upper parts of the body are blackish ; beneath whitish : base of the thighs brown on the fore-part : the edge of the wing white : the scapulars have a mixture of white, and there is a spot of the same in the middle of the quills : the four middle tail feathers are black ; the next on each side, the same, tipped with white ; the fourth has the outer margin and tip white ; and the two outer ones black, with the whole of the outer webs and tips white : legs and claws dusky.

Inhabits the *Cape of Good Hope*. One of these, which came under my inspection, had the rump of an elegant ash-colour.

PLACE.

8.
FERRUGINOUS
BELLIED
S.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of our cinereous Shrike. Length nine inches. Bill horn-colour : plumage above brown black : lower part of the back and rump brown : throat and breast dirty white : belly and vent ferruginous : tail plain black brown : legs black.

Y 2

From

S H R I K E.

PLACE. From the *Cape of Good Hope*. In the collection of *Mrs Blomefield*. At Sir *Jos. Banks's* there is also one of these from the same place, which, besides the other markings, has a streak of white on the wing, parallel to the edge.

^{9.}
TABUAN
S.

Lev. Mus.

DESCRIPTION. LENGTH eight inches and three quarters. Bill an inch long, not much curved, and the notch rather small; the colour of it brown: the top of the head greenish brown: upper parts of the body olive brown: sides of the head the same, but much darker: throat and breast ash-colour; palest down the shafts: belly pale yellowish brown: vent dusky: the whole of the outer edge of the wing, and the greater quills, are black; the second quills are black brown, margined with dusky white: tail brown: legs the same: claws black.

PLACE. Inhabits the *Friendly Isles* in the *South Sea*. This specimen from *Tongo Taboo*.

^{10.}
PACIFIC
S.

DESCRIPTION. LARGER than a House-sparrow: length eight inches. The bill three quarters of an inch long, slightly curved, emarginated, and of a dusky hue: general colour of the plumage black: the head and neck glossed with green; the feathers of both very narrow: belly, quills, and tail, dusky; the last even at the end, and three inches in length: legs black; three oblique segments on the shins: toes divided nearly to their origin; middle toe very long; the hind toe is also long, but all the claws of a moderate size.

From





Black headed Shrike.

From some of the islands of the *South Seas*, but uncertain which. The individual in the possession of *Sir Jos. Banks*.

PLACE.

*Lew. Mif.*II.
NORTHERN
S.

LENGTH near eight inches. Bill black, not much bent; nostrils round and small: at the base of the upper mandible five or six black bristles: the plumage is brown above: chin and breast cinereous: belly and vent incline to brown: the four middle tail feathers plain brown; the rest of the outer ones have the inner webs white at the tips; length of it two inches: legs short, and of a lead-colour: claws strong, hooked, and brown.

Brought from the northern parts of *America* by the late voyagers.

PLACE.

LENGTH about six inches. Bill black: crown of the head, sides, and throat, of a shining black: upper part of the body olive; under parts the same, but paler: rump dusky: quills and secondaries the same; the last have olive edges: tail rounded; the half next the base of an olive-colour, then black: the ends of all the feathers yellow; the outer ones most so, lessening by degrees to the middle ones, which are but just marked with yellow at the tips: legs dusky.

Inhabits the *Sandwich Isles* in the *South Seas*.

PLACE.

12.
BLACK-
HEADED
S.
PL. VI. *

DESCRIPTION.

* In this and the following plates a scale of the length, taken from the tip of the bill to the end of the tail, is added. This scale, in every case, is meant to signify one twelfth part of the real length of the bird, over which it is placed. Where no scale is added, such bird is supposed to be of the natural size.

Lanius

^{13.}
SHORT-
TAILED
S.

Lanius brachyurus, *Pallas Trav. i.* p. 693, N° 5.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of the cinereous Shrike. Top of the head ferruginous grey: eyebrows whitish: from the bill, through the eyes, a streak of black: upper parts of the body cinereous grey, verging to ferruginous; under parts yellowish white: throat and vent plain white: the wings are blackish: coverts margined with grey at the tip: tail * shorter than the body; rounded at the end; colour grey brown: all the feathers except the middle ones white at the ends.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Hungary*, but not in plenty.

^{14.}
RUFOUS-
TAILED
S.

Lanius phænicurus, *Pall. Trav. i.* p. 693. N° 6.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of the last. Upper parts of the body rufous grey: through the eyes a blackish fascia: under parts yellowish white: tail long, rounded at the end; the whole of it and the rump deep rufous.

This, *Dr. Pallas* says, was once seen by him in the spring, but the specimen decayed before a better account could be drawn up.

* *Dr. Pallas* counted but ten feathers in the tail of this bird.

Lanius collurio, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 136. N° 13.—*Scop. Ann.* i. p. 24. N° 19.—*Kram.* p. 363.—*Muller*, p. 11.

25.
+ RED-
BACKED
S.

L'Ecorcheur, *Bris.* ii. p. 151. N° 4.—*Buf. ois.* i. p. 304. pl. 21.—*Pl. cul.* 31. f. 2.

Lanius minor rufus seu *3^{te}us Aldrovandi*, *Raii syn.* p. 18. A. 4.

Lesser Butcher-bird, called in Yorkshire *Flusher*, *Will. orn.* p. 88.—*Albin.* vol. ii. pl. 14.

Merulae congener alia, *Raii syn.* p. 67, N° 13?—*Will. orn.* p. 195. § 9. N° 3?

Red-backed Shrike, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 72.

Br. Mus. *Lev. Mus.*

LENGTH seven inches and a half: weight two ounces. Bill black: irides hazel: through the eyes, from the bill, a black stroke: head and lower part of the back light grey: upper part of the back, and wing coverts, ferruginous: tail black; all the feathers, except the two middle ones, are more or less white at the base; the outer web of the outer feather white: the breast, belly, and sides, are blossom-coloured: the quills brown: the legs black.

DESCRIPTION.

The head in the female is dull ferruginous, mixed with grey: breast, belly, and sides, dirty white, crossed with semicircular dusky lines: tail deep brown; the outer feather white only on the outer web. It is rather larger than the male.

FEMALE.

I believe this bird to be much more common than the cinerous Shrike; at least it is so in *England*, where I should suspect its being a bird of passage, never having seen it here in the winter. It lays six white eggs, marked with a rufous brown circle towards the large end. The nest is generally in a hedge or low bush; near which I have heard it affirmed that no small bird chuses to build; for it not only feeds on insects, but also the young

PLACE
AND
MANNERS.

of:

of other birds in the nest, taking hold of them by the neck, and strangling them, beginning to eat them first at the brain and eyes: it is more fond of grasshoppers and beetles than of other insects, which it eats by morsels, and, when satisfied, sticks the remainder on a thorn; when kept in a cage, does the same against the wires of it. It is called in the *German language* by a name signifying *great head*, or *bull head*, from the size of that part. It will also feed on sheep's kidney, if in a cage, eating a whole one every day. Like the cinereous Shrike, it only mocks the notes of other birds, having none of its own; and this merely, like that, to decoy. It is said to be, in this imitative art, an adept; if money is counted over at midnight, in the place where one of these is kept, so as to make a jingling noise, it begins to imitate the same sound. When sitting on the nest, the female is soon discovered, for on the approach of any one she sets up an horrible outcry.

^{16.}
VARIEGATED
S.
DESCRIPTION.

L'Ecorcheur varié, *Bris. orn.* ii. p. 155. N° 5.
Lesser variegated Butcher-bird, *Raii Syn.* p. 19. A. 5.—*Will. orn.* p. 189.

THIS is grey on the upper part of the body, and rufous white beneath, striated both above and below transversely with brown: the scapulars are rufous white, bounded by a parallel black stripe: tail black; the three outer feathers rufous white at the base and tips; the outer one wholly rufous white on the outer edge.

This should seem to be the female of the former, did not the markings of the tail forbid the suggestion.

La Pie-griesche rousse, *Bris. orn.* ii. p. 147, N° 3.—*Buf. ois.* i. p. 301.—

Pl. enl. 9. f. 2. *the male*, and 31. f. 1. *the female*.

Ampelis Dorso griseo, macula ad aures longitudinali, *Fn. Suec.* edit. 1^{ma}.

N° 180. t. 2. *fæm.*

Kleiner Neun-toder, *Frisch.* pl. 61. *male and fem.*

Ampelis 3^{ta}, *Kram. Elench.* p. 363.

Lanius minor cinerafcens, &c. *Raii Syn.* p. 19. A. 6.

Another Sort of Butcher-bird, *Will. orn.* p. 89. § 4.

Wood Chat, *Br. Zool.* N° 73.

17.
WOOD CHAT
S.

SIZE of the two last. Bill horn-colour; feathers round the base whitish: head, and hind part of the neck, bright bay: from the base of the bill, over the forehead, and through the eyes on each side, a streak of black, passing down the neck on each side: back dusky: scapulars white: upper tail coverts grey: wing coverts dusky: quills black; near the bottom of each a white spot: the two middle tail feathers are black; the others are the same, but the outer margin and tips are whitish: legs black.

DESCRIPTION.

The female is reddish on the upper parts of the body, the under parts dirty white: every where transversely striped with brown: tail reddish brown, marked near the end with dusky, and tipt with red.

FEMALE.

Mr. Pennant does not describe this bird from his own inspection; and I must confess that it has never come under mine; I suppose therefore that it is not common in England.

M. de Buffon does not talk of it as uncommon, but gives it as his opinion that the three last mentioned are mere varieties of each other; a fact which, from my own observation, I cannot deny.

Z

La

17.
VAR. A.La Pie-griesche rousse du Senegal, *Pl. enl. 477. f. 2.*

IN this the upper parts of the body are rufous: the under parts whitish: the wings wholly brown, with a small spot of white just at the base of the quills.

17.
VAR. B.La Pie-griesche à tête noire du Senegal, *Pl. enl. 474.*

ANOTHER variety. It differs only in having the head black, and the tail rather longer than in the last mentioned.

18.
CRESTED RED
S.Lanius cristatus, *Linn. Syst. i. p. 134. N° 3.*La Pie-griesche rousse de Bengale, *Brij. orn. ii. p. 173. N° 13.*Crested red or russet-coloured Butcher-bird, *Edw. i. pl. 54.*

DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH six inches and a half: size of the Red-backed. Head somewhat crested*: bill horn-coloured; tip blackish: upper parts of the body rufous; under parts dirty orange, transversely crossed with black lines: behind each eye is a black mark, like a crescent: the quills are brown, edged with paler brown: tail rufous above, grey beneath: legs and claws black.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Bengal*, where it is called *Charab*.

* *M. de Buffon* supposes this not natural, as he has met with specimens wherein the head was perfectly smooth, so thinks it might happen from the accidental ruffling of the feathers. It may be so; but it must be allowed that the male may have the feathers of the crown much elongated, when the female has not, constituting merely the difference of sex.

Lanius curvirostris, Lin. *Syst. i.* p. 135. N° 8.

L'Ecorcheur de Madagascar, *Bris. orn. ii.* p. 191. pl. 19. f. 1.—*Pl. enl.* 19. **HOOK-BILLED S.**
228.

Le Vanga, ou, Becarde à ventre blanc, *Buf. oif. i.* p. 312.

THIS measures ten inches in length, and is of the size of a Blackbird. The bill is black, and above an inch and a quarter in length ; the tips of both mandibles more crooked than in any of the species : the hind head is of a greenish black ; the rest of the head, throat, neck, breast, belly, sides, under wing, and tail coverts, white : the upper parts of the body black ; each feather edged with greenish black : the greater wing coverts obliquely tipped with white, forming a band on the wing : quills black ; on the first five is a white spot, and the inner margins are white also : the tail is ash-coloured half way from the base ; afterwards black, with the very tip white ; the two middle feathers the longest : the legs are lead-colour : the claws blackish.

This is a native of *Madagascar*, where it goes by the name of *Vanga* : it feeds on fruits, and is said to whistle well*.

PLACE.

Pie-griesche d'Antigue, *Son. Voy. p. 114. pl. 70.*

**20.
ANTIGUAN S.**

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of the Red-backed Shrike. Bill large and black ; the upper mandible is very long, and the curvature so excessive, that one would rather take it for a monstrosity, than common to any one species : irides dusky : the head is black : the back of a

* *Orn. de Salerne*, p. 32.

S H R I K E.

yellowish rufous-colour : throat and breast white : the quills, and bastard wing coverts, black : the wings reach only to the beginning of the tail, which is very long and wedge-shaped ; the two middle feathers are wholly black ; the others black above, beneath reddish, tipped by a rufous spot : legs dusky black.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Panay*, one of the *Philippine Islands*, but principally about *Antigue*, one of the provinces thereof.

This seems much allied to the last, particularly in the bill ; but as I have seen neither, dare not venture to place them otherwise than as distinct species.

21.

LUZONIAN
S.

DESCRIPTION.

SIIZE of the Red-backed Shrike: length seven inches and a half. Bill greyish brown, as are also the upper parts of the body ; beneath rufous white : under the eye, and rather behind it, is a longitudinal spot of brown : the lower part and sides of the neck, the breast, sides of the body, and thighs, rufous white, crossed with fine light brown lines : quills greyish brown, with rufous margins : tail rufous grey, and cuneiform in shape ; all the feathers, except the two middle ones, tipped with rufous white : legs and claws rufous brown.

PLACE.

Inhabits the island of *Luzonia*, the inhabitants of which call it by the name of *Cabegoté* *.

* *Brij.*

Lanius Schach, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 136. N° 14.
Lanius A-Schach, *Oþ. Voy.* p. 227.

22.
 CHINESE
 S.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of the Tyrant. Forehead inclining to luteous: head, and hind part of the neck, grey: fore part of the neck testaceous white: back and belly pale testaceous: quills black; the prime ones white at the base; the secondaries whitish at the tips.

Inhabits *China*, where it is called *A-Schach*.

PLACE.

Lanius barbarus, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 137. N° 18.

23.
 BARBARY
 S.

La Pie-griesche rouge du Senegal, *Bris. orn.* ii. p. 185. N° 20. pl. 17. f. 2.

Le Gonolek, *Buf. ois.* i. p. 314.

Pie-grièche du Senegal, *Pl. enl.* 56.

Lev. Mus.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE very little less than a Redwing: length eight inches and three quarters. The bill is black; beset at the base with bristles: the plumage on the upper parts is black *, on the under red: the crown, nape, thighs, and under tail coverts, yellow: wings and tail black: legs and claws of the same colour.

Found at *Senegal* *.

PLACE.

* In the *Lev. Mus.* the bird is brown, not black; and the parts which are above described as yellow, are merely of a buff-colour. That figured in the *Planches enluminées* is likewise brown, but the crown is yellow.

Lanius

24.
MADAGASCAR
S.

: *Lanius Madagascariensis*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 137. N° 22.

La petite Pie-griesche de Madagascar, *Bris. orn.* ii. p. 164. N° 9. pl. 16.
f. 1. *the male*; f. 2. *the female*.—*Pl. enlum.* 299, f. 1. *the male*; f. 2.
the female.

Le Cali-calic, & le Bruia, *Buf. ois.* i. p. 315.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of a Hedge-sparrow: length under five inches. Bill black; at the base bristly: plumage above cinereous: rump and tail rufous: between the bill and eye is a black spot: over the eye a white line: cheeks white: throat, and fore part of the neck, black; the rest of the under parts rufous white: lesser wing coverts rufous; greater ones grey brown: quills brown, with grey brown margins: the two middle tail feathers rufous at the base; the rest grey brown; the four next on each side rufous, tipped with grey brown; the outer one on each side rufous within, and grey brown on the outsides and tips: legs lead-colour: claws brown.

FEMALE.

The female wants the black on the chin and throat; which, as well as the sides of the head, and all the under parts, are white mixed with rufous: and the colours in general are more dull.

PLACE.

Inhabits Madagascar.

Lanius emeria, Lin. *Syst.* i. p. 137. N° 23.

^{25*}
BENGAL
S.

Muscicapa emeria, Lin. *Syst.* i. p. 236. N° 7.

La Pie-grieche brune de Bengale, *Bris. orn.* ii. p. 175. N° 14.

Rouge-queue, *Buf. ois.* i. p. 309.

Indian Redstart, *Edw.* pl. 190.

Bengal Redstart, *Albin.* iii. pl. 56.

SIZE of the *Rock Shrike*: length five inches and a half. Bill cinereous brown; base beset with bristles: irides whitish: crown and hind head black; the last somewhat crested: behind the eyes a scarlet spot, edged on the under part with white: belly, vent, rump, and upper tail coverts, red: on each side of the neck are four black curved spots: tail pale brown: legs and claws black.

DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits Bengal.

PLACE.

Lanius jocofus, Lin. *Syst.* i. p. 138. N° 24.—*Amaen. Acad.* iv. p. 258.

^{26:}
JOCOSE
S.

Le petit Merle hupé de la Chine, *Bris. orn.* ii. p. 255. N° 22. pl. 21. f. 2.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of a Lark: length seven inches and a half. The bill is blackish, rather straiter than in most of the genus, and furnished only with a very fine notch near the tip: the crown of the head is black, except some long brown feathers, which form a kind of crest: sides of the head, throat, and fore part of the neck, white: from each corner of the mouth is a black line, continued backwards: under each eye is a small spot of lively red: the upper parts of the body are brown; the under parts dirty white: vent rose-colour: on the lower part of the neck and breast a kind of a brown.

S H R I K E.

brown band : quills brown : the tail is much cuneiform in shape ; in colour brown ; but the four outer feathers on each side have white tips : legs and claws black.

PLACE.

This is a *Chinese* bird, and called in those parts by the name of *Kowkai-kon*.

27.
ROCK
S.

- Lanius infaustus*, *Lin. Syft.* i. p. 138. N° 25.
Corvus infaustus, *Brun.* p. 10.—*Muller*, p. 12. N° 93.
Le Merle de Roche, *Bris. orn.* ii. p. 238. N° 13.—*Buf. ois.* iii. p. 39r.
 pl. 23.—*Pl. enl.* 562.
Merula saxatilis, *Aldrov. Raiz syn.* p. 68. N° 3.
Codirostro maggiore, *Olin. uccel.* t. 47.
 Greater Redstart, *Will. orn.* p. 197. pl. 36.—*Albin.* iii. pl. 55.

DESCRIPTION.
FEMALE.

A LITTLE less than a Blackbird : length seven inches and three quarters. The bill about an inch long, and blackish : the head and neck dark ash-colour, marked with small rufous spots : the upper part of the back dark brown ; the lower much paler, inclining to ash, especially towards the tail : quills and wing coverts dusky, with pale margins : breast, and under parts of the body, orange, marked with small spots, some of which are white, and others brown : the tail is three inches in length ; the two middle feathers are brown, the others rufous : legs blackish : the wings and tail are even. This is the description of the female.

MALE.

The male is said to differ very little, except in being of a brighter colour.

This is met with in many parts of *Europe*, from *Italy* on the one hand, to *Russia** on the other : found in some parts of *Germany*, the *Alpine Mountains*, those of *Tyrol*, and such-like places.

* *Georg. Ruff.*

The manners of this bird seem disputed ; one author * mentions, that it perches on a high stone, and as soon as a marksman appears with his gun, removes to a greater distance, and so on, as often as he approaches ; which renders this species difficult to come at. Others †, on the contrary, say, that it is a bold bird, attending the traveller while at his meal, on purpose to feed on his scraps.

MANNERS, &c.

Some authors rank this with the *Thrushes*, and others with the *Crow* genus ; it seems much allied to the last, from having the nostrils covered with recumbent feathers, as in those birds. *Linnæus* observes, that the last, the following, and this, all agree in a certain loose texture of feathers, rendering them peculiar.

It has an agreeable note of its own ‡, approaching to that of the Hedge-sparrow, and will also learn to imitate that of others. It makes the nest among the holes of the rocks, &c. hiding it with great art, and lays three or four eggs, feeding the young with worms and insects, on which it also feeds itself. It may be taken young from the nest, and brought up as the Nightingale.

Turdus faxatilis, *Linn. Syst.* i. p. 294.

27.

VAR. A.

Le petit Merle de Roche, *Bris. orn.* ii. p. 240. N° 14.

LESSER ROCK
S.

Blau-kopfige Rothe Amsel, *Frisch.* t. 32.

THIS is rather less. The head, throat, and neck are blueish ash, marked with rufous and brown spots : back and rump blackish, mixed with cinereous blue and rufous : lower part of the back white and ash-colour : the tail and under parts of the body the same as in the last bird.

DESCRIPTION:

* *Buffon.*

† *Brunnich, Linnæus.*

‡ *Albin* says, that it is frequently kept in cages for its singing, vol. iii. p. 51.

A a

One

One may with great probability suppose these two to be only one species.

^{28.}
WHITE-
WREATHED
S.
DESCRIPTION.

Lanius faustus, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 138. N° 26.
Corvus faustus, *Aman. acad.* iv. p. 241.

SIZE of a common Thrush. Bill pale: the upper parts of the body grey; the under ferruginous: from the eyes to the hind head passes a whitish line, composed of numerous white feathers, rendering it truly characteristic: the wings are rounded; the quills brownish, with grey edges, which are crossed with numerous slender, obsolete, brown lines: the tail is rounded, brown, crossed with numerous bars of darker brown: legs pale.

PLACE.

This elegant species inhabits *China*, where it is known by the name of *Whommaj*. It may be observed, among others, in Chinese paper-hangings, where the white line seems to encompas the back part of the head, like a wreath.

^{29.}
BLUE
S.

Lanius bicolor, *Lin. Mantiff.* 1771. p. 124.
Loxia madagascarina, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 306. N° 42.
La Pie-griesche bleue de Madagascar, *Bris. orn.* ii. p. 197. N° 26. pl. 16.
f. 3.—*Pl. enl.* 298. f. 1.—32. f. 2.

DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH six inches and a half. Bill fine blue; base beset with bristles: round the bill the feathers are black: the head and all the upper parts of the body fine blue: beneath snow white: quills black, with the outer edges blue: the two middle tail feathers blue, with black tips and shafts: the four next on each side are blue on the outer margins; the inner and tips black:

the outer feather black, except just at the base, where it is blue on the outside: legs and claws black.

The female differs merely in the colours being less lively, and the under parts of a dirty white.

This is common at *Madagascar*, where it lives on insects.

FEMALE.

PLACE.

La petite Pie-grièche verte de *Madagascar*, *Bris. orn.* ii. p. 195. N° 25. pl. 15. f. 3.

30.
GREEN
S.

Tcha-chert, *Buf. ois.* i. p. 310.

Pie-grièche de *Madagascar*, *Pl. enl.* 32. f. 2.

SIZE of a House-sparrow: length five inches and three quarters.

The head, hind part of the neck, back, wings, and rump, dull green, verging most to the last colour on the head: under parts of the body white: outside of the thighs the same colour as the back; inside black and white: the quills are blackish; the outer edges and tips dull green: tail black, except the two middle feathers, which are dull green; the outer margins of the others are of the same colour: legs and claws black.

DESCRIPTION.

It is found at *Madagascar*, and called there *Tcha-chert*.

PLACE.

The wings of the two last species are pretty long in proportion.

A a z

Lanius

^{31.}
RUFOUS
S.

Lanius rufus, *Lin. Syß.* i. p. 137. N° 17.

La pie-griesche rousse de Madagascar, *Brij. orn.* ii. p. 178. N° 16. pl. 18.
f. 4.—*Pl. enl.* 298. f. 2.

Le Schet-be, *Buf. ois.* i. p. 313.

DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH seven inches and three quarters. Bill lead-colour; base bristly : head, throat, and neck, greenish black : upper parts of the body rufous ; beneath cinereous white : thighs cinereous : quills brown within ; on the outer edge rufous and brown mixed : tail rufous ; the margins brown on both sides near the end : legs and claws horn-colour.

FEMALE.

The female has the colours less vivid : throat and fore part of the neck grey : the outer edge of the quills of a plain rufous colour : in other things like the male.

PLACE.

These inhabit Madagascar, where the male is called *Schet-be*, and the female *Tcha-chert-dae* *.

^{32.}
WHITE-
HEADED
S.

Le grande pie-griesche verdatre de Madagascar, *Brij. orn.* ii. N° 24. pl. 19.
f. 2.—*Pl. enl.* 374.

Tcha-chert-bé, *Buf. ois.* i. p. 314.

DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH eight inches : size of a Blackbird. Bill lead-colour : head, neck, throat, breast, belly, sides, thighs, under tail, and wing coverts, white : lower part of the neck behind, the back, rump, scapulars, upper wing, and tail coverts, greenish black : quills black, with green edges : tail black beneath ; above greenish black : legs and claws lead-colour.

* See *Brij. orn.* ii. p. 178.

This

This likewise is found at *Madagascar*, with the last, to which it seems to bear some affinity.

PLACE.

Lanius leucorynchos, *Lin. Mant.* 1771. p. 524.

La pie-griesche de Manille, *Bris. orn.* ii. p. 180. N° 17. pl. 18. f. 2.— ^{33.} WHITE-BILLED S.

Pl. enl. 9. f. 1.

Langraien, *Buf. ois.* i. p. 310.

DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH seven inches. Bill hoary; base beset with bristles: head, throat, neck, back, and scapulars, blackish: rump, breast, and under parts, whitish: upper wing coverts, quills, and tail, blackish: wings and tail of equal length: legs and claws blackish.

Inhabits the island of *Manilla*.

PLACE.

La pie-griesche Dominiquaine, *Son. voy.* p. 55. pl. 26.

^{33.}
VAR. A.
DOMINICAN S.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS is bigger than a Sparrow, and rather longer. The bill is greyish, conic, and strong; the base beset with bristles, pointing forwards: the head, neck, breast, back, wings, and tail, black: belly and rump white: the wings reach near an inch beyond the middle of the tail: the thighs are black.

This bird inhabits the *Philippine Islands*, and is a bold courageous bird: it flies very quick, and with great rapidity; frequently hovering in the air like a Swallow. It is a great enemy to the Raven, whom, though much bigger, he bids defiance, even provoking him to combat: the battle often lasts half an hour, and end with the retreat of the Raven; rather, perhaps, from being seized

PLACE AND MANNERS.

tized out by the pettish little enemy, than having suffered real injury.

This seems to vary very little from the last: the breast is black, which is white in the other: and the wings exceed the tail in length; whereas, in the other, they are only equal. They cannot be but varieties merely, if not sexual differences.

34.

PANAYAN
S.La Pie-griesche rouge de l'isle de Panay, *Son. Voy.* p. 114. pl. 70.

DESCRIPTION.

SIIZE of the Red-backed Shrike. Bill black: irides fire-colour: head, fore part of the neck, and belly, red: hind part of the neck, wings, and tail, brown: legs black.

PLACE.

Inhabits the island of *Panay*.

35.

CRESTED
S.Lanius canadensis, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 134. N° 4.La Pie-griesche de Canada, *Bris. orn.* ii. p. 171. pl. 18. f. 3.Pie-griesche huppe de Canada, *Buf. ois.* i. p. 316.—*Pl. enl.* 479. f. 2.Crested Shrike, *Am. Zool.* N°*Lev. Mus.*

DESCRIPTION.

SIIZE of the Red-backed Shrike: length six inches. Bill deep brown; the nostrils and corners of the mouth beset with black bristles: top of the head rufous; the feathers of it long enough to form a crest; sides blackish, marked with dirty white spots: the hind part of the neck, and the back, rufous brown: the throat, fore part of the neck, and breast, pale rufous, marked with longitudinal brown spots: belly, sides, thighs, and under tail coverts, pale ash-colour: wing coverts blackish, margined with white: quills and tail the same: legs and claws blackish.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Canada*.

Lanius

Lanius nenegeta, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 135. N° 7:
Le Cotinga gris, *Bris. orn.* ii. p. 353.
Le Guirarou, *Buf. ois.* iv. p. 459.
Guiraru Nheeneta Brasiliensis, *Raii Syn.* p. 166, N° 5:
D°, or American Chat, *Will. orn.* p. 235.
Grey Pye of Brasil, *Edw. pl.* 318.

36.
GREY
S.

SIZE of the Mavis: length nine or ten inches. The bill dusky; beset with bristles at the base: irides sapphire-coloured: from the angles of the mouth, through the eyes, is a black streak: the upper parts of the body are dark brownish ash-colour; the under parts cinereous white: in the middle of the wing are a few white feathers: the quills and tail are nearly black: all the feathers of the last, except the two middle ones, are obliquely tipped with white: legs dark ash-colour: claws black.

DESCRIPTION.

This is found at Surinam and Brasil.

PLACE.

Edwards seems to think it near a-kin to the great Shrike, and Linnaeus is of the same opinion: though others * rank it with the Chatterers. These birds are common, likewise, at Guiana, where they frequent watery places, and are found in great numbers together. They are observed, at frequent intervals, to set up a great cry all together: this circumstance affording a happy and certain presage to the thirsty traveller, in the immense forests of Guiana, where he may meet with water to quench his drought.

MANNERS.

* *Buffon* and *Briffon*.

Variets.

^{36.}
VAR. A.

Variété du Guirarou, *Buf. ois.* iv. p. 461.
Cotinga gris de Cayenne; *Pl. enl.* 699.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS is a variety of the last, or a young bird: it is only seven inches and a half in length. The bill is red: the general tint of the plumage ash-colour, palest on the under parts: the tail is shorter than in the other: the band through the eye was wanting, and neither the wings nor tail edged with white: the legs red.

^{37.}
TYRANT
S.

Lanius tyrannus, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 136. N° 13.
Le Tyran, *Bris. orn.* ii. p. 391. N° 18.—*Pl. enl.* 537.
Le Titiri, ou Pipiri, *Buf. ois.* iv. p. 572.
Kleine americainische Neun-toder, *Frisch.* t. 62.
Br. Mus. *Lev. Mus.*

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of a Thrush: length eight inches. Bill blackish brown, beset with bristles at the base: irides brown: the upper parts of the plumage grey brown; the under white: the breast inclines to ash-colour: the head is blackish on the upper part; the base of the feathers on that part, in the male, is orange, but seldom visible, except it erects the feathers, when there appears a streak of orange down the middle of the crown: the tail is brown, margined with rufous: legs and claws black brown.

FEMALE.

The female scarcely differs, except in the head; the base of the crown feathers being yellow, instead of orange; the colours are not quite so deep, and it is a trifle less in size.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Virginia*.

Le Tyran de St. Domingue, *Bris. orn.* ii, p. 394. № 19, pl. 18. f. 2.

BILL as in the last mentioned, as is the size. The upper parts of the body grey brown; the under white: breast inclining to ash-colour: tail brown; the outer edges and tips brownish: legs dark brown.

Inhabits *St. Domingo* and *Jamaica*.

M. Briffon does not mention any yellow on the head; but I can assure him that it is in this bird as well as the former. I have received several specimens from *Jamaica*, which differed from those of *North America* only in the tail being tipped with dingy white, which is not in the first: also a specimen from *Cayenne*, wherein the colours of the body were more brilliant, and the yellow stripe on the head more conspicuous.

These are called *Titiri* or *Quiquiri**, from their cry, which resembles those words. The first is called the black-headed or great-billed *Pipiri*; the second, the yellow-headed *Pipiri*, or *Pipiri* of passage. The first, though in plenty, are seldom seen but in pairs; the second in great troops, about the month of August, when they are very fat, and killed in great numbers for the table, as their flesh is accounted good eating.

All authors agree in the manners of these birds, which are ferocious to a great degree while the hen is sitting: no bird whatever dare approach their nest: they will attack the first which comes near, without reserve, and usually come off conquerors. From hence by some they are called *King-birds*.

^{37.}
VAR. A.
+ SAINT
DOMINGO
TYRANT
S.

DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

MANNERS.

* *Buffon* calls it *Pipiri*, *Hist. des ois.* iv, p. 575.

^{37.}
VAR. B.
CAROLINE
TYRANT
S.

Le Tyran de la Caroline, *Buf. ois.* iv. p. 577.
Gobe-mouche de la Caroline, *Pl. enl.* 676.
Tyrant of Carolina, *Cates. Car.* i. p. 55.—*Am. Zool.* N°

DESCRIPTION.

THE bird mentioned by *Catesby* must be very little different: indeed he says, that it makes its nest, rather exposed, on trees and bushes, frequently on the *sassafras*; whereas the *Pipiris* make use of the hole of a tree, for the sake of concealing it. In *Carolina* it is a bird of passage, coming in spring, and making one nest in a year, which is commonly in June, and, after bringing up its young, retires in autumn.

PLACE AND
MANNERS.

These birds also frequent the red cedars; are seldom found in woods, but often in hedge rows, and fences of fields, and for the most part within two hundred yards of each other. They do not molest their own species; but the moment either *Crow*, or even *Eagle*, appears, all within reach join forces, and begin the attack in all parts of his body at once, never desisting till they have driven him to a great distance.

Lake George, and *Lake Champlain*, are the farthest places north in which they are found in any degree of plenty.

^{37.}
VAR. C.
LOUISIANE
TYRANT
S.

DESCRIPTION.

Tyran de la Louisiane, *Buf. ois.* iv. p. 579.
Gobe-mouche de la Louisiane, *Pl. enl.* 676.

BILL black: upper parts of the body lead-colour: greater coverts and quills margined with white: tail the same; the outer web of the outer feather white, the others tipped with white:

white: all the under parts white: legs lead-colour: on the crown a deep crimson spot.

The four last mentioned are, I believe, varieties of each other.

^{38.}
← BLACK
S.

DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH seven inches. Bill nearly one inch long, and black; in shape not much unlike that of the Tyrant, but stouter in proportion, less compressed, and curved at the tip; the base furnished with weak bristles: the general colour of the plumage, without exception, of a dusky black: the tail somewhat cuneiform: legs black.

I received two of these from *Jamaica*, by the name of *Black Loggerhead*: one of the specimens had the outer edge of the second quills brown, but whether differing in sex or not was not mentioned: said to inhabit only the internal parts of the island.

PLACE.

Lanius pitangua, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 136. N° 15.
Le Tyran du Bresil, *Bris. orn.* ii. p. 401.—*Pl. enl.* 212.
Le Bentaveo, or le Cuiriri, *Buf. oif.* iv. p. 579. pl. 27.
Pitanga guacu, or Bemtere, *Raii Syn.* p. 165. N° 1.—*Will. orn.* p. 198.

^{39.}
BRASILIAN
S.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of a Blackbird: length nine inches. The bill is very thick, more than half an inch long; the base of it beset with bristles: the base of the feathers on the crown of a fine orange: on each side of the head, from the nostrils, over the eye, to the hind head, is a stripe of white: beneath, and behind each eye, is a deep brown spot: the upper parts of the body are brown, each feather edged with yellow; the under parts fine yellow: the

B b 2

throat

S H R I K E.

throat is white: on the under tail coverts a few spots of brown: the quills are brown, with rufous inner edges: the tail brown, with the outer margins rufous; the under part of it olive grey: legs and claws blackish.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Brafil*.

^{40.}
YELLOW-
BELLIED
S.

Lanius sulphuratus, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 137. N° 19.

La Pie-griesche jaune de Cayenne, *Bris. orn.* ii. p. 176. N° 15. pl. 16.
f. 4.—*Pl. enl.* 296.

Becarde à ventre jaune, *Buf. ois.* i. p. 312.
Lev. Mus.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of a Redwing: length eight inches and a quarter. Bill blackish, beset at the base with bristles: the top of the head black; forehead white, passing through the eye on each side; under this is a black streak, which begins at the under mandible, and passes beneath the eye, almost to the hind head: the plumage on the upper parts of the body is brown; and of a fine sulphur-colour beneath: the base of the crown feathers is of this last colour, but does not appear except the feathers be erected: the throat and fore part of the neck are white, wing coverts brown, edged with rufous: quills and tail much the same; but the last margined with rufous on both sides: legs grey: claws blackish.

PLACE.]

Inhabits *Cayenne*.

Lanius

Lanius Cayanus, *Linn. Syst.* i. p. 137, N° 20.

La Pie-griesche grise de Cayenne, *Bris. orn.* ii. p. 158. N° 6. pl. 14. f. 1. + CAYENNE
—*Pl. enl.* 304. S.

Becarde, *Buf. ois.* i. p. 311.

Lev. Mus.

SIZE of a Blackbird: length eight inches and a half. The bill is red at the base, and black at the tip; beset at the base with bristles: the whole bird is of a fine light grey, except the head, quills, and tail, which are black: the legs are ash-coloured: claws black.

Inhabits Cayenne.

DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

La Pie-griesche tachetee de Cayenne, *Bris. orn.* ii. p. 160. N° 7. pl. 14.
f. 2.—*Pl. enl.* 377.

THIS is in every respect like the former, except that it has a longitudinal streak of black down the middle of each feather. It is found in the same places with the other, and is most likely either differing in age or sex from that bird.

41.
VAR. A.
SPOTTED
CAYENNE
S.

Pie-griesche blanche de l'isle de Panay, *Son. Vey.* p. 115. pl. 72.

THIS is double the size of the Wood-chat. Bill black: head, neck, back, belly, and shoulders, white: the rest of the wings and tail black: across the greater quills is a white band: the legs are black.

Inhabits the isle of Panay.

42.
WHITE
S.
DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

BILL.

^{43.}
WHITE-
SHOULDERED
S.

DESCRIPTION.

BILL black: the upper parts of the body cinereous brown: forehead and cheeks somewhat mottled with a paler colour: throat and breast buff-yellow: belly, thighs, and vent, dirty brownish white: axillary feathers and scapulars white, making a large spot on each shoulder: quills and tail brown: legs black.

PLACE. Inhabits *Braſil*. Communicated by Mr. *Pennant*.

^{44.}
PIED
S.

Lanius doliatus, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 136. N° 16.

La Pie-griesche rayée de Cayenne, *Bris. orn.* ii. p. 187. N° 21. pl. 29. f. 3.
Pl. enl. 297. f. 2.

Black and white Butcher-bird, *Edw.* pl. 226.—*Hift. Guian.* p. 154.
Br. Mus. *Lev. Mus.*

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of a Hedge-sparrow: length six inches and a half. Bill dusky, beset with bristles at the base: head somewhat crested: the whole bird is transversely striped with black and white, each feather having two bars of each of these colours upon it: the under parts are lightest: the quills and tail are black, transversely spotted with white: legs and claws brown.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Cayenne*.

^{45.}
SPOTTED
S.

Br. Mus.

DESCRIPTION.

AT first sight very like the former; but is less in size. The bill is black: the upper parts of the body wholly black, except a few of the feathers at the beginning of the back, which are tipped

tipped with white: the wing coverts are each tipped with an oblong white spot, forming a regular series on the wings: quills and secondaries edged with white: the tail is black; all the feathers tipped with white; and on each of the outer feathers is a spot of white on the outer web, about the middle of each feather: the under parts of the body are plain ash-colour: the legs are black.

I have seen two specimens of this bird, one at the *British Museum*, the other in the collection of *Miss Blomefield*; the latter was received from *Cayenne*, from whence, I make no doubt, came the former also.

Till I am convinced to the contrary, I must place this as a separate species from the other.

Br. Mus.

SIZE of the last. Bill horn-colour: upper parts of the body dusky black: beneath white: over the eye a streak of white: quills and tail deeper than the rest: legs brown.

Place unknown. The specimen from whence this description is taken is now in the *British Museum*.

46.
DUSKY
S.

DESCRIPTION.

Br. Mus.

SIZE of a Manakin. Bill horn-colour, with a black tip: the upper parts of the plumage brown; beneath white: between the bill and eye yellowish: secondaries tipped with yellowish;

47.
BROWN.
S.

DESCRIPTION.

lowish; and the edges of the greater quills of the same colour, forming two narrow bars on the wings: legs black.

Place unknown.

48.
RED
S.

DESCRIPTION.

Red Lanius, or Butcher-bird of Surinam, Bancr. Guiana, p. 154.

MR. Bancroft describes it in this manner: it has a strait bill, with a tooth on each side, near the point; a naked nose; and a seemingly lacerated tongue: its body is of a bright red-colour, ornamented with spots like eyes on the wings and tail, which are black at the ends of the feathers.

I do not find this bird occur, except in the above-named author. -

PLACE.

Inhabits *Surinam.*

49.
MAGPIE
S.

DESCRIPTION.

Lev. Mus.

SIZE of a Song-thrush: length ten inches. The bill is three quarters of an inch long, strong, and black, with a very slight notch near the tip: the head, neck, and middle of the breast, are of a glossy black: the back, shoulders, lesser coverts of the wing, belly, sides, thighs, and vent, white: the greater wing coverts and second quills are black, margined with white; the greater quills wholly black: the tail is long and cuneiform; the two middle feathers being four inches and a half long, and the outer ones only two inches; all of them are tipt with white, but the white occupies most space on the outer feathers: legs stout and black.

This-

This bird is in fine preservation in the *Leverian Museum*, but from whence it came is not noticed. It has, at first sight, the appearance of a *Magpie* in miniature, but on examination plainly proves not to belong to the *Crow genus*, as the nostrils are not covered with bristles. The bill is almost stout enough to place it with the *Grosbeaks*; but, as it does not truly appertain to one nor the other, I have ventured to rank it with the *Shrikes*, to which it seems to have much conformity, especially in the shape and length of the tail, a circumstance common to many of the genus.

Cc

GENUS

GENUS V. PARROT.

* WITH UNEVEN TAILS.

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Nº 1. Red and blue Maccaw. | Nº 18. Long-tailed scarlet L. |
| 2. —— and yellow M. | 19. Indian L. |
| 3. Military M. | 20. Beautiful L. |
| 4. Blue and yellow M. | Var. A. |
| Var. A. Blue M. | 21. Gueby L. |
| 5. Parrot M. | Var. A. Violet L. |
| 6. Black M. | 22. Variegated L. |
| 7. Obscure Parrot. | 23. Black L. |
| 8. Noble P. | 24. Lory Parrakeet. |
| 9. Brasilian green M. | 25. Crested red Par. |
| 10. Gingi P. | 26. Yellow-headed P. |
| 11. Japoneſe P. | 27. Angola yellow P. |
| 12. Amboina red P. | 28. Brasilian yellow P. |
| 13. Blue-headed P. | Var. A. Mexican yellow P. |
| 14. Red-breasted P. | 29. Caroline P. |
| Var. A. Orange-breast- | 30. Illinois P. |
| ed P. | 31. Crimson-vented P. |
| Var. B. Blue-bellied P. | 32. Emerald P. |
| 15. Black-crowned P. | 33. Long-tailed green Par. |
| 16. Tabuan P. | Var. A. Guiana green Par. |
| 17. Papuan Lory. | 34. Pavouane P. |
| Var. A. | 35. Variegated winged P. |
| Var. B. | Nº 36. Blue- |
| Var. C. | |

- | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Nº 36. Blue-collared P. | Nº 42. Lace-winged Par. |
| 37. Alexandrine Par. | 43. Yellow-winged Par. |
| Var. A. Rose-ringed Par. | 44. Waved-breasted Par. |
| Var. B. Purple-ringed Par. | 45. Scaly-breasted Par. |
| Var. C. Double-ringed Par. | 46. Little red-winged Par. |
| Var. D. Azure-headed Par. | 47. Grey-breasted Par. |
| Var. E. Javan Par. | 48. Horned P. |
| 38. Mustachœ Par. | 49. Caledonian P. |
| Var. A. Bearded Par. | 50. Red-rumped P. |
| 39. Blossom-headed Par. | 51. Crested Par. |
| Var. A. Rose-headed ring Par. | 52. Society P. |
| Var. B. Bornean Par. | 53. White-collared P. |
| Var. C. Malacca Par. | 54. Golden-crowned Par. |
| 40. Red and blue-headed Par. | 55. Lineated. |
| 41. Brown-throated Par. | 56. Pacific Par. |
| Var. A. Brown-fronted Par. | Var. A. |
| | Var. B. |
| | Var. C. |
| | 57. Palm P. |
| | 58. Blue-crested Par. |
| | 59. Otaheitan blue Par. |
| | 60. Pygmy Par. |

** WITH EVEN TAILS.

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------|
| 61. Great white Cockatoo. | 68. Ash-coloured P. |
| 62. Red-crested C. | Var. A. |
| 63. Red-vented C. | Var. B. |
| 64. Lesser white C. | 69. Cinereous P. |
| 65. Crowned C. | 70. Southern Brown. |
| 66. Black C. | 71. Black P. |
| 67. Red and white P. | 72. Mascarine P. |

P A R R O T.

- N° 73. Brown P.
 74. Hawk-headed P.
 Var. A. Mailed P.
 75. Ruff-necked P.
 76. Ceram Lory.
 Var. A. Noira L
 Var. B. Scarlet L.
 77. Purple-capped L.
 Var. A. Blue-capped L.
 78. Black-capped L.
 79. Crimson L.
 80. Molucca L.
 Var. A.
 81. Grand L.
 Var. A.
 82. Yellow-breasted L.
 83. Paraguan L.
 84. Red and blue P.
 85. Green and red Chinese P.
 86. Great-billed P.
 87. Amboina P.
 88. White-fronted P.
 Var. A. White-headed P.
 Var. B. White-crown-
 ed P.
 Var. C. Ash-crowned P.
 89. Yellow - headed Ama-
 zon's P.
 Var. A. Yellow-crown-
 ed D°.
- Var. B. Party-billed D°.
 N° 90. Ash-fronted P.
 91. Common Amazon's P.
 Var. A. Jamaica P.
 Var. B. Main P.
 Var. C. Blue-topped P.
 Var. D. W. Indian
 green P.
 Var. E. Brasilian yel-
 low-fronted P.
 92. Yellow-shouldered P.
 93. ——— winged P.
 94. Meally P.
 95. Blue-fronted P.
 96. ——— faced P.
 Var. A. Red and white-
 faced P.
 Var. B. Autumnal P.
 Var. C. Brasilian green
 P.
 97. Red - headed Ama-
 zon's P.
 98. Manilla green P.
 99. New Guinea green P.
 100. Robust P.
 101. Agile P.
 102. Festive P.
 103. Crimson-winged P.
 104. Red-banded P.
 105. Paradise P.
- N° 106. Aurora

- | | |
|--|------------------------------------|
| N° 106. Aurora P. | N° 120. Chestnut-crowned Par. |
| 107. Blue-headed P. | 121. Purple-tailed Par. |
| 108. Little dusky P. | 122. Grey-headed Par. |
| 109. Red-throated P. | 123. Black-winged Par. |
| 110. Dusky P. | 124. Blue-winged Par. |
| 111. Orange-headed P. | 125. Collared Par. |
| 112. White-breasted P. | 126. Luzonian Par. |
| 113. Hooded P. | 127. Little blue and green
Par. |
| 114. Senegal P. | 128. Yellow-throated Par. |
| 115. Red-fronted P. | 129. Green Par. |
| 116. Golden-winged Par. | 130. Cayenne Par. |
| 117. Red - headed Guinea
Par. | 131. Gold-headed Par. |
| 118. Red and green Indian P. | 132. Crested red and green
Par. |
| 119. Philippine Par.
Var.A.Sapphire-crown-
ed Par. | 133. Crested Mexican Par. |

THE bill in this genus is hooked from the base: the upper mandible moveable.

Nostrils round, placed in the base of the bill, which in some species is furnished with a kind of cere.

Tongue broad, blunt at the end.

Head large, crown flat.

Legs short: toes placed two before, two behind.

Parrots are so well known in this kingdom, as to make a further general description unnecessary. These birds are found every where within the tropics, a few instances only excepted. In a state of nature, live on fruits and seeds, though will eat flesh,

and even fish*, when kept tame. For the most part, make no nest, breeding like Owls in hollow trees †. At certain seasons fly in prodigious troops, but observed to keep two and two together notwithstanding ‡. This genus consists of infinite variety, perhaps not so much owing to mixture of species as may be supposed, if Sonnerat's || remark be true; yet they seem to run vastly into one another, so as to induce one to think many of them related, though received from different parts of the world. In this, however, we may be deceived, as they are perpetually carried from one continent to the other for the sake of sale. This uncertainty of native place must prevent our following the otherwise judicious plan of Buffon, of ranging them according to the places they are supposed to inhabit, and we shall therefore merely divide them into those with *uneven*, and those with *even* tails, much after the

* Dr. Forster, speaking of the effect of a poisonous fish, observes, that a little favourite Parrakeet died in consequence of eating a bit of it. See *Observ.* p. 209, 607. and *Voy.* vol. ii. p. 238.—As to flesh, most tame ones will eat it when dressed; but Sloane says, a great Maccaw “fed on raw flesh chiefly, but would “eat other things likewise.” *Hist. Jam.* vol. ii. p. 296.

† Fermin says, that some of the larger sorts make nests by gathering a quantity of rushes and small twigs, which they weave together, and fasten to the extreme branches of the highest trees. *Descrip. de Surinam*, vol. ii. p. 177.

‡ Fermin observes, that at Surinam, about the time of coffee-gathering, they are seen by thousands, of which above an hundred were killed in an hour, and the tongues of them cooked up into a dish, which was thought savoury. *Descrip. de Surinam*, vol. ii. p. 177.

|| He observes, that notwithstanding Parrots of the same species are found at great distances from each other on the continent, yet in the islands each maintains a species which is peculiar to that alone, and not to others of the same group, though the distance from one to the other be however small. *Senn. Voy.* p. 74.

manner

manner of *Linnæus*, giving the best account possible of each, consistent with our intended conciseness.

* WITH UNEVEN TAILS.

Pithecus macao, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 139. N° 1.

— — — *Scop. Ann.* i. p. 26.

Ara du Bresil, *Bris. orn.* iv. 184. t. 19. f. 1.

L'Ara rouge, *Buf. ois.* vi. p. 179.—*Pl. ent.* 12.

Pithec. max. alter, *Aldrov. vid. Raib. Syn.* p. 29. N° 2.

Maccaw, *Albin.* i. pl. 11.—*Will. orn.* p. 73.

Ara premier, *Fermin. Descrip. de Surinam*, ii. p. 173.

Red and blue Maccaw, *Edw.* t. 158.

— — — *Bancroft Guian.* p. 156.

I.
+ RED AND
BLUE
MACCAW.

THE length of this bird is two feet seven inches and a half: the size that of a Capon. The upper mandible is white; the tip, and sides at the base, black; the under mandible wholly black: the cheeks are bare of feathers, being covered with only a wrinkled skin, of a whitish colour: the irides yellow: the head, neck, breast, belly, thighs, and upper part of the back, are of a fine bright red: the rump of a pale blue: scapulars blue and green mixed: the two middle tail feathers red, with pale blue tips; the next on each side half blue half red; the four outer ones violet blue above, dull red beneath: the legs are dusky; claws black. *Edwards* says, that this bird, when perfect, will measure a full yard from bill to tail.

DESCRIPTION.

It inhabits *Brasil*, *Guiana*, and other parts of *South America*.

PLACE.

The bill of this bird is so strong, that it is able, with it, to break a peach-stone with great ease*.

* *Orn. de Salerne*, p. 6.

This

This Maccaw was formerly pretty common at *St. Domingo**; but in proportion as that island has become more inhabited, these birds are rarely met with. They mostly live in the moist woods, especially those planted with a particular kind of palm †, on which it feeds, and of which there are large forests in the marshy wet savannahs. They are oftener seen in pairs ‡ than in greater numbers, and are sought after by the natives for food; but sometimes said to prove hurtful, having a poisonous quality, arising from their being driven by hunger to feed on the *Mancheel apple*, which on such occasions does not prove in the least injurious to the bird. They make their nests in decayed trees, enlarging the hole with their bill, where it is not of a size sufficient for the purpose, lining the inside with feathers. The female lays two eggs at a time, the size of those of a Pigeon, and spotted like those of a Partridge. They breed twice in a year, and the male and female sit on the nest alternately, as well as reciprocally nurse and feed the young birds. These are tamed with great ease, but the old birds are quite indocile. It is said that the

* *Hist. des ois.* vol. vi. p. 183.

† *Palmier latanier*—perhaps what is called the *Maccaw tree*. See *Hughes Hist. Barbado.* p. 114.—*Borassus flabellifer*. Linn.?

‡ Yet sometimes in vast flights; for in *Anfon's Voyage*, after describing the beauties of a fine water-fall at the north east point of the Isle of *Quibo*, “while we were viewing it,” says he, “there came in sight a prodigious flight of *Maccaws*, which hovering over this spot, and often wheeling and playing on the wing about it, afforded a most brilliant appearance by the glittering of the sun on their variegated plumage: so that some of the spectators cannot refrain from a kind of transport when they recount the complicated beauties which occurred in this extraordinary water-fall.” *Anfon's Voy.* p. 218..

Maccaws in general do not learn to speak *, and that their voice is particularly rough and disagreeable. The flesh is hard, black, and unsavoury, but makes good soup, and furnishes a great part of the food of the inhabitants of *Cayenne*, as well as other parts of *South America*.

This species, in common with other Parrots, is subject to fits when kept tame; but, notwithstanding, will live many years, though the returns be pretty frequent; yet at last is observed to fall a victim to this complaint rather than any other.

It is called in *America* by the name of *Gonzalo* †.

L'Ara de la Jamaïque, *Bris. orn.* iv. p. 183. N° 2.

Le petit ara rouge, *Buf. ois.* vi. p. 180.—*Pl. enl.* 641.

Aracanga Marcgravii, *Raii Syn.* p. 29. N° 3.

Maccaw from Jamaica, *Albin.* ii. t. 17.—*Brown's Jamaica*, p. 472.

The Maccaw, called Aracanga, *Will. orn.* p. 111.

Red and yellow Maccaw, *Bancroft. Guian.* p. 156.

^{2.}
RED AND
YELLOW
MACCAW.

THE length of this bird is two feet eight inches and a half, the tail itself being one foot eight inches and three quarters. The bill is like that of the last: irides luteous: nostrils placed in a naked white skin, at the base of the upper mandible: the cheeks are white and naked: general colour of the plumage scarlet: rump pale blue: scapulars luteous, tipped with green: the eighteen first quills are blue, with a shade of violet, the inner edge blackish; the others green, variegated with blue and

DESCRIPTION.

* This species is said to speak very distinctly, if instructed when young, but naturally squalls very much. *Descr. de Surinam*, vol. ii. p. 173.

† *Scopel. Ann. Hist. Nat.* i. p. 27.

D d

purplish

purplish chestnut; all the quills have black shafts, and are of a dull red beneath: the two middle tail feathers are pale blue above; the next are half red half blue; and the four outer ones blue, with a tinge of violet next the shaft: the tail, both of this and the foregoing, is much cuneated, the two middle feathers exceeding the two outer ones by thirteen inches and a half: the whole tail is of a dull red beneath: the legs are brown, and the claws black.

PLACE.

Mr. Bancroft says, that this is somewhat less than the former, and that it is less common in *Guiana*, to which part it is *peculiar*; and adds, that the bill is wholly of a black colour.

Briiffon says, that it inhabits *Jamaica*, and *Braſil* likewise, but sets it down as a distinct species; while *Linnæus* and *Buffon* clearly think it a variety only of the former. As I have only seen the first, I here remark the difference in the *Pl. enlum.*: in the last the eye is merely encircled with an irregular, rounded, bare, white skin; but in the first, this skin goes on to the under mandible. If the same species, it is probable that this last may be a bird not come to its full plumage. In *Albin's* figure there is a white space round the eye, but it does not seem bare of feathers.

3.
MILITARY
MACCAW.

Psittacus militaris, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 139. N° 2.
Largest Guiana Parrot, *Bancroft. Guian.* p. 158.
Great green Macaw, *Edw. t.* 313.

DESCRIPTION.

THE bill is black: forehead red: body green: wings and rump blue: tail red, wedge-shaped, with the tips of the feathers blue: the cheeks are naked, and marked with slender lines, composed of black feathers.

Where it inhabits is not mentioned; nor does *Linnæus* quote any author; but it surely can be no other than that of *Edwards*, mentioned above; if so, by the outline, which is expressed as large as life, it should seem to be not far short of the size of the former ones. He says, that the irides are yellow; under tail coverts mixed with red: quills, and part of the row of feathers above them, fine sky blue: middle of the back, rump, and upper tail coverts, blue: inside of the wings, and under the tail, of a dirty orange-colour: legs dusky flesh-colour.

Mr. *Edwards*'s description was taken from a living bird at *Pb. Carteret Webb's*, Esq.

Mr. *Bancroft's* largest *Parrot of Guiana* may perhaps prove to be the same with the above*. He says, it is almost as big as a *Maccaw*. Its bill is long, slender, and of a flesh-colour: the body covered with feathers of a beautiful pea-green: those at the top of the head, and upper edge of the wing, red: tail long, composed of green, red, and purple feathers. These, he says, are frequent at *Demerary*, and often speak very distinct. Called by the natives *Acuſhé*.

* *Buffon* will have it to be a variety of his *Ara vert.* *Hist. des ois.* vi. p. 201.

4.
BLUE AND
YELLOW
MACCAW.

Pithecus ararauna, *Linn. Syst.* i. p. 139. N° 3.—*Scop. ann.* i. p. 27. N° 22.

L'Ara bleu & jaune du Bresil, *Bris. orn.* iv. 193. t. 20.

L'Ara bleu, *Euf. ois.* vi. 191.—*Pl. enl.* 36.—*Descrip. de Surinam*, vol. ii.
p. 174.

Pithecus max. cyanocroc. Aldrov. *Raii Syn.* p. 28. i. p. 181. 5.

Aldrov. blue and yellow Maccaw, *Will. orn.* p. 110. N° 1.

Brafilian Ararauna, —————— p. 111. N° 4. t. 15.

Blue and yellow Maccaw, *Edw.* t. 159.

Lev. Mus.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS is about the size of the former ones: length two feet seven inches and a half. Bill black: forehead to the crown, and the sides of the head, dull green; the rest of the upper parts, to the coverts of the tail, are of a fine blue: cheeks and throat covered with a bare white skin; each cheek is beset with black lines, composed of very short feathers, which arise at the angles of the mouth, and passing beneath the eyes, tend towards the hind head: eyelids edged with black: irides pale yellow: from the lower part of the neck to the tail the plumage is of a saffron-colour, and in some birds there is likewise a mixture of saffron-colour on the wing coverts*: the tail is blue above, and the two middle feathers of one plain colour; the rest have the inner margins inclining to violet, and near the base margined with blackish: the tail is much cuneated, as in those before noted: the legs cinereous: claws black.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Jamaïca*, *Guiana*, *Brasil*, and *Surinam*.

* This I observe to be the case in the *Planches enluminées*.

L'Ara bleu & jaune de la Jamaïque, *Bris. orn.* iv. p. 197, N° 3.

Pſittac. max. cærul. varius, caudâ productâ, Brown's Jam. p. 272.

Blue Maccaw, *Albin.* iii. t. 10.

4.
VAR. A.
BLUE
MACCAW.

DESCRIPTION.

ALBIN says, this bird has not those feathery lines on the cheeks and throat which are conspicuous in the others ; and that the top of the head in this is blue, where in the other it is of a dull green, otherwise one description might serve : but he errs in supposing this to be the female of the *red and blue Maccaaw*, for it surely can be no other than a mere variety of the last-mentioned.

This bird inhabits the same places with that bird, but is not so plenty by far ; it does not herd with it, nor do they even meet together with civility. The inhabitants know the one from the other by the cry, which is very different, and say that it does not pronounce the word *ara* so distinct as the *blue and red Maccaaw*.

PLACE.

La Perriche ara, *Buf. ořf.* vi. p. 277.

— de Cayenne, *Pl. enl.* 864.

— Barrere Fran. *equin.* p. 145.

5.
PARROT
MACCAW.

DESCRIPTION.

M. BARRERE is the first who has mentioned this bird. It is in length eighteen inches, the tail itself measuring nine inches. From the angles of the mouth to beyond the eyes it is bare of feathers : the top and sides of the head are green, with a mixture of deep blue, so as in certain aspects to appear intirely blue : the throat, fore part of the neck, and upper part of the breast, have a strong tinge of rufous ; the rest of the breast, belly, and sides,

green,

P A R R O T.

green, but paler than the back : lower part of the belly, and vent, red brown : under part of the wings and tail yellowish green ; the last much cuneated : the upper part of the body, wings, and tail, of a dark green : quills blue, bordered with green, and tipped with brown on the outer side.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Cayenne* and *Guiana*. The natives of the last call it *Makavouaine*. It is said to be a bird of passage, and to frequent the moist savannas, like other Maccaws, living like them on the fruits of the palm. It pronounces the word *ara* pretty distinct, but in a more sharp tone of voice.

6.

BLACK
MACCAW.*Ara noir*, *Buf. ois.* vol. vi. 202.*Araruna ou Machao*, *De Laët Descr. des Ind. or.* p. 490.

DESCRIPTION.

BUFFON describes this bird from probable hearsay, as a species well known to the inhabitants of *Guiana* ; and says, that the plumage is black, but so blended with green, that in the sun it has a most splendid appearance : the bill and eyes reddish : and the legs yellow.

MANNERS.

It differs from the other Maccaws, in that it never approaches near habitations, keeping on the tops of dry and barren mountains and rocks, and in the inland parts.

7.

OBSCURE
PARROT.

DESCRIPTION.

Pithecus obscurus, *Linn. Syst.* p. 140. 4.*————— Hasselq. Itin.* p. 236. 18.

SIZE of a Jay. Bill black ; feathers surrounding the base of it also black, rough, and beset with hairs : space round the eyes white : irides yellow : crown variegated with cinereous and black :

Black: upper parts of the neck and wings black: belly and thighs cinereous, with transverse hoary lines: tubercles of the legs black; claws the same, crooked, and blunt: tail wholly of an ash-colour, cuneiform.

Inhabits *Africa*. The only one who has described this bird is *Haffelquist*, from whom *Linnæus* had his account. As to that which *Linnæus* refers to in *Brisson*, it is quite a different species; and he mentions it as such in his last *Mantissa*, 1771, p. 524.

PLACE.

Psittacus nobilis, *Lin. Syst.* p. 140. N° 5.
— *nobilis*, *Mus. Adolph.* FR. 2. p. 13.

S.
NOBLE
PARROT.

DESCRIPTION.

LINNÆUS quotes here many others, but all of them correspond with the Parrot of Amazon's, and varieties, so cannot be meant as descriptive of that in the *Mus. Adolphi*, of which the following is a copy.

Size of a Turtle. Face naked and white: the body wholly of a green colour: bend of the wing scarlet: quills green: tail green likewise, and wedge-shaped.

Inhabits *Surinam*; *Linnæus* says *Afia*.

PLACE.

Psittacus

9.
BRASILIAN
GREEN
MACCAW.

- Pithecus severus*, *Linn. Syst. i.* p. 140. N° 6.
 ————— *Scop. Ann. i.* p. 27. N° 23.
L'Ara verd du Bresil, *Bris. orn. iv.* p. 198. N° 6.
L'Ara verd & rouge du Bresil, *Bris. orn. iv.* p. 202. N° 7.
L'Ara vert, *Buf. ois. vi.* p. 194. t. 8.
L'Ara verd du Bresil, *Pl. enl. 383.*
Maracana ———, *Will. orn. 112.* N° 5. 6.
Brasilian green Maccaw, *Edw. t. 229.*

DESCRIPTION.

THIS bird is equal to the grey Parrot in size: in length one foot five inches. The bill is black; and it has a bare white skin on the cheeks, marked with some lines of black, in which the eyes are placed: irides of a golden yellow: the general colour of the plumage is green: the forehead chestnut purple; at the lower jaw a stripe of the same *: crown blue, which colour blends itself by degrees with the green, as it passes backwards: on the lower part of the thighs the feathers are red: edge of the wing crimson: some of the wing coverts and quills are blue, and the outer edge of the last black: tail above green; near the ends blue; beneath of a dull red: legs brown: claws black.

I believe this bird to be the same with the *small Maccaw* of *Sloane* †, as well as both the green Maccaws of *Brisson*; the difference consisting, by his description, merely in having the forehead brown, the crown a blue green, and the green colour darker than in the other.

PLACE.

Both of them are common at *Jamaica*, *Guiana*, and *Brasil*.

* This is not expressed in the *Planches enluminées*; nor is there any red on the lower part of the thighs.

† Which he says are common in the woods, and eaten as Pigeons; but when young are tamed and kept as Parrots. *Sloane Jam.* vol. ii. p. 297. N° 6.

Psittacus eupatria, *Linn. Syst.* i. p. 140. N° 7.

La Perruche de Gingi, *Bris. orn.* iv. p. 343. t. 29. f. 1.—*Pl. enl.* 239.

La grande Perruche à ailes rougeatres, *Buf. ois.* vi. p. 156.

IO.
+ GINGI
PARROT.

THIS bird measures twenty-one inches in length. The bill is crimson: round the eyes is a naked reddish skin: the plumage above is of a deep olive green, and beneath of a pale green, with a mixture of yellow: throat and fore part of the neck inclining to ash: wing coverts nearest the body of a dull red; the others green: quills green, edged with black: tail thirteen inches in length; the two middle feathers nine inches and three quarters longer than the two outer ones; the colour green, with brown shafts: wings, when closed, reach one-third of the length of the tail: legs reddish: claws black.

DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits the kingdom of Gingi in the East Indies.

PLACE.

I believe this bird not to be common: I never saw but one, which, after living many years in the house of a friend, at last died, and fell into my possession.

Psittacus Japonicus, *Linn. Syst.* i. p. 141, N° 8. 1

La Perruche du Japon, *Bris. orn.* iv. p. 362.

La Perruche verte & rouge, *Buf. ois.* vi. p. 159.

II.
JAPONESE
PARROT.

Psitt. erythrochlorus macrour. Japon. Aldrov. *Raii Syn.* p. 34. N° 3.

Red and yellow, or pale green Parrot of Aldrovandus, *Will. orn.* p. 116.
feet. 2.

IN size this is equal to the common green Parrakeet: the tail itself is longer than the whole body, and much cuneated. The bill is red: irides the same: plumage above green: scapulars blue: on each

DESCRIPTION.

E e fide

side of the head are two blue spots ; one before, the other behind the eyes : throat ferruginous red ; from this part the feathers are red, and the tips marked with longitudinal black lines : the wing coverts have white shafts : the two first of the prime quills are green ; the others of a deep blue, and all of them have the shafts white : the two middle tail feathers are green, with white shafts ; the others red, with the shafts black : legs and claws of a fine black.

PLACE.

Said to inhabit Japan. Mr. Willughby suspects this to be fictitious, as Aldrovandus drew his description merely from a painting sent out of Japan.

12.
AMBOINA
RED PARROT.

Pithecatus Amboinenis, Lin. *Syst. i.* p. 141. N° 9.

Le Perruche rouge d'Amboine, *Bris. orn. iv.* p. 378. t. 28. f. 2,

Le Lori Perruche tricolor, *Buf. ois. vi.* p. 138.

Perruche rouge d'Amboine, *Pl. enl.* 240.

DESCRIPTION.

A Little bigger than a Turtle : length fifteen inches and a half. The bill is red, with a black tip : head, throat, neck, and under parts, fine scarlet : back, rump, upper tail, lesser under wing coverts, and the edge of the wing, fine blue : under tail coverts violet in the middle, surrounded with red : all the quills are blackish beneath, but the greater ones above are deep green on the outer edges and tips, and the inner side blackish : the two middle tail feathers are nine inches and a half in length, and of a violet brown ; the rest shorten by degrees, and are of the same colour on the outer edge only, the inner being blackish ; the two outmost on each side have also the inner margin edged with red ; these

these are shorter by four inches than those of the middle : legs and claws red.

Inhabits *Amboina*.

PLACE.

Pittacus cyanocephalus, Lin. *Syst.* i. p. 141. N° 10.

La Perruche a tête blue, *Bris. orn.* iv. p. 359. t. 19. f. 2.

— — — — *Buf. oif.* vi. p. 145.

Perruche a tête blue des Indes orientales, *Pl. enl.* 192.

^{13.}
BLUE-HEADED
PARROT.

SIZE of a common Parrakeet : length eleven inches and a half.

DESCRIPTION.

The upper mandible is yellow, with a pale ash-coloured tip ; the lower of a plain ash-colour : eyes in a naked yellowish skin : above, the plumage is green ; beneath, yellow green : the forehead inclining to red : the head itself is blue : throat violet, inclining to ash : sides of the neck luteous : hind part of the neck, back, and scapulars, green : the lower part of the back, rump, and upper tail coverts, of a shining green : fore part of the neck yellow green, lightening into yellow at the sides : from the breast to the tail greenish yellow : wing coverts green : quills green above, the inner webs and tips deep ash ; beneath cinereous ; shafts black, except that of the first feather, which is whitish : the two middle tail feathers are greenish, verging to blue at the ends ; the next the same, but yellow within ; and the four outer ones on each side green on the outer webs, luteous on the inner ; the webs above black, beneath white ; all but the two middle ones tipped with yellow, and the whole tail yellowish ash-colour beneath ; the two middle feathers exceed the outer ones by near four inches : legs blueish : claws grey.

Inhabits the *East Indies*.

PLACE.

14.
RED-
BREASTED
PARROT.

Psittacus haematodus, *Lin. Mant.* 1771. p. 524.
La Perruche variée d'Amboine, *Bris. orn.* iv. p. 364. N° 72.
La Perruche à face bleue, *Buf. ois.* vi. p. 150.
Perruche d'Amboine, *Pl. enl.* 61.
Red-breasted Parrakeet, *Edw. glean.* t. 232.

DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH eleven inches: size of the common Parrakeet. Bill yellowish white: cere yellowish: feathers round the bill, taking in half the crown above, and the chin beneath, of a deep blue; the rest of the head and neck green *; behind the last a yellow ring: the upper parts of the body are green: fore part of the neck and breast of a fine orange red, edged with deep blue: upper part of the belly deep green; lower part yellow green, marked with deeper green: edge of the wing yellow: under wing coverts red: tail four inches and three quarters in length; much cuneated; above green; beneath dirty green: legs blackish.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Amboina*.

14.
VAR. A.
ORANGE-
BREASTED
PARROT.

DESCRIPTION.

Perruche des Moluques, *Buf. ois.* vi. p. 150.
 —————— *Pl. enl.* 743.

THIS is ten inches long. The bill reddish white: the whole head blue, and a spot of this colour on the belly: it has the breast red, mixed with yellow, but not edged with blue: the tails of this and the last are as long as the bodies †.

* In the *Planches enluminées* the hind head is brown.

† In the *Planches enluminées* the feathers which cover the outside of the thighs are chestnut, with dusky edges.

M. de Buffon supposes this and the last to be varieties only. To which I may add a further one, the next described.

Blue-bellied Parrot, *Brown's Illustr.* p. 14. t. 7.
Br. Mus. *Lev. Mus.*

^{14.}
VAR. B.
BLUE-BELLIED
PARROT.

THE length of this beautiful Parrot is fifteen inches. The bill is reddish: orbits black: head and throat dark blue, with a mixture of lighter blue feathers: back part of the head green; towards the throat yellow green: back and wings green: prime quills dusky, barred with yellow: breast red mixed with yellow: belly of a fine blue: thighs green and yellow: tail cuneiform; the two middle feathers green; the others the same, but bright yellow on the outer edges: legs dusky.

Inhabits *Botany Bay* in *New Holland*.

PLACE.

L'Ara varié des Moluques; *Bris. orn.* iv. p. 197: N° 5.
La grande Perruche à bandeau noir, *Buf. ois.* vi. p. 158.
Pitt, orient. exquisit. *Loeri dictus*, *Seba* i. p. 63. f. 4. *
Pitt, capite nigro, collari viridi, *Klein. Av.* p. 25. N° 16.

^{15.}
BLACK-
CROWNED
PARROT.

A LITTLE bigger than the Amazon's Parrot: length fourteen inches, of which the tail is six inches and three quarters. The upper part of the head is black: the neck surrounded with a collar of green and red: back, rump, scapulars, wing and tail coverts, deep blue: throat, fore part of the neck, and breast, fine

DESCRIPTION.

* *Seba's* figure has three toes before, and two behind, being five in all; no doubt, a mistake of the engraver.

light

P A R R O T.

light red : belly, sides, thighs, and under tail coverts, deep green varied with red : quills deep blue : tail green above, red beneath, and bordered with black ; in shape much cuneated.

PLACE.

Inhabits the *Molucca Islands*.

Buffon * will not have this called a Maccaw, as he observes that there are none in that part of the world.

Seba says, his bird came from *Papua*.

16.

← TABUAN
PARROT.
PL. VII.

DESCRIPTION.

Lev. Mus.

LENGTH nineteen inches. Bill black : the forehead very dark purplish black : chin and throat dusky purple : round the base of the under mandible the feathers, which project over it, are green ; the rest of the head, neck, breast, and belly, very deep crimson : back, rump, and wing coverts, fine deep green : on the lower part of the neck, between that and the back, a crescent of blue : the bastard wing, and prime quills, are fine deep blue ; secondaries green, fringed with blue : tail cuneiform ; the two middle feathers eight inches in length, of a deep blue, deeply margined with green, with ends of the last colour ; all the others deep blue ; the shafts of all of them black : the legs dusky.

PLACE.

This is a beautiful species, and is found at *Tongo Taboo*, and the other *Friendly Isles* in the South Seas.

* *Hist. des ois.* vi. p. 202.



Tabuan Parrot.



Le petit Lori Papou, Son. Voy. p. 175. t. III.

^{17.}
PAPUAN LORY.

SIZE of the Lory Parrakeet: length sixteen inches. Bill hooked, sharp at the end, and of a red colour: head, neck, and breast, of a bright carmine red: on the back part of the head a spot of blue; beneath this are two crescents of black: wings green, short; the green colour extends across the middle of the back, forming there a large spot; the rest of the back to the tail is of a bright red, with a streak of blue down the middle: on each side of the wing, just at the base, is an oblong yellow spot, and just above each thigh a large spot of the same: the belly and under tail coverts are red: tail cuneiform, and longer than all the rest of the bird; it is green for two thirds of its length, the rest yellow: legs of a bright red.

DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *Papua*.

PLACE.

SIR Joseph Banks is in possession of one of these birds, which answers to the above description; but I observe, in his specimen, that the breast inclines much to purple; and across the belly is a band of black, edged with green on the upper part: the middle tail feathers are eleven inches in length; the outer ones only three inches.

^{17.}
VAR. A;

IN the Leverian Museum there are likewise two further varieties. The first of these is as big in the body, but the tail scarcely half the length: the hind part of the neck black, and the

^{17.}
VAR. B.

P A R R O T.

feathers somewhat longer than the rest: the general colour of the plumage scarlet: on the middle of the back, between the wings, a small yellow spot: between this and the rump blue, with a mixture of green: sides of the body and thighs yellow: wings green: quills dusky.

17.
VAR. C.

THE other wants the blue black on the hind head: the middle of the belly is green: and the yellow on the sides comes so forward on the breast as almost to form a crescent on that part: wings and tail the same as in the other. The colour of the back could not be decided, as the bird was closed in a glass case, and the wings wholly covered that part.

18.
LONG-TAILED
SCARLET
LORY.

Pithecias Borneus, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 141. N° 11.
La Perruche rouge de Borneo, *Bris. orn.* iv. p. 373. N° 77.
Le Lori Perruche rouge, N° 1. *Buf. ois.* vi. p. 137.
Long-tailed scarlet Lory, *Edw. t.* 173.

DESCRIPTION.

IN length eight inches and a half. Bill orange-coloured: eye in a bare dusky skin: colour all over of a fine scarlet, except the top of the wing, which is green: some of the wing feathers are tipped with blue, and others with green: the tips of all the tail feathers are greenish, and the two outer ones of a greenish colour: the whole length on the outside the tail is cuneated; the two middle feathers longer by an inch and a half than the outer ones: the under tail coverts are of a dull red, fringed with blue: on the neck and breast is a slight mixture of yellow: legs dusky.

I do

I do not find any one who has described it before *Edwards* ; he purchased it stuffed at a toy-shop, and was informed that it came from *Borneo*, in the *East Indies*.

PLACE.

La Perruche rouge des Indes, *Bris. orn.* iv. p. 376. t. 25. f. 2.Le Lori Perruche violet & rouge, N° 2. *Buf. ois.* vi. p. 138.Perruche des Indes orientales, *Pl. ent.* 143.

19.

INDIAN LORY.

THIS is a trifle bigger than the last, being in length ten inches and three quarters, of which the tail makes up one-third. The bill is reddish; tip black: forehead, hind part, and sides of the head and throat, scarlet: crown, hind part of the neck, and the breast, inclining to violet blue: on each side of the head is a stripe of the same colour, reaching from the corner of the eye, and joining the violet at the back part of the neck: the fore part of the neck is pale red, mixed with brown and violet: back and scapulars brown, with a slight mixture of red: lower part of the back, the rump, and upper tail coverts, deep red: belly, sides, thighs, and lower tail coverts, red, brown, and violet blue, mixed: under the wings scarlet: greater quills pale brown; the secondaries tipped with violet brown: tail four inches and three quarters in length; the two outer feathers much shorter than the middle ones: legs and claws brown.

DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *Amboina*.

PLACE.

LENGTH fifteen inches. Bill yellowish brown: round the base of the under mandible and chin fine blue: head, neck, rump, and under parts, crimson; the last palest: back brown;

F f

each

20.

BEAUTIFUL
LORY.

DESCRIPTION.

P A R R O T.

each feather margined with dullish red, between which and the brown, on each feather, runs a line of green: shoulders pale blue, mixed with a little red: on the lower part of the back the feathers have a greater depth of red at the margin; and, as the feathers approach the rump, by covering one another, appear all red: wing coverts plain brown; many of the outer ones, and the bend of the wing, pale blue; but on the last is a little mixture of red: quills dusky, with deep blue edges: secondaries the same, edged with red, with a line of green between, as in the back: tail cuneiform, seven inches long; general colour greenish brown; the two middle feathers green down the shafts; all of them margined on the outer webs with blue, and, except the middle ones, have the tips whitish: legs dusky.

I am indebted to *Sir Joseph Banks* for this description, having a perfect specimen in his possession.

Native place uncertain.

^{20.}
VAR. A.
DESCRIPTION. LENGTH twelve inches. Bill lead-colour; point yellow: head, neck, and breast, deep dull crimson: the upper parts, or the body, wings, and tail, green: the quills dusky, with blue-edges: the tail cuneiform, and four inches in length: the legs are black.

Place uncertain. It appears to me as a variety of the last; perhaps the other sex.

Le petit Lori de Gueby, *Son. Voy.* p. 174. t. 109.
 Le Lori rouge & violet, *Buf. ois.* vi. p. 135.
 Lori de Guéby, *Pl. enl.* 684.

21. 1
 ♫ GUEBY
 LORY.

THIS is said to be half the size of the Amazons Parrot. Bill and irides the colour of fire: head, throat, back, belly, and wing coverts, of as bright a red as carmine: quills black, with a transverse band across their whole breadth: tail red brown.

DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *Gueby**.

PLACE.

Mr. Sonnerat is not sufficiently explicit in his description; but I am clear that he means the very same bird now in my possession, as it answers in every particular to his description. In my bird, the length is nine inches and a half: the size is that of the Lory Parrakeet. The band across the wings is of the same carmine with the rest of the body, with the addition of a broad ring of purple, beginning at the lower part of the neck behind, and passing to the breast, where it occupies a broad space: there is also a bed of blackish purple on the belly: the tail is cuneiform; the outer feather an inch shorter than the middle ones: the legs are dusky. I mention this, supposing *Mr. Sonnerat's* bird not having yet come to its full colour, which some Parrots do not arrive at for two or three years. This beautiful creature I had presented to me, on its death, by the Right Hon. Lady *Mary Scott*, who kept it alive for several years, during which time it was perfectly docile.

REMARKS.

* I fancy this is laid down in our maps by the name of *Gibby*, a small island between *Gilolo* and *New Guinea*.

^{21.}
VAR. A.
VIOLET LORY.

DESCRIPTION.

Perroquet violet, *Ferm. Descr. de Surin.* vol. ii. p. 175.

THE bill is black; very strong: iris of a gold-colour: the head, and all the upper parts, of a fine crimson: breast and belly fine violet: the head appears as if divided from the body by a line of violet, which passes on each side to the violet on the breast, giving it the appearance of the string of a shoe-maker's apron*: the scapulars are of a fine blue: wings and tail green and red; whether the last be long or short not mentioned.

PLACE.

Inhabits the coasts of the *Amazons Country*. I may surely venture to place this as a variety of the last, rather than a distinct species.

^{22.}
VARIEGATED
LORY.

DESCRIPTION.

Lew. Mus.

LENGTH from ten to eleven inches: in size less than the scarlet Lory. Bill dusky: general colour of the plumage deep scarlet: the lower part of the neck, and beginning of the back, and round to the breast, the belly, and vent, are of a fine purplish blue, but inclining to a greenish black on the lower part of the belly: the upper part of the wings is wholly red; the quills are dusky at the ends, but on the inner webs yellow: the wing, when lifted up, appears beneath to have one third from the shoulder red and yellow mixed; the middle yellow; and the ends dusky: the tail is very little cuneated; the feathers green; the

* Semble former le collier d'un tablier de Cordonnier. *Fermin.*

infide

inside near the base reddish; the outer edge near the ends blue.

This is a most beautiful bird, and is said to have come from the *East Indies*.

The three last seem to bear great affinity to three mentioned by *Pernetty**, but his description of them is too imperfect to be relied on.

Lori noir de la Nouvelle Guinée, *Son. Voy.* p. 175. t. 111.

^{23.}
PLACE.
BLACK LORY.

Forreft's Voy. to New Guinea, p. 133..

SIZE of the common Parrakeet. Bill blackish: eye in a bare brown skin: iris composed of two circles; the greater one blue, and the lesser red brown: the plumage black, with a tinge of blue, which has at once both a metalline gloss, as well as the softness of velvet: the tail is cuneiform, but not in a great degree, but is long; it is black above, and of a dull red beneath: legs blackish.

DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *New Guinea*.

PLACE.

Psittacus ornatus, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 143. N° 19.

^{24.}
LORY
PARRAKEET.

La Perruche variée des Indes, *Bris. orn.* iv. p. 366. N° 73.

La Perruche Lori, *Buf. ois.* vi. p. 145.

Perruche variée des Indes orientales, *Pl. enl.* 552.

Lory Parrakeét, *Edw. iv.* t. 174.

THE length of this beautiful species is eight inches. The bill of a pale orange: cere brownish: eyes placed in a bare ash-coloured skin: iris orange red: the upper part of the head is

DESCRIPTION.

* *Voy. aux Malouines*, vol. i. p. 177.

of:

P A R R O T.

of a fine black blue: on the hind head is a crimson crescent, with the points towards the eyes: on each side of the head, behind and above the eyes, is a fine black blue spot: behind this is another of a yellowish colour, placed longitudinally: on sides of the head under the eyes, the throat, the fore part of the neck, and breast, the feathers are scarlet, edged with blackish green: hind part of the neck, back, rump, scapulars, upper wing and tail coverts, belly, thighs, and sides, green: on each side of the neck is a yellow longitudinal stripe: the feathers on the middle of the back, and sides of the belly, are tipped with yellow: quills green on the outer, dark brown or blackish on the inner webs: tail three inches and a half long; the two middle feathers green; the others the same, but with yellowish ends; beneath reddish: legs and claws cinereous.

PLACE.

Inhabits the *East Indies*. Mr. Bancroft* mentions the Lory Parrakeet of *Edwards* being in *Guiana*, and describes it as "being of a yellowish green, with a long tail; the hinder part of the head and throat red, but the top and sides of the head blue." According to *Buffon*, this must have been one imported into *Guiana*, as he does not allow of two climates for the same Parrot.

* *Hist. of Guiana*, p. 162.

La Perruche rouge huppée de Java, *Bris. orn.* iv. p. 381. 80.

La Perruche huppée, *Buf. ois.* vi. p. 160.

Pfittacus parvus Bontii, *Raii Syn.* p. 34. N° 5.

Bontius's small Parrakeet, *Will. orn.* p. 120. N° 7.

25.

CRESTFD RED
PARRAKEET.

SIZE of a Lark. Bill grey: cere whitish: eyes black, and placed in a bare silvery white skin: the head is crested: the general colour of the plumage scarlet: throat grey: fore part of the neck and breast rose-colour: scapulars and wing coverts red and green-mixed: quills the same: the tail is long, reaching ten inches beyond the wings when closed: the two middle feathers are scarlet; the others of a rose-colour tipped with blue, and have a mixture of green.

Inhabits Java. Willughby says of this bird, that when "exposed to the sun, it represents a thousand varieties of shining colours, and can hardly be expressed by a painter." He also adds, that these Parrots are "found chiefly in the midland countries, and that they roost and build on the highest trees.. They fly in companies, and with a great noise, as do the whole tribe of Parrots. They are also garrulous, and learn to pronounce some words if they be kept tame."

DESCRIPTION.

PLACE
AND
MANNERS.

26.
YELLOW-
HEADED
PARROT,

La petite Perruche jaune des Brésil, *Bris. orn.* iv. p. 399. N° 91.
Le Jendaya, *Buf. ois.* vi. p. 262.
Jendaya, *Raii Syn.* p. 34. N° 5.
— *Will. orn.* p. 116. sect. 4. N° 5.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of a Blackbird. Bill black: orbits naked, white: irides gold-colour: colour of the plumage green above, yellow beneath: bottom of the belly green: head and neck yellow: legs and claws black.

PLACE.

Inhabits Brasil, and called *Jendaya*. *M. de Buffon* has ventured to place this among the long-tailed species, though *Brisson* has ranked it with the short-tailed ones: in fact, neither of them knows for certain, as they are both copyists of *Maregrave*, who does not mention the shape of the tail.

27.
ANGOLA
YELLOW
PARROT.

Psittacus solstitialis, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 141. N° 12.
La Perruche jaune d'Angole, *Bris. orn.* iv. p. 371. N° 76.
Le Perruche jaune, *Buf. ois.* vi. p. 147.
Langschwantziger gelber papagey, *Frisch.* t. 53.
Psittacus aurantius, *J. Fr. Miller*, pl. 5.
Parroquet from Angola, *Albin.* iii. t. 13.
Lev. Mus.

DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH eleven inches and a half: size of a Turtle. Bill greenish ash-colour: eyes and base of the bill surrounded with a pale ash-coloured skin: irides dull yellow: general colour of the plumage orange yellow: the back and wing coverts marked with yellow green spots: the rump and upper tail coverts yellow green: sides and thighs red: wing coverts nearest the body yellowish

yellowish green, edged with orange yellow; those farthest from the body blue: greater quills blue on the outside, and of a yellowish green within; the lesser ones of the last colour: the six middle tail feathers yellowish green; the three outside ones the same, but blue on the outer edge: tail wedge-shaped: legs and claws reddish.

Inhabits *Angola*; but *Albin*, though he has given it this title, says it came from the *East Indies*, and adds, that it learns to talk.

In *Frisch*, the bill is red-brown, and round the eye the skin is red.

PLACE.

La Perruche jaune du Bresil, *Bris. orn.* iv. p. 369.
 Le Guarouba ou Perriche jaune, *Buf. ois.* vi. p. 272.
 Perruche jaune de Cayenne, *Pl. enl.* 525.
 Quijubatui, *Raii Syn.* p. 35.
 ————— *Will. orn.* p. 117. sect. 4. at the end.

28.
 ← BRASILIAN
 YELLOW
 PARROT.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS beautiful species is less than the common Parrakeet: the length about eleven inches. Bill grey: eyes black: the whole bird of a fine yellow, except the greater quills, which are green: the tail is yellow, cuneated, and pretty long.

Inhabits *Brasil*, sometimes in the *Amazons Country**, but not found at *Cayenne*. It is called by the natives *Guiarubá*, which signifies *yellow bird*. It does not learn to talk. It is a solitary bird, and not difficult to tame. The natives, in the sale of it, set a great price, on account of its scarcity; however, the bird

PLACE.

* *Hist. des ois.* vi. p. 273.

G g

which

P A R R O T.

which *M. de Buffon* speaks of* is some variety of this species, as he says it has a mixture of green on the wing coverts, as well as a mixture of colours in the tail feathers, the points of which are violet blue: the middle of the tail and the rump are green, bordered with yellow: rest of the body saffron or orange-colour.

I have one of these birds, as described by *Willughby*, in my collection; and there is another in the possession of *Capt. Davies*; and I remember likewise to have seen a third, which was a trifle less in size, and had a mixture of here and there a green feather throughout the whole plumage; but the tail was of a pure yellow. I make no doubt of this being a young bird, and that *M. de Buffon's* was either so, or differing in sex.

^{28.}
VAR. A.
MEXICAN
YELLOW
PARROT.

DESCRIPTION.

La Perruche jaune du Mexique, *Bris. orn.* iv. p. 370.
Avis Cocho, *Pſittaci Mexicanani* species, *Seb. i. t. 64. f. 4.*

IN size it is equal to the common Parrakeet: length eleven inches. Bill reddish: the head is of a pale red: the neck of an orange red: back, rump, breast, belly, sides, thighs, upper and under tail coverts, light yellow: upper wing coverts varied with green, red, and orange: quills green: tail wedge-shaped, and of a pale yellow.

PLACE. Inhabits *Mexico*: supposed to be a variety of the last †.

* See *Planches enluminées*, 525.

† *Hift. des ois. vi. p. 274. (i)*

Pithecus Carolinensis, Lin. *Syst. i.* p. 141. N° 13.—*Scop. Ann. i.* p. 29. N° 25.
La Perruche de la Caroline, *Bris. orn. iv.* p. 350.—*Pl. enl. 499.*

La Perriche à tête jaune, *Buf. ois. vi.* p. 274.

Perroquet, N° 7. *Fermin Descrip. de Surinam, ii.* p. 176 *?

Parrot of Carolina, *Catesb. Car. i. t. 11.*

Caroline Parrot, *Amer. Zool.* N°

29.
CAROLINE
PARROT.

SIIZE of the green Parrakeet: length thirteen inches. Bill yellowish white: both that and the eyes surrounded with a naked, pale, ash-coloured skin: irides yellow: fore part of the head orange: back part of the head, nape, and throat, yellow: lower part of the neck behind, the back, rump, breast, belly, sides, upper and lower tail coverts, green: thighs the same, but those next the joint orange: edge of the wing orange: wing coverts above green; the lesser ones beneath green, the greater brown: quills brown on the inside, yellow on the outside at the base, then green, with the tips inclining to blue: the secondaries green above: all the quills brown beneath: tail much cuneated, and green: legs and claws hoary.

This bird inhabits *Guiana*, migrating into *Carolina* and *Virginia* in autumn. *Catesby* observes, that it feeds on corn and kernels of fruits, particularly those of cypres and apples: comes in autumn into *Carolina* in vast flights, doing great damage in orchards, by tearing to pieces the fruits to get at the kernels, the only part which is agreeable to them. They have been known to build their nests in *Carolina*, but the major part retire south in breeding-time, returning again when those fruits are ripe which attract them.

PLACE AND
MANNERS.

* If this be the same bird, he merely says that the head, shoulders, and thighs, are yellow; the rest of the body of a very fine green.

30.
ILLINOIS
PARROT.

Pithecus pertinax, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 142. N° 15.
La Perruche Illinoise, *Bris. orn.* iv. p. 353, N° 68.—*Pl. enl.* 528.
L'Aputejuba, *Buf. ois.* vi. p. 269. t. 13.
 Kleiner lang schwartziger grune Papagey, &c. *Frisch.* t. 54.
Tui Aputejuba, *Raii syn.* p. 34. N° 2.
Tui species secunda, *Raii syn.* p. 181. N° 6.—*Will. orn.* p. 116.
 Yellow-faced Parrakeet, *Edw.* t. 234.
Illinois Parrot, *Am. Zool.* N°

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of a common Parrakeet: length nine inches and a half.

The bill is of a light ash-colour: eyes and upper mandible placed in a naked ash-coloured skin: irides deep orange: general colour green above, yellow green beneath: the forehead, cheeks, and throat, fine orange: crown of the head deep green; palest toward the hind head, where it is mixed with yellow: fore part of the neck cinereous green: on the belly a few orange spots: quills blue green, inner margins and shafts blackish; the five next the body green: tail cuneated; the two middle feathers exceed the outer one by an inch and three quarters; it is green above; the two middle feathers plain; some of the others have cinereous margins, and others yellowish ones: legs deep ash: claws brown.

PLACE AND
MANNERS.

This inhabits *Braſil*, and is common at *Guiana* as well as *Cayenne*; they call it at this last place *Perruche-poux de bois**, as it

* *Wood Louse Parrot*. This insect belongs to the *Termes* genus of *Linnæus*, and is called by the English in the *Weſt Indies*, *White or Wood Ant*; in *Africa*, *Vag Vague*, or *Bugabug*: the devastation of which is too well known in the parts where they frequent. Consult *Adanson's Voy. to Senegal*, 8vo. p. 153, 179.—*Bosman's Voy. to Guinea*, p. 276, 493.—*Sloan. Jam.* vol. ii. p. 221, &c. &c.—See also a curious and entertaining paper on this ſubject by Mr. *Smeathman*, *Phil. Transf.* vol. lxxi. p. 139.

generally

generally makes its nest in the habitations of these insects. It remains the whole year at *Guiana*, frequenting the savannas, and other open places. This species migrates far northward, being exceeding common all up the banks of the *Ohio*, and the southern shores of *Lake Erie*—often seen in great numbers together, consisting at least of five hundred in a flock, and living, among other things, on chestnuts, acorns, and wild peas—like Rooks, have an out-centinel to warn them of approaching enemies; and when disturbed, set up an horrible outcry all together. Their flesh is accounted admirable by some, being well relished both by the *French* and *Indians*. The *English* are not so fond of it; but I have been told by some, that *Parrot soup*, well made, is an excellent dish.

Lev. Mus.

SIIZE pretty large. Bill dusky: head and neck yellow: the rest of the body palish green: tail cuneiform: vent crimson: quills and end of the tail feathers blue.

A specimen in the *Leverian Museum*, but not known from whence it came: I certainly think from the *East Indies* or *China*, as I have seen a drawing very like the above-described, if not the same, which was taken from an original in that part of the world.

31.
CRIMSON-
VENTED
PARROT.

DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

^{32.}
EMERALD
PARROT.

DESCRIPTION.

La Perruche émeraude, *Buf. oif.* vi. p. 262.
Perruche des terres Magellaniques, *Pl. enl.* 85.

LENGTH thirteen inches. Bill dusky : the whole of this bird is of a fine glossy green, except the lower part of the belly, vent, and tail, which are of a ferruginous chestnut : the tail is pretty long, and green at the tips : legs dusky.

PLACE.

This is said to come from the Straits of Magalbaen : but it may be justly doubted. No bird of this genus has been known to visit naturally farther than forty-three degrees north of the line ; and it is scarce probable, that on the southern side one should be found in a place whose latitude is more than fifty : indeed Forster, in his Voyage *, rather wonders at meeting with Parrots in Dusky Bay, New Zealand, whose latitude is not more than forty-six.

^{33.}
LONG-TAILED
GREEN
PARRAKEET.

Psittacus rufirostris, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 142. N° 18.
La Perruche, *Bris. orn.* iv. p. 319. N° 54.—*Pl. enl.* 550.
Le Sincialo, *Buf. oif.* vi. p. 265.
Tui, N° 1. *Raii Syn.* p. 34.—*Will. orn.* p. 116.
Small green long-tailed Parrakeet, *Brown. Jam.* 472.
Long-tailed green Parrakeet, *Edw. iv. t.* 175.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of a Blackbird : length twelve inches and a quarter. The upper mandible blood red, and black at the point ; the under wholly black : eyes in a bare skin, which with the cere is flesh-coloured : irides orange : general colour of the plumage yellow

* Vol. i. p. 158.

green :

green: edge of the quills yellowish: the two middle tail feathers are longer than the outside ones by five inches: legs and claws flesh-colour.

Inhabits various parts of *America*.

Bancroft tells us that it is in *Guiana*, and that the tail feathers are blue at the point. It is called *Sincialo** at *St. Domingo*. It is very noisy in its natural state, and easily learns to talk, whistle, and imitate the voices of the animals within its hearing. These fly in troops, and alighting on trees well cloathed with green, it is a difficulty to find them, though great numbers settle on the same tree. They are very lively, and are easily tamed; but, like many others of the race, when kept in a house, will always join in the discourse at a time one would most wish them to be silent. In their native places they are accounted good food, being at times very fat, and not unsavoury.

La Perruche de la Guadaloupe, *Bris. orn.* iv. p. 330.

Green Parrot of *Guiana*, *Bancr. Guian.* p. 161.

33.
VAR. A.
GUIANA
GREEN
PARRAKEET.
DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of a Thrush. The bill is slender, and flesh-coloured: the irides are outwardly reddish, but ash-coloured near the pupil: the eye is surrounded by an ash-coloured skin, one line in breadth: the whole plumage is green, with a variety of shades: to which *Brisson* adds, that the tail is cuneated, and the legs and claws are whitish.

Inhabits *Brazil* and *Guadaloupe*.

PLACE.

* *Sincialo* is one of the provinces of *St. Domingo*, whence perhaps its name. *Will. orn.* p. 136.

*Bancroft** says that it is the most numerous of all Parrokeets in *Guiana*; and that it is also found in *Terra Firma*, as well as in some of the *Caribbee Islands*.

34.
PAVOUANE
PARROT.

La Perruche de la Guiane, *Bris. orn.* iv. p. 331. N° 59. t. 28. f. 1.

La Perriche Pavouane, *Buf. ois.* vi. p. 255.

Perruche de la Guiane, *Pl. enl.* 407. *a young bird.*

— de la Guiane, *Pl. enl.* 167. *in full plumage.*

Lev. Mus.

DESCRIPTION.

IT is one foot in length. The bill is whitish; tip cinereous: cere whitish: parts above deep green; beneath paler: cheeks spotted with red: under lesser wing coverts scarlet; the greater of a fine yellow: the quills beneath are dull yellow; at the margins near the tips blackish; but above they are the same colour as the back, and margined with yellowish grey within: the shafts of all of them; except the three nearest the body, are black: tail in length six inches and a quarter; the two middle feathers are longer than the outer ones by three inches: legs grey: claws blackish.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Guiana*.

Buffon observes, that when young, these birds have not the sides of the head and neck spotted with red, nor do these spots appear till the bird is two or three years old; but the under wing coverts are red, even in the young birds, though of a paler colour. This is very common at *Cayenne*, and found in the *Ca-*

* He adds, that at *Guiana* there is a red-headed one, differing only in having the feathers of its head diversified with crimson spots. *Hist. of Guiana*, p. 162. Green Parrots with long tails (*Psittacus articularius*) are very numerous at *Suratte*. *Toreen. Voy.* vol. ii. p. 200..

ribbee Islands likewise. It is of all the Parrakeets the aptest to talk plain, and, though kept for a long time confined, always shews a peculiar wildness in its nature. It is called at *Guiana* by the name of *Pavouane*. These fly in numbers, frequent savannas and woods, and are very fond of the fruit of the tree *l'immortel**.

I take Sir A. Lever's specimen to be a slight variety. The head in his bird is of a dusky blue, as far as the middle of the crown: the under parts of the body incline much to olive: the bill and legs lead-coloured: the under wing coverts crimson, but no yellow, as in the above-mentioned bird. This specimen came from *Cayenne*, and is full thirteen inches in length.

VARIETY.

³⁵
VARIED-
WINGED
PARROT.

DESCRIPTION.

La Perruche de l'Isle de Luçon, *Sonner. Voy.* p. 80. t. 44.

THIS is double the size of the common Parrakeet. Round the bill the feathers are of a bright green: the bill is very large, and flesh-coloured: eyes in proportion very small: irides white: the top of the head is blue: the upper parts of the body of a grey green; beneath of a yellowish green: the under part of the tail grey green: lesser wing coverts black, bordered with yellowish brown; greater coverts black also, but bordered with blue, and this again edged with yellowish brown, forming all together a large spot on the wings of a beautiful appearance: the tail feathers are longish and cuneiform: legs blackish.

Inhabits the island of *Luzonia*.

PLACE.

* *Erythrina corallodendron. Linn.*

H h

La

^{36.}
BLUE-
COLLARED
PARROT.

DESCRIPTION.

La Perruche à Collier de l'Isle de Luçon, *Son. Voy.* p. 80. t. 43.

SIZE of the common Parrakeet. Bill and irides red: head, neck, and belly, greyish green: on the neck is a band of light blue, forming a collar: wings and back grass green: at the beginning of each wing is a large deep red spot: tail cuneiform; the two middle feathers are much longer than the rest, and grass green; the others of a greyish green: legs blackish grey.

PLACE.

Inhabits the island of *Luzonia*.

^{37.}
+ ALEXAN-
DRINE
PARRAKEET.

Pithecus Alexandri, *Linn. Syst. i.* p. 141. N° 14.—*Scop. Ann. i.* p. 29. N° 26.

La grande Perruche à Collier d'un rouge vif, *Buf. ois. vi.* p. 141.

Perruche à Collier des Isles Maldives, *Pl. enl.* 642.

Pithecus torquatus macrourus, *Raii Syn.* p. 33. N° 1.

Ring Parrakeet, *Will. orn.* p. 115.—*Edw. pl.* 292.

Lev. Mus.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of a Pigeon. Bill red: general colour of the plumage green; palest on the under parts: the throat is black, passing behind to meet a crescent of red at the back part of the neck: at the bend of the wing a purplish spot: the tail * is longer than the body, green fringed with blue, and of a pale yellow beneath: legs dusky.

PLACE.

This species inhabits the southern part of the continent of

* I find authors differ much in the length: *Buffon* makes it fifteen inches long in the whole: *Willughby* says the tail is six inches long: *Scopoli*, that it is near a foot. This will be the case in all long-tailed birds; and perhaps it would be better to judge by bulk than length in such birds.

Asia,

Afia, also the neighbouring isles, and *Ceylon*. It is most probable that *Alexander* might mean this Parrot, as the last island his army visited was *Ceylon*, from whence therefore he might have had them.

I have received this from the *East Indies*.

La Perruche à Collier, *Bris. orn.* iv. p. 323. N° 55.

La Perruche à Collier couleur de rose, *Buf. ois.* vi. p. 152.—*Pl. enl.* 551.

Br. Mus. *Lev. Mus.*

+ 37.
VAR. A.
ROSE-RINGED
PARRAKEET.

DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH fifteen inches and a quarter: size of a Blackbird. The upper mandible is blood red, with a black tip; the lower one black: irides yellow: eyes surrounded with a flesh-coloured skin: the general colour is pale green: throat black: round the neck is a ring of a light rose-colour: the hind head inclines to violet: tail nine inches long, and much cuneated, the two middle feathers exceeding the outer ones by seven inches: the legs are ash-coloured: claws grey brown. This bird, as far as I have observed, does not gain the ring round the neck the first year at least, as I have seen several which were quite plain when they were at first imported, and gained the ring at the next year's moult.

This bird is a native of *Africa*, and not of *America*, as *M. Brisson* makes it: indeed it is frequently imported from various parts of *America* and the *West Indies*, but has been first carried to those parts, by the ships in the slave-trade, from *Senegal*. If this species be allowed to be the Parrot described by *Aldrovand* (as some think) as one known both to the *Romans* and *Greeks*, the circumstance must be impossible, if the bird was of *American*

OBSERVATION.

H h 2

origin:

origin: as Parrots are seldom known to traverse far across the ocean; neither was *America* at that time known.

37.
VAR. B.
PURPLE-
RINGED
PARRAKEET.

DESCRIPTION.

La Perruche à Collier des Indes, *Bris. orn.* iv. p. 326. N° 56.
Bracelet Parrakeet from the East Indies, *Albin.* ii. pl. 18.

LENGTH seventeen inches. The upper mandible orange; the lower black: irides yellow. It differs from the last in having the skin round the eyes brown: the crown of the head of a blueish green: the ring purple: and the fore part of the neck and breast pale rose-colour.

PLACE.

Inhabits the *East Indies*.

37.
VAR. C.
DOUBLE-
RINGED
PARRAKEET.

Pithecus Alexandri, *Linn. Syſt.* i. p. 142. N° 14. γ.
La Perruche à Collier de l'Isle de Bourbon, *Bris. orn.* iv. p. 328. N° 57.
t. 27. f. 1.
La Perruche à double Collier, *Buf. oij.* vi. p. 143.
Perruche à Collier de l'Isle de Bourbon, *Pl. enl.* 215.

DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH thirteen inches and a half. Bill nearly as the others: parts above green; beneath yellow green: the ring round the neck is rose-colour, broadest before; above it the plumage has a little mixture of blue green: under the throat rises a yellow stripe, which meets the rose-coloured ring: on the sides of the neck, above the ring, is a narrow black stripe, which reaches on each side to the lower mandible: the tail is green above, and yellow ash beneath; the two middle feathers longer than the outer ones by nearly four inches.

Inhabits the *Isle of Bourbon*, and other parts in the same latitude, both in *Africa* and the *Indies*.

Pittacus Alexandri, <i>Lin. Syst.</i> i. p. 142. N° 140. ♂.	37.
La Perruche à tête blue des Indes, <i>Bris. orn. App.</i> p. 129.	VAR. D.
La Perruche à tête d'Azur, <i>Buf. ois. vi.</i> p. 148.	AZURE-
Blue-headed Parrakeet, <i>Edw. t.</i> 292.	HEADED PARRAKEET.

SIZE of a Pigeon. Bill red: eyes contained in a naked flesh-coloured skin: irides orange: head and throat fine blue: the rest of the plumage green, palest beneath; except the quills, which are cinereous beneath, and blue on the edges: on the upper wing coverts is a spot of yellow: tail above blue; dull yellow beneath; the two middle feathers thirteen inches long; the outer ones very short: legs and claws ash-coloured.

Inhabits *India*.

PLACE.

Pittacus Javanicus, *Obeck's Voy.* vol. i. p. 156.

PLACE.

37.
VAR. E.
JAVAN
PARRAKEET.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE less than the last. Upper mandible pale red; the lower pale yellow: cere black: the head every where covered with short feathers of a pale blue and pale yellow: temples black: all the other parts of the bird are grass-green, except the throat and breast, which are of a pale red: the wings are light grey beneath; but five of the wing coverts are yellow: tail yellowish: legs greenish grey.

Inhabits *Java*, where it is universally exposed to sale. Mr. Obeck likens this to the *Alexandrine*, as a variety; and, on that supposition, I give it this place.

PLACE.

La

38.

MUSTACHOE
PARRAKEET.

La Perruche à Moustaches, *Buf. ois. vi.* p. 149.
 Perruche de Pondichery, *Pl. enl. 517.*
Lev. Mus.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS is about eleven inches in length. The forehead, from one eye to the other, is black : from the under jaw on each side arises a black stripe, which passes to the sides of the throat, where it is wider than at its origin, and appears like a mustachoe ; the rest of the face is white and blueish : the back is of a deep green : the wing coverts are marked with yellow ; and the quills are deep green : the breast is the colour of lilac : the tail is about half the length of the bird ; above green ; beneath straw-colour.

This, according to *Buffon*, has not been mentioned before.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Pondicherry*.

38.

VAR. A.
BEARDED
PARRAKEET.

DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH from the bill to the rump seven inches. Bill red ; the under mandible palest : crown of the head green : between the base of the bill and the eyes chestnut : from the nostrils to the eye a line of brown : from under the chin springs a streak of black, passing downwards on each side a little way, like a beard or whisker, half an inch broad : nape of the neck blossom-colour : general colour of the rest of the body green, palest on the under parts : the quills dusky, edged with blue : legs dusky : the tail was imperfect.

In the museum of *Dr. W. Hunter*, but from whence unknown.

La Perruche à tête rouge de Gingi, *Bris. orn.* iv. p. 346. N° 65. t. 29 f. 2.
—*Pl. enlum.* 264.

La Perruche à tête rouge, *Buf. ois.* vi. p. 144.
Lev. Mus.

^{39.}
BLOSSOM-
HEADED
PARRAKEET.

LESS than the common Parrakeet: total length eleven inches.

The bill is reddish: the head red, with a shade of light blue; partaking most of this colour at the hind head: the chin is black, narrowing into a slender line from the corners of the mouth to the hind head; beneath the black is another slender line of a very pale green, both making a kind of collar: the rest of the plumage is green; the under parts have a tinge of yellow: on the wing coverts is a dull red spot: the tail is six inches and a quarter long; green above, with the inner margins yellow; the outer feather shorter than the middle ones by four inches: legs and claws grey.

DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits Gingi, in the East Indies.

PLACE.

La Perruche de Bengale, *Bris. orn.* iv. p. 348. N° 66.

La petite Perruche à tête couleur de rose à longs brins, *Buf. ois.* vi. p. 154.

La Perruche à tête rouge de l'Isle de Luçon, *Son. Voy.* p. 79. t. 42.

Perruche de Mahé, *Pl. enl.* 888.

Parrakeet from Bengal, *Albin.* iii. p. 7. t. 14.

Rose-headed ring Parrakeet, *Edw. glean.* t. 233.

^{39.}
VAR. A.
ROSE-HEADED
RING
PARRAKEET.

SIZE of the last: length ten * inches. The upper mandible pale yellow; the lower dull brown or black: cere brownish: crown and cheeks rose-colour: hind head blue: the throat, and

DESCRIPTION.

* *Buffon* says, twelve inches.

ring round the neck, as in the last; as also the dull red spot on the wings: tail above blue; beneath dull yellow: legs and claws ash-colour: the two middle tail feathers are very long and blue; the others (which are only two inches and a half long) are olive green fringed with blue, though in *Mr. Edwards's* figure the tail feathers seem to shorten by equal gradations.

PLACE.

This bird inhabits *Bengal*.

These last I believe to be varieties of each other, as I have seen and examined both of them minutely.

Mr. Sonnerat says it inhabits *Luzonia*; and that the spot on the wings is of a bright red, and the irides yellow: otherwise one description might serve.

39.
VAR. B.
BORNEAN
PARRAKEET.

DESCRIPTION.

Lev. Mus.

LENGTH from the bill to the middlemost tail feather but one, twelve inches. The bill has the upper mandible red; the lower black: cere and orbits ash-colour: the whole head of a peach-blossom-colour, with a green tinge in front: from eye to eye, passing over the cere, is narrow line of black: from the lower mandible arises a streak of black, passing obliquely on each side of the neck a little way, and growing wider backwards: from the hind head to the tail all the plumage is light green; but on the middle of the wing covers it almost approaches to yellow: the chin, fore part of the neck, the breast, and as far as the middle of the belly, are of a reddish blossom-colour, with a chestnut tinge: the feathers on the thighs, and middle of the belly and vent, are green: all the tail feathers are green, except the two middle ones, which are much inclined to blue, and are very

very long, being, in the specimen I described this from, at least three inches longer than any of the others; and how much longer they had been, is not known, as they were broken at the ends; the shafts of all of them are white: the legs ash-colour.

One of these is in high preservation at Sir A. Lever's.

Said to come from the Isle of Borneo.

PLACE.

La grande Perruche à longs brins, *Buf. ois.* vi. p. 155.
Perruche de Malac ———, *Pl. enl.* 887.

^{39.}
VAR. C.
MALACCA
PARRAKEET.
DESCRIPTION.

THIS, says *Buffon*, one would take for a variety of the last but one, were it not for the size, which is much larger, being sixteen inches in length: there are besides some few differences, for the green colour throughout has a tinge of yellow: the whole of the head is not of a rose-colour, but only the region of the eyes and the hind head, the crown being green: the rest of the body is green; and the ring round the neck is wholly wanting: the tail is of the same colour with that of the two last, but deeper, and has some appearance of blue on the middle of the wings. I think there does not remain a doubt of this being a further variety, as we know the ring does not appear in some other species till mature age; and as to the length merely, that in the *Leverian Museum* must have been at least sixteen inches, if the two middle tail feathers had been perfect.

40.
RED AND
BLUE-HEADED
PARRAKEET.

Psittacus canicularis, Lin. *Syst. i.* p. 142. N° 16.

vol. iii. *app.* p. 228.

La Perruche à front rouge du Bresil, Bris. orn. iv. p. 339. N° 62.

La Perriche à front rouge, Buf. vif. vi. p. 268.—Pl. enl. 767.

Red and blue-headed Parrakeet, Edw. iv. pl. 176.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of a Thrush: length ten inches. The upper mandible pale ash; the lower more obscure: cere of a pale ash: eyes in a naked orange-coloured* skin: irides yellow orange: the forehead is scarlet: crown of the head of a fine blue, palest behind: the upper parts of the body deep green; the under parts paler: prime quills blue on the outer edges: tail deep green above, and of a brownish green beneath; the two middle feathers longer than the outer ones by above three inches and a half: legs and claws whitish ash, with a tinge of flesh-colour.

Linnaeus describes one with the forehead inclining to fulvous; temples fulvous; black eyes; and a blackish bill: quills blue, with the outside greenish: tail elongated and green: legs reddish. He supposes this to be a female †, as it wanted the blue on the head.

PLACE.

Inhabits the hotter parts of America.

* Edwards observes that this is not common. As far as I have observed, the bare skin is white or dusky.

† Buffon will not allow this, rather supposing it to be the yellow-faced or Illinois Parrot, a figure of which is given in Pl. enl. N° 838. The front in this figure is fulvous, and crown blue: the orbits are yellow; and the body not ill corresponding with the other: from which appearances it might be rather taken for the female than that mentioned by Linnaeus.

Pithecus aeruginosus, Lin, Syst. i. p. 142. N° 17.

La Perruche de la Martinique, Bris. orn. iv. p. 356. N° 69.

La Perriche à Gorge brune, Buf. ois. vi. p. 257.

Brown-throated Parrakeet, Bancr. Guian. p. 162.

Edw. iv. t. 177.

Lev. Mus.

41.
← BROWN-
THROATED
PARRAKEET.

IN length this bird is ten inches and a quarter. The bill is of a light ash-colour, with the tip deepest: cere deep ash: round the eyes bare, and of a paler ash-colour: irides yellowish hazel: plumage green above; beneath yellow green: crown of the head, from eye to eye, of a greenish blue: the feathers at the base of the bill, the cheeks, throat, and fore part of the neck, are grey brown, with a tinge of yellow: tail green; shorter than the body, and yellowish beneath; the two middle feathers much longer than the outside ones: legs and claws ash-colour.

DESCRIPTION.

So far Briffon; who adds, that it inhabits *Martinico*, and different parts of *America*.

PLACE.

That which *Bancroft* mentions, had the top of the head, and part of the quill feathers, blue; and was an inhabitant of *Guiana*.

VARIETY.

I have one from *Jamaica*, whose head is of the same green colour with the rest of the body: the secondaries next the body blue: and the inner sides of the prime quills blue.

41.
VAR. A.
BROWN-
FRONTED
PARRAKEET.
DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of a Song-thrush: length eleven inches and a half. Bill lead-colour: eye in a lead-coloured skin: irides hazel: forehead brown: crown of the head blueish: cheeks and chin

I i 2 brownish

brownish buff-colour: throat more inclined to brown: rest of the body green, palest on the under parts: tail above half the length of the bird; side feathers short; the colour of it the same with the body, with blue edges and tips: the edges of the quills are likewise blue: the legs lead-colour.

PLACE.

This bird is now alive, and in possession of a young lady, who informs me that she had it from the *Spanish Main.*

^{42.}
**LACE-WINGED
PARRAKEET.**

La Perruche aux Ailes chamarées, *Buf. ois. vi.* p. 151.

Perroquet de l'Isle de Luçon, *Pl. enl.* 287.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS bird is more than eleven inches long. The bill is red: general colour of the plumage olive brown: at the hind part of the head is a blueish spot: the wings are coloured with blue, green, and orange; the blue occupies the middle, and the two other colours the edges: quills olive brown: the tail is one-third of the length of the bird; and the wings, when closed, reach to the middle of it; which is not common, as they are usually very short: legs dusky.

PLACE.

Inhabits the island of *Luzonia.*

^{43.}
**YELLOW-
WINGED
PARRAKEET.**

La Perruche de Cayenne, *Bris. orn.* iv. p. 334. N° 60. t. 27. f. 2.

La Perriche à ailes variées, *Buf. ois. vi.* p. 259.

Petite Perruche verte de Cayenne, *Pl. enl.* 359.

Lev. Mus.

DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH eight inches and a quarter: not so big in size as a Blackbird. Bill and cere whitish: upper parts of the body greenish; beneath the same, but paler: the greater wing coverts,

next

next the body, have the base and inner webs white; but the outer webs and tips are yellow; the coverts farthest from the body are of a greenish blue; beneath, those nearest the body are pale brimstone, and the outer ones of a blueish green: the first five prime quills are green on the outer edges and tips, shaded with blue, but black on the inside, with a white margin; the next seven are white, with the outer webs and tips yellow; most of the others have the outer webs and tips yellow, and the inner webs of a yellowish white; the four next to the body are green: the tail is three inches and a half long, green above, cuneiform, with the inner margins yellowish: legs and claws grey.

The female differs only in the colours being less vivid.

These birds are in plenty at *Cayenne*, where they are called the common *Parrakeet*. They fly in numbers together, and are not very shy, as they frequently settle in the midst of inhabited places. They are fond of the buds of the *immortal tree*, and settle on it in numbers when it is in flower; and as this tree is planted near the habitations, the inhabitants have opportunities of shooting them readily, which only drives away the rest for a while, to return a little time afterwards. They learn to speak easily.

PLACE.
AND
MANNERS.

La Perriche à Gorge variée, *Buf. ois.* vi. p. 259.

Perruche à Gorge tachetée de Cayenne, *Pl. enl.* 144.—*Orn. de Salerne*, p. 72. t. 8. f. 2.

Perruche, N° 2. *Ferm. Descr. de Surin.* vol. ii. p. 177.

44.
WAVED-
BREASTED
PARRAKEET.

THIS, say *Buffon* and *Salerne*, is a very rare and beautiful Parrakeet: in size it equals the last. The plumage, for the most part, of a beautiful shining green: the bill is black: irides.

DESCRIPTION.

irides aurora yellow: the feathers above the bill of a slate blue; beneath sky blue: the rest of the head brown: the lower part of the neck slate blue: the throat is brown, with a yellow aurora edge to each feather, making it appear in waves: fold of the wing fire-colour; the rest of the wing blue: middle of the belly lilac veined with brown: and on the middle of the tail is a longitudinal line of lilac: tail shorter than in other Parrakeets, and of a red brown on the under side: legs and claws black.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Cayenne*, and, according to *Fermin*, *Surinam* likewise.

45.
SCALY-
BREASTED
PARRAKEET.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of a common Parrakeet: length eight inches and a half.

Bill dusky: round the eye a pale bare skin: head, neck, and breast, dull orange; each feather black in the middle, giving the parts the appearance of being covered with scales: lower part of the back and rump, and middle of the belly, of a blood red: shoulders crimson: forehead, belly, thighs, and all the other parts, of a dark green: legs and claws dusky.

PLACE.

This came from *Cayenne*, and is in the collection of *Capt. Davies*.

46.
LITTLE
RED-WINGED
PARRAKEET.

DESCRIPTION.

La Perruche des Indes, *Bris. orn.* iv. p. 341. N° 63.

La Perruche à Gorge rouge, *Buf. ois.* vi. p. 157.

Little red-winged Parrakeet, *Edw. glean.* pl. 236.

LENGTH eight inches and a half: size of a crested Lark.

Bill flesh-colour: cere and space round the eyes whitish: irides deep hazel: general colour green, palest beneath: chin of

P A R R O T.

247

a fine scarlet: the wing coverts are all of a fine reddish colour: tail four inches and a half long, and much cuneated: legs and claws of a pale flesh-colour.

Inhabits the *East Indies*:

PLACE.

La Perruche souris, Buff. ois. vi. p. 148.

Perruche à poitrine grise, Pl. enl. 768.

Perruche, Pernety Voy. aux Malouines, vol. i. p. 312.

47.
GREY-
BREASTED
PARRAKEET.

LENGTH ten inches. The bill light grey: the face, throat, and breast, of a rat grey: the rest of the body olive green, except the quills, which are of a deep green: tail five inches long: legs grey. *Buffon* observes, that the dead and dull colour of the plumage gives the bird an air of melancholy; for it is less bright than any of the species.

Place unknown.

Pernetty says that his bird was of the size of a Thrush. Bill short, very hooked, and of a flesh-colour: plumage entirely green, except the neck, breast, and a small part of the belly, which were of a silvery grey: tail very long.

These, says he, were met with at *Montevideo*, and bought by the sailors for two piafres apiece. They were tame and gentle, easily learned to speak, and articulate well, and were pleased with company, too often joining in conversation with them. It was the common opinion, that they lived but one year, if confined in a cage. This species is not far remote from the other, if not the very same.

DESCRIPTION.

PLACE AND
MANNERS.

LENGTH.

^{48.}
HORNED
PARROT.
PL. VII.

DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH eleven inches: size of a small Dove. The bill is blueish at the base, and black at the tip: irides of a golden yellow: forehead, crown, nape, and region of the ears, deep scarlet, mixed with black: sides of the head yellowish orange: the lower mandible is beset with deep black shining feathers, pointing forwards: from the crown spring two slender dusky feathers, about an inch and a half long, and tipped with crimson: the hind part of the neck, and the rump, are yellowish: the rest of the body green: the wing coverts green outwardly, but the inner webs and tips are dusky: the quills are black; the outer margins of them blue: tail cuneiform, six inches in length, and of the same blue colour as the quills, but green on the outer edges, near the base; near the ends, and the tips, almost white; the under part of the tail and quills foot black: legs dusky blue.

PLACE.

This species inhabits *New Caledonia**, and is called by the natives *Kerè* or *Keghe*. I found this bird in the collection of *Sir Jof. Banks*, where there is a perfect and fine specimen; I believe the only one that has reached *England*.

^{49.}
CALEDONIAN
PARROT.

DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH twelve inches. Bill blueish; tip pale: the feathers round the upper mandible crimson; those round the lower, and the chin, blue: crown greenish yellow: the plumage on the

* In *Cook's Voy.* vol. ii. p. 110, a bird is figured, which I take to be this; but it seems to have been done more by way of ornament to the plate, than expressive of the bird.

Pl VIII.



Horned Parrot.



upper parts of the body olive green; beneath olive yellow; outer edge of the tail pale blue: tail cuneiform; the two middle feathers six inches long; the outer one three only, colour olive green; the outer edges of the four outer ones pale blue; ends of all whitish: legs dusky blue.

Inhabits *New Caledonia*. There is a specimen of this likewise at *Sir Joseph Banks's*. I have some suspicion of its proving the female of the last-mentioned: the bill, legs, wings, and tail, do very much correspond.

PLACE.

LENGTH fifteen inches. Bill stout, moderately hooked; the upper mandible not angulated; base of both deep blue; the tip of the upper black: the forehead very dark purple; crown greenish chestnut: sides of the head pale green: from the base of the bill arises a streak of crimson, which passes through the eye, and a little way behind it: hind part of the head and neck, upper parts of the body, and wing coverts, dark green: at the back part of the neck a few pale yellow feathers; and on the middle of the back a mixture of pale ferruginous brown: the rump crimson, with a tinge of chestnut: the under parts of the body cinereous-green: the greater quills are brown, with blueish edges: secondaries, and bastard wing, dusky, with the edges green, and pale rusty brown tips: the tail is cuneiform; the two middle feathers being seven inches in length, the outer ones only three inches and a quarter; the colour of them blueish, but the two middle ones have green margins; all the shafts deep chestnut: legs black.

Inhabits *New Zealand*. A fine specimen is now at *Sir Joseph Banks's*, from which this description is taken.

PLACE.

K k

LENGTH

^{50.}
RED-RUMPED
PARROT.

DESCRIPTION.

^{51.}
CRESTED
PARRAKEET.
DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH twelve inches. Bill pale : crown of the head, sides, and throat, yellow : behind the eye, just within the yellow, is a spot of crimson ; and behind this the yellow is paler than in the other parts : from the crown of the head spring six slender feathers, forming a crest ; two of these are near three inches long, and the four others shorter : the upper parts of the body are olive-brown ; the under parts the same, but paler : on the wing is an oblique bar of white, caused by the tips of the second quills, which are of that colour : the tail the same, pretty long, and cuneiform : the legs are dusky.

FEMALE.

The female is of the same size. The head of the same colour with the body, but a little paler on the sides, and crested as in the male : behind the eye is the same crimson spot as in the male : the head and body inclined to chestnut : on the rump are slender transverse lines of grey : the tail is barred with numerous lines of the same ; the outer feather is white on the outer web the whole length : on the middle of the wing is an oblique bar of white, as in the other. These I met with at Sir Joseph Banks's, who brought them from *New Holland*.

^{52.}
SOCIETY
PARROT.
DESCRIPTION.

Lew. Mus.

LENGTH ten inches and a half. Bill deep blue ; end black : the whole head black brown : on the upper parts of the body the plumage is deep olive green ; each feather margined with dusky, giving it a waved appearance : rump deep dull crimson, each feather waved on the margin also with dusky : upper tail coverts

coverts the same colour as the back: the chin is dusky; the rest of the under part of the body olive yellow, each feather margined with dusky, as in the upper parts, but paler: quills and tail dusky; the last of a cuneiform shape, and inclining to cinereous brown: the two middle feathers five inches in length; the outer one three inches and a half: legs black.

Inhabits *Ulietea*, one of the Society Islands in the South Seas.

PLACE.

White-collared Parrot, *Gen. of Birds*, p. 59. pl. 2.

^{53.}
WHITE-
COLLARED
PARROT.
DESCRIPTION.

SIZE not mentioned. Bill red: head, cheeks, and chin, blue: neck, back, and wings, green: the neck is half surrounded with a white collar, passing over the upper part towards the throat: the upper part of the breast of a fine red; the lower yellow: belly blue: thighs yellow and blue: tail cuneated; yellow beneath.

Inhabits the isles of the East Indies.

PLACE.

La Perruche du Brefil, *Bris. orn.* iv. p. 337. N° 61.

La Perriche couronnée d'or, *Buf. ois.* vi. p. 271.

Golden-crowned Parrakeet, *Edw. glean.* t. 235.

^{54.}
GOLDEN-
CROWNED
PARRAKEET.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of the Ring-Parrakeet. Bill black: a blueish flesh-coloured skin surrounds the eyes: cere of the same colour: irides bright orange: general colour of the plumage green; palest beneath, and inclining to yellow: crown of the head orange: throat yellowish green, with a mixture of dull red; some of the quills have blue edges; also there is a bar of blue on the wing coverts: tail cuneiform; the middle feathers pretty long,

P A R R O T.

long, and the outer ones very short : legs reddish : claws blackish.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Braſil*. *Edwards* says that this bird was a female ; and that it laid five or six eggs during its living in *England*, which was for the space of fourteen years.

^{55.}
LINEATED
PARROT.

Psittacus lineatus, *Lin. Syſt.* iii. app. p. 223.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of a Dove. General colour green, but palest beneath : the quills are brown beneath, with the inner margins very pale, which gives the appearance of the wing being longitudinally striped with narrow lines : tail cuneiform, a little longer than the body. *Linnæus* gives no other account of it than the above, nor does he mention its native place.

^{56.}
+ PACIFIC
PARRAKEET.

Lev. Mus.

DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH twelve inches. Bill of a silvery blue ; end black : in some, the forehead and half the crown ; in others, the forehead only, of a deep crimson : behind each eye a spot of the same colour : on each side of the vent a patch of the same : the plumage in general of a dark green, palest on the under parts : the tail is cuneiform ; the two middle feathers are five inches and a half in length, the outer ones two inches and a half ; upper parts of it the same green with the body ; beneath ash-colour : the outer edge of the wing, as far as the middle of the quills, deep blue ; the ends of the quills dusky : legs brown : claws black.

PLACE.

This is found at *Otaheite* *, but is not peculiar to that

* *M. Bougainville* mentions "a very small sort of Parrakeet, very singular on account of the various mixture of blue and red in the feathers ;" perhaps these very birds. *Boug. Voy.* p. 247. Eng. edit.

island ;

island; it has been met with in other parts, and varies accordingly.

THAT found at *Dusky Bay*, in *New Zealand*, wanted the red on each side of the rump, and the tail not so long in proportion. It is called in this place by the name of *Kugba-arecku*.

56.
VAR. A.

A SECOND variety differed from the other in having the rump red, but marked as the first-mentioned.

56.
VAR. B.

ANOTHER, which I observed at *Sir Joseph Banks's*, had the forehead only red, and the whole crown of the head yellow, otherwise differed not from the others.

56.
VAR. C.

This inhabited *New Caledonia*.

These birds are valued for the few red feathers * they have about them: hence the store they set by red feathers brought from other islands, as mentioned by the several voyagers to the *South Seas*.

PLACE.

SIZE of the last species: Length eight inches. Bill red: general colour green, but paler, and much inclined to yellow on the

DESCRIPTION.

57.
PALM
PARROT.

* A sort of a greenish colour, with a few red spots, were common among the *Bananas*, and appeared frequently tame in the houses of the natives, who seemed to value them for their red feathers. *Forst. Voy.* i. p. 272.

belly

P A R R O T.

belly and end of the tail, which last is cuneiform: the quills are edged, and tipped with dusky black: the legs red.

PLACE.

Inhabits the island of *Tanna*, in the *South Seas*, where it frequents the palm-trees.

^{58.}
+ BLUE-
CRESTED
PARRAKEET.

DESCRIPTION.

Lev. Mus.

SIZE of the Guinea Sparrow: length six inches and a half.

Bill orange: the forehead pale green: crown of a pale but bright and glossy blue; the feathers of this part are narrow, pointed, and sufficiently long to form a crest when erected: sides of the head above the eye green; beneath the eye, the chin, and throat, crimson: the upper parts of the body, wings, and tail, bright green: the quills are dusky, with green edges: the middle of the belly crimson: sides of it and thighs deep purple: the tail is cuneiform, two inches and a half in length; the outer feathers shorter by three quarters of an inch; the two middle feathers are green, with yellow ends; the others yellowish, with the margins and ends green, and pretty much pointed: legs dusky: claws black.

In some specimens the red on the throat narrows down into a stripe on the breast, which in such birds is brown—perhaps a distinction of different sex; and the thighs in a few birds green instead of purple, but this circumstance not permanent.

PLACE.

Inhabits the *Sandwich Islands* in the *South Seas*, and is a most beautiful species.

L'Arimanon, *Buf. ois.* vi. p. 175.

Petite Perruche de l'Isle de Taiti, *Pl. ent.* 455. f. 2.

Lev. Mus.

59.
← OTAHEITAN
BLUE
PARRAKEET.

THIS is a small species, measuring in length only five inches and a quarter. The bill is red : the feathers of the head longish, forming a small crest ; the whole plumage of a fine blue, except the throat and fore part of the neck, which is white : the tail is cuneiform : legs red.

Some of these birds have the throat and fore part of the neck of a dusky white ; perhaps differing in sex.

There is one character peculiar to this bird, which is the tongue. This is not blunt and short, like as in other Parrots, but long, and terminated at the end by a pencil of short white bristles.

It is very common at *Otabeite* in the *South Seas*, where it is perpetually fluttering about, and making a screaming noise, flying often in numbers together ; feeding on bananas. They cannot be kept in a cage, for they will not be brought to feed on any thing but fruits, refusing solid food of every kind. This species is called *Arimanon*, which signifies *Cocoa-bird*, it often frequenting those trees*.

I fancy this must be the same bird which *Parkinson* † calls *Venee*, the name given it by the natives. He says that it feeds on the flowers of the *Errata*, or *Epooratta*, and is often caught by means of the glewy juice which issues from the tops of the stalks,

DESCRIPTION.

PLACE AND MANNERS.

* See *Forst. Voy.* i. p. 272.

† See *Journal. Appendix*, p. 115:

when broken by their feeding on them; and being exceeding viscous, catches them like birdlime.

^{60.}
PYGMY
PARRAKEET.

Ley. Mus.

DESCRIPTION. LENGTH six inches: body small. Bill whitish: cere dusky: plumage wholly of a bright green: inside of the quills dusky: tail cuneated; the tips of all the feathers of a greenish yellow: legs lead-colour.

PLACE. Inhabits some of the *islands* in the *South Seas*. The specimen above described said to come from *Otabeite*. It appears to be the smallest of its race.

* * WITH TAILS EVEN AT THE END.

^{61.}
+ GREAT
WHITE
COCKATOO.

Pithecus cristatus, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 143. N° 22.
Le Kakatoes, *Bris. orn.* iv. p. 204. N° 8. t. 21.
Le Kakatoës à huppe blanche, *Buf. ois.* vi. p. 92.
Kakatoës des Moluques, *Pl. enl.* 263.
Pithecus albus cristatus Aldrovandi, *Raii. Syn.* p. 30. N° 1.
White-crested Parrot of Aldrovandus, *Will. orn.* p. 112. t. 15.
Ley. Mus.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of an ordinary Fowl: length eighteen inches. The bill is blackish: cere black: irides very dark or black*: space round the eyes naked and white: the colour of the bird is quite

* Willughby says yellow; but they are not of that colour in a specimen I have by me, nor in that which Briffon saw alive at Paris, or that accurate describer would have noticed it.

P A R R O T.

257

white, except the greater quills and side tail feathers, which are of a brimstone-colour for half way on the inner sides next the base. It has on the head a large folded crest, five inches in length, but the crown itself is quite bare. The feathers on the neck too are loose and flowing, so that when the bird erects the crest, the head appears of a large size. Legs and claws black.

Inhabits the *Molucca Isles*.

PLACE.

Le Kakatoes à hupe rouge, *Bris. orn.* iv. p. 209. N° 10.

Le Kakatoës à huppe rouge, *Buf. ois.* vi. p. 95.

Pl. enl. 498.

Greater Cockatoo, *Edw.* iv. t. 160.

62.
← GREAT
RED-CRESTED
COCKATOO.

THE length of this species is seventeen inches and a quarter, and is larger than the last, being equal in size to the great red and blue *Maccaw*. The bill is blue black: cere black: bare skin round the eyes greyish: irides dull red: general colour white, with a light rose-coloured tinge. It has a very large crest, some of the feathers being six inches and a half in length; the under part of the crest is red: the side tail feathers, from the base to the middle, are of a brimstone-colour on the inner webs: legs lead-coloured: claws black.

Inhabits the *Molucca Isles*.

DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

L 1

Le

63.
RED-VENTED
COCKATOO.

Le petit Kakatoes, *Bris. orn.* iv. p. 212. N° 11. t. 22. f. 1.
Le petit Kakatoës à bec couleur de Chair, *Buf. ois.* vi. p. 96.
Petit Kakatoës des Philippines, *Pl. enl.* 191.
Red-vented Cockatoo, *Brown. Illust.* p. 10. t. 5.

DESCRIPTION.

THE length of this bird is thirteen inches and a half; and its size is that of the grey Parrot. The bill is white; the base cinereous: cere greyish: orbits yellowish red: general colour white: the head is crested, the longest feathers of which are an inch and a half in length; these are sulphur-coloured at the base, and white at the tips; some of the under ones are pale red, but do not appear except the crest be erected: the two middle tail feathers are white; the side ones the same, but are sulphur-coloured on the inner webs from the base to the middle: under tail coverts red tipped with white: the legs and claws hoary lead-colour.

PLACE.

Inhabits the *Philippine Isles.*

Mr. Brown drew his bird from a living specimen in the possession of *Lady Read*.

Buffon observes that the bill is reddish brown; and that it is even less than the grey Parrot, being the least of its race.

64.
+ LESSER
WHITE
COCKATOO.

Le Kakatoes a hupe jaune, *Bris. orn.* iv. p. 206. N° 9.

Grosse, weisse Papagey, ou Cacadou, *Frisch.* t. 50.
Crested Parrot or Cockatoo, *Alb.* iii. t. 12.
Lesser white Cockatoo, *Edw. glean.* t. 317.

DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH fourteen inches and a half. Bill and cere blackish: eye placed in a naked white skin: irides reddish: general colour

colour white, with a cast of brimstone on the under parts : on the head is a crest of a sulphur-colour, and pointed in shape : beneath each eye is a sulphur-coloured spot ; and the lower half of the side tail feathers are of the same colour on the inner webs : the quills also are the same for two-thirds of their length from the base : legs black.

Inhabits the *Molucca Isles*. *Buffon* observes, that there are two different sorts of this bird, the one much bigger than the other : he speaks much of the docility of it ; a fact known to every one who has had it living in their possession.

PLACE.

Pittacus coronatus, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 143. N° 21.Cockatoo of Guiana, *Bancr. Guian.* p. 160.

65.

CROWNED
COCKATOO.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of the next species. The forehead is yellow : a crest arises from the top of the head, like that of other Cockatoos, of a scarlet colour tipped with light blue, and may be erected or depressed at will : the colour of the body and tail is green ; the outer feathers of the last are blue on the outsides : the vent feathers are red with blue tips.

This is *Linnæus*'s description, who says it inhabits *Surinam*.

Bancroft says, that it is less than a common Parrot. "The bill short and chestnut-coloured : head, cheeks, and neck, covered with long, loose, dull red feathers, variegated with whitish bars : the feathers at the top of the head are an inch and half in length, and there, as well as those of the cheeks and neck, are erected at pleasure : the body and wings are green ; and the feathers of the tail, which are short, are some green, others of a dull red." These are no doubt the same birds, though the description varies a little.

PLACE.

OBSERVATION.

66.
BLACK
COCKATOO.

DESCRIPTION.

Le Kakatoës noir, *Buf. ois.* vi. p. 97.
Great black Cockatoo, *Edw. glean.* pl. 316.

If we may judge by the size of the head which accompanies the drawing of this bird in *Edwards*, it must at least be of the size of the red and blue Maccaw, if not bigger. The general colour is black, with a large crest on the head, of a colour somewhat more pale than the rest of the plumage: the bill is dusky brown: the eye dark: side of the head, from the eyes to the under mandible, bare of feathers, wrinkled, and of a red colour: the legs brown black.

This was taken from a drawing done by order of Governor *Loten* at Ceylon.

In *Parkinson's voyage** are mentioned *black Cockatoos* of a large size, having white spots between the beak and ear, as well as on each wing, and scarlet and orange-coloured feathers on their tails.

These were met with on the coast of *New Holland*, in the *South Seas*.

67.
RED AND
WHITE
PARROT.

DESCRIPTION.

Psittacus erythroleucus, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 144. N° 23.
Le Kakatoes à ailes & queue rouges, *Bris. orn.* iv. p. 214. N° 12.

Buf. ois. vi. p. 96.
Psittacus erythroleucus Aldrovandi, *Raii Syn.* p. 31. N° 8.
Red and white Parrot of *Aldrovandus*, *Will. orn.* p. 114. N° 8.

SIZE of a large Fowl: length seventeen inches. Bill black: head, throat, neck, back, sides, thighs, scapulars, and upper

* P. 144. See also *Hawkins. Voy.* vol. ii. p. 18.

and lower wing coverts, of a dirty white, or pale ash-colour: the lower part of the back, rump, upper and lower tail coverts, quills, and tail, are vermillion: the legs are blackish: claws black.

Where it inhabits unknown.

Psittacus erithacus, Lin. *Syst. i.* p. 144. N° 24.—*Scop. Ann. i.* p. 31. N° 30.

Le Perroquet cendre de Guinée, Bris. orn. iv. p. 310. N° 49.

— — — — ou le Jaco, Buf. ois. vi. p. 100.—*Pl. enlum.* 311.

Der grave Papagey, der rothen schwantz, Frijch. t. 51.

Psittacus cinereus, seu subcæruleus Aldrov. *Raii Syn.* p. 31. N° 7.

Ash-coloured Parrot, Will. orn. p. 114. N° 7.—*Albin. i.* pl. 12.

Br. Mus. *Lev. Mus.*

68.

+ ASH-COLOURED PARROT.

THIS is a well-known Parrot: of the size of a small Pigeon: the length is twenty inches. The bill is black: cere and skin round the eyes meally and white: iris yellowish white: general colour cinereous: the feathers on the head, neck, and under parts, have hoary edges: the rump and lower part of the belly are hoary, with cinereous edges: the tail is of a bright red; the shafts blackish: legs ash-colour: claws blackish.

This bird talks well, at least equal to the green Parrot, but is much less noisy at other times. It is called by some *Jaco*, from that word being very plainly repeated by the bird.

It is from *Guinea* that they are usually fetched, being first brought from the inland parts of *Africa*; they are found also at *Congo*, and on the coasts of *Angola*. As to the common manners of this bird in the tame state, they are well known in *England*, as well as elsewhere.

DESCRIPTION.

PLACE AND MANNERS.

Le

68.

VAR. A.
RED-WINGED
ASH-
COLOURED
PARROT.

Le Perroquet de Guinée à ailes rouges, *Bris. orn.* iv. p. 313. A.

THIS differs from the other merely in having the wings marked with red.

68.

VAR. B.
RED AND ASH-
COLOURED
PARROT.

Le Perroquet de Guinée varié de rouge, *Bris. orn.* iv. p. 313. B.
Ash-coloured and red Parrot, *Edw.* iv. t. 163.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS too is a variety, having many red feathers mixed throughout with the grey ones.

68.

VAR. C.

Pithecus ruber, *Scop. Ann.* i. p. 32. N° 31.

SCOPOLI also mentions a further variety. This had the head ash-coloured: cheeks quite naked: on the breast two brown feathers: prime quills cinereous brown: colour of the rest of the body not mentioned *, only that the tail is red.

A friend of mine has one of the first described, which has two feathers on the middle of the breast crimson, which has not varied for many years.

It is not unusual for female Parrots to lay eggs in this country, but as they are not impregnated, no heed is taken of them. A gentleman † at Marmande in France had a male and female, which for five or six years together produced young ones. They made

* Most likely it was red, from his naming it the *Pithecus ruber* (red Parrot).

† *M. le Pigeonnière. Hist. des ois. vi.* p. 115.

the

the nest in spring, and the female laid four eggs, of which never more than three were good. The nest was made in a cask, which had one end knocked out, and filled with saw-dust: proper accommodations were made to get in and out, so that the male might fit by his mate. If any one presumed to enter the chamber wherein they were, without his boots on, he was sure to suffer, by having his legs bit terribly by the male, who was jealous to a degré, particularly if any one approached the female. This is not the first account of a circumstance of the like kind, for *Le P. Labat** tells us of a pair which hatched young ones at *Paris*.

Le Perroquet cendré du Brésil, *Bris. orn.* iv. p. 313. N° 50.

Maracana Brasil. prima Marcgr. *Raii Syn.* p. 29. N° 4.

Maracana, *Will. orn.* p. 112. N° 5.

69.

CINEREOUS
PARROT.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS bird is said by *Willughby* to be bigger than the last.

The whole plumage of a blueish ash-colour.

Said to inhabit *Brasil*.

This must originally have come from *Guinea* †, as there are none of this colour in *America* ‡, and, on the contrary, are very common in *Africa*, and transported to *America* along with the *negro slaves*.

PLACE.

* *Nouv. Voy. aux Iles de l'Amerique*, ii. p. 160.

† *Hist. des ois.* vi. p. 249.

‡ Parrots, so called, are very numerous, and of different species, in *Guiana*, but none of them destitute of green feathers; such as the *ash-coloured Parrot of Guinea*, the *white-crested Parrot*; and some others. *Bancroft's Hist. of Guiana*.

← SOUTHERN
BROWN
PARROT.

Lev. Mus.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE not much less than a Crow: length sixteen inches. The bill is very large, hooked, and of a blue black: a round bare ash-coloured skin surrounds the eyes: the whole top of the head pale ash-colour: round the lower mandible, throat, and fore part and sides of the neck, of a chestnut red; the middle of the feathers palest: over the ears rusty yellow: the hind head and back part of the neck deep ash-colour and pale mixed: back, wings, and tail, greenish ash-colour, somewhat glossed with copper: the margins of the feathers darkest: from the breast to the vent chestnut red; the margins deepest: the tail beneath is of the same colour; it is pretty even at the end; at the tip of each feather the shaft stands out in a point: the tips of all the feathers are brown: legs black.

PLACE.

Inhabits New Zealand.

71.
BLACK
PARROT.

Pithecus niger, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 145. N° 29.
Le Perruche noir de Madagascar, *Bris. orn.* iv. p. 317. N° 53.
Le Vasa, ou Perroquet noir, *Buf. ois.* vi. p. 119. t. 4.
Le Perroquet noir de Madagascar, *Pl. enl.* 500.
Black Parrot of Madagascar, *Edw.* i. t. 5.

DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH thirteen inches and a half. Bill and cere of a light flesh-colour: eyes in a bare white skin: irides dark brown: the whole head and body of a dusky blueish black, except the upper part of the wings, which is dark ash: the tail is five inches and a half long: legs dull flesh-colour: claws black. The bill

bill is much smaller, and the tail longer, than is usual in this genus.

Inhabits *Madagascar*.—Mem. That described by *Edwards* had three or four white feathers in each wing.

PLACE.

Pithecus Mascarinus, *Lin. Mant.* 1771, p. 524.

72.
MASCARINE
PARROT.

Le Perroquet Mascarin, *Bris. orn.* iv. p. 315, N° 52.

Le Mascarin, *Buf. ois.* vi. p. 120. t. 5.

Mascarin, *Pl. enl.* 35.

Lev. Mus. a variety.

THIS species is bigger than the *ash-coloured Parrot*: length thirteen inches and a half. The bill and cere are reddish: the base of the bill is surrounded with black, for half an inch in breadth: orbits bare, and of a light red: irides red: top of the head, and hind part of the neck, pale ash: back, rump, fore part of the neck, breast, belly, sides, scapulars, upper and under tail and wing coverts, deep ash, as are the greater quills: tail the same, but the side feathers are whitish at the base: legs pale flesh-colour: claws grey*.

DESCRIPTION.

Linnæus says it inhabits *Mascarin*; but *Buffon* derives his name from the bird having a sort of mask † round the bill.

PLACE.

* In the *Leverian Museum* is one of these, with the mask in front. The ground colour of the plumage the same as in the above, but irregularly sprinkled with white feathers throughout: the tail, part white, part brown, but not regular; some of the quills and tail feathers being wholly white, while the opposites, which should have answered them, were white and brown: it is a particular and beautiful *lusus naturæ*.

† “Parcequ'il a au tour du Bec, une sorte de masque noir.”

73.
BROWN
PARRROT.
DESCRIPTION.

Le Perroquet brun, *Bris. orn.* iv. p. 314. N° 51.

THE whole of this bird is of a plain brown ash-colour: it is a trifle less than the ash-coloured Parrot; and is thirteen inches and a half long. *Buffon** mentions one, which is in the French king's cabinet, of the same size with the last, but had neither the black mask, nor was white at the base of the tail; perhaps it might be this bird of *Briffon*'s; or, as it had the bill small in proportion, may prove an intermediate species, between the two last, partaking much of both.

74.
HAWK-
HEADED
PARRROT.

Pittacus accipitrinus, *Zin. Syb.* i. p. 148. N° 38.

Le Perruche varié des Indes, *Bris. orn.* iv. p. 300. N° 43.

Le Perroquet varié, *Buf. ois.* vi. p. 117.

Pittacus elegans Clusii, *Raii Syn.* p. 32. N° 11.

Hawk-headed Parrot, *Edw.* iv. t. 165.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of a small Pigeon: length twelve inches and a half. Bill and cere blackish: round the eyes the same, and bare: irides deep yellow or hazel: head, cheeks, and throat, brown; on each feather is a paler stripe down the middle: neck, breast, and belly, purple; the feathers edged with blue: back, rump, scapulars, upper wing and tail coverts, fine green: sides and under lesser wing coverts yellow green; the greater ones blue black: prime quills black above, the outer edges and tips blue; the secondaries green: tail a little rounded, and five inches and a quarter long; above green; all the feathers except the two middle ones have blue tips; beneath blue black: legs and claws dark lead-

* *Hist. des ois.* vi. p. 121.

colour.

colour. When this bird is provoked, it sets up the feathers round the neck like a *ruff**.

Inhabits the *East Indies*.

PLACE.

Le Papegai maillé, *Buf. ois.* vi. p. 239. t. 12.

Le Perroquet maillé, *Pl. enl.* 526.

74.
VAR. A.
MAILED
PARROT.

DESCRIPTION.

THE top of the head, and round the face, covered with narrow and long white feathers striped with blackish: hind head and sides of the neck of a fine red brown edged with blue: breast and stomach shaded with the same, with a gloss of green: the upper parts of the body and tail are of a glossy green: the quills, and under the tail, are brown; and the edges of the tail feathers violet blue. When this bird is irritated, it sets up the feathers round the head like a *ruff*.

This, says *Buffon*, is only a variety of the last bird, having been brought originally from the *East Indies*, and now naturalised to *Guiana*, where it is now found. It is observed to have a sharp and shrill cry, different from all other Parrots of the *American continent*.

I have some notion that this is the bird mentioned by *Fermin*, by the name of *Perroquet varié*†. He says that the feathers of the neck are variegated, of a deep reddish colour tipped with elegant blue: belly the same, but sprinkled with brown: back green: quills blueish: tail all green.

This description somewhat differs; but what strikes me, is the circumstance of the bird's setting up the feathers round the head

* See this remarked by *Clusius*, in his discourse on Parrots. *Will. orn.* p. 119.

† *Descr. de Surin.* ii. p. 176.

so as to appear as a very handsome crest, as *Fermin* says it does when angry ; and, as this is a circumstance recorded of no other Parrot, it may perhaps prove the same bird.

^{75.}
RUFF-NECKED
PARROT.

Le Perroquet de la Guadeloupe, *Bris. orn.* iv. p. 302. N° 44.

Le Crik à tête violette, *Bris. ois.* vi. p. 233.

Perroquet de la Guadeloupe, *Du Tertre Hist. des Antill.* ii. p. 250. f. in p.
246 bad.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS, says *Du Tertre*, is so beautiful and so singular a bird, in respect to its plumage, that it ought to be described. It is near the size of a Fowl. The bill and the eyes bordered with flesh-colour : head, neck, and belly, violet, with a slight mixture of green and black, and changeable like the breast of a Pigeon : the back brownish green : the greater quills black ; the others yellow, green, and red : on the wing coverts there are two spots in shape and colour of roses. When it erects the neck feathers, it makes the appearance of a ruff round the head, in which it seems to admire itself, as a Peacock does with its tail spread.

I do not find any one who has seen it besides this author. It is not known now at *Guadeloupe*, where *Du Tertre* affirms he met with it * ; but perhaps the race may be nearly extinct, Parrots of all kinds being the food of the natives of many places ; and such

* It must once have been plenty, as this author mentions their being very fat at certain seasons, and much coveted for food. He also talks of their being very tame, insomuch that a pair having made a nest in a large tree, not far from his habitation, the male and female alternately came there for food, and afterwards brought their young, as soon as they were able to fly. *Hist. des Antilles*, ii. p. 251.

birds,

birds, in course, must be less numerous in proportion to the increase of inhabitants.

This seems to be related to the two former ones.

Pithecus garrulus, Lin. *Syst.* i. p. 144. N° 25.

Le Lory de Ceram, *Bris. orn.* iv. p. 215. N° 13.—*Buf. ois.* vi. p. 129. CERAM LORY.
var. 2d.

Lory, *Raii Syn.* 151. N° 9.

Der gank rothe Papagey, &c. *Frisch.* t. 45.

Scarlet Parrakeeto with green and black wings, *Will. orn.* p. 117.

Purple Parrot, *Charl. exer.* p. 75. N° 16.—*Onom.* p. 67. N° 16.

Lev. Mus.

SIZE of a Dove: length ten inches and a quarter. The bill is orange red: cere ash-coloured: the bare space round the eyes the same: irides deep yellow: general colour scarlet, except the lesser and under wing coverts, which are mixed with green and yellow: the wings are first yellow, then green; the bastard wings violet: greater quills dark green, beneath hoary; they are scarlet on the inside, and the tips are cinereous: the two middle tail feathers are first green, then dull red, and tipped with green; the next on each side red for two-thirds of its length, and afterwards green; and the four outer ones first scarlet, then violet, with deep green tips: the lower part of the thigh feathers, or garter, green: legs brown: claws black.

Inhabits the isle of Ceram, and the rest of the Moluccas.

PLACE.

76.
VAR. A.
NOIRA LORY.

Psiittacus garrulus β . *Lin. Syft.* i. p. 144. N° 25.
Psiittacus coccin. orient. alis ex viridi & nigro variis, *Raii Syn.* p. 31. N° 9.
Variété du Noira, *Buf. oif.* vi. p. 129. N° 1.

DESCRIPTION.

SIIZE of a Blackbird. Bill yellow: irides the same: body scarlet: ridge of the wing yellow: wing coverts green: quills black, with the outer webs green; beneath dusky: lower half of the tail yellow; the end half yellow green: round the knees a garter of green: legs very short and black.

PLACE.

Mr. Ray mentions to have seen this in *London*, which came from the *East Indies*.

76.
VAR. B.
+ SCARLET
LORY.

Psiittacus garrulus γ , *Lin. Syft.* i. p. 145. N° 25.
Le Lory des Moluques, *Brij. orn.* iv. p. 219. N° 14. t. 23. f. 1.
Lori noira, *Buf. oif.* vi. p. 127.
Lori des Moluques, *Pl. enl.* 216.
Scarlet Lory, *Edw.* iv. t. 172. •

Lev. Mus.

DESCRIPTION.

SIIZE of the others. Bill orange: cere ash-coloured: round the eye the same: body of a fine scarlet, except a few spots of yellow on the back, between the wings: the shoulders of the wings are yellow, then green, afterwards green with yellow tips: greater quills dark green, inclining to blue: the two middle tail feathers deep green, but near the shafts have a tinge of dull red half way down; the side feathers half red half green; and the two outside ones have a violet tinge on the outer edge; beneath, all the

the tail feathers are reddish yellow: round the knees a blue garter: legs brown: claws black.

I perceived a further variety in the collection of Dr. Hunter, which had many of the wing coverts tipped with blue, and no garter round the bottom of the knee: otherwise like the others.

Inhabits the *Molucca Isles.*

PLACE.

Pithecias domicella, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 145. N° 26.

Le Lory des Indes orientales, *Bris. orn.* iv. p. 222. N° 15. t. 24. f. 1. *Pl. enlum.* 84. la femelle.

Le Lori à Collier, *Buf. ois.* vi. p. 130. female.

Second black-cap Lory, *Edw.* iv. t. 171.

Lew. Mus.

77.
+ PURPLE-
CAPPED
LORY.

SIZE of the others: length near eleven inches. BILL red: cere DESCRIPTION.

and round the eyes ash-colour: irides orange: top of the head purplish black: neck, body, and tail scarlet; the last tipped with green: on the breast is an obscure * yellow crescent: the lower thigh feathers are blue: upper wing coverts green; the under ones blue: edge of the wings blue and green mixed: legs blackish.

Inhabits the *East-Indies.*

PLACE.

Le Lory à Collier des Indes, *Bris. orn.* iv. p. 230. N° 18.

Le Lori à Collier, *Buf. ois.* vi. p. 131.

Le Lori mâle des Indes orientales, *Pl. enl.* 119.

Laurey from the *Brafs*, *Albin.* i. t. 13.

77.
VAR. A.
BLUE-CAPPED
LORY.

BILL yellowish: round the eyes black: irides yellow: upper DESCRIPTION.
part of the head of a shining blue: neck, throat, back, sca-

* The yellow is conspicuous only when the feathers are blown back, not as they lay over one another, according to *Brisson*.

pulars, breast, and upper part of the belly, scarlet: the neck encircled with a ring of yellow: lower part of the back, rump, and lower part of the belly, white and rose-colour mixed; as are the thighs: upper and under tail coverts red and white mixed: wing coverts green, mixed with yellow: quills fine blue: lesser quills yellowish green: tail purple, with a cast of red brown: legs cinereous: claws black.

PLACE.

Albin brings it from *Brazil*, but *Briffon* from the *East-Indies*.

Buffon is of opinion, that these two last are only male and female, and that the last is the male. He observes, that the female wants the ring on the neck; and that the blue on the head takes up less space, and is less in size; the chief difference being in the want or presence of the ring on the neck: but in this case *Mr. Albin's* bird must be a considerable variety at least, from the difference of colour on the lower part of the back, &c. *M. de Buffon* too observes, that all the Lories are brought from the *Moluccas*, or *New Guinea*; who is joined in opinion by *M. Sonnerat* *.

These birds are remarkable for their speaking distinctly, as well as their aptness to learn quickly any thing they are taught. They are in general very scarce, and sell dear, from the difficulty of bringing them over, and keeping them afterwards.

* " C'est improprement que les ornithologistes ont désigné les Loris par les Noms de *Loris des Philippines, des Indes orientales, de la Chine, &c.* Les oiseaux de cette espèce ne se trouvent qu'aux Moluques & à la Nouvelle Guinée, ceux qu'on voit ailleurs, en ont tous été transportés." *Sonnerat Voy. à la Nouv. Guinée*, p. 173.

Pithecus Lory, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 145. N° 27.

Le Lory des Philippines. *Bris. orn.* iv. p. 225. N° 16. t. 23, f. 2.

Le Lori tricolor, *Buf. ois.* vi. p. 132.

Lory des Philippines, *Pl. enl.* 168.

First black-cap Lory, *Edw.* iv. t. 170.
Lev. Mus.

78.
BLACK-
CAPPED
LORY.

LENGTH ten inches and three quarters. Bill orange: cere and round the eyes ash-coloured: irides fine orange: whole crown of the head black, with a blue cast: neck and body scarlet, except a patch of blue between the neck and back, and another on the lower part of the breast, mixing among the red feathers: wing coverts green above: quills for the most part green, but some of them edged with yellow: lower part of the thighs, the vent, and under tail coverts, blue: the two middle feathers of the tail half red, half green; the side ones red half way, then green, with the outer edge violet: legs blackish.

DESCRIPTION.

Said to come from the *Philippine Islands*. Mr. Sonnerat found it at the Isle of *Yolo* *, which most probably is its natural abode. This species is exceedingly familiar, playing with, and running after those who keep it. It is much to be regretted, that its duration of life proves so short in these colder regions.

PLACE.

Le Lory d'Amboine, *Bris. orn.* iv. p. 231.

Le Lori Cramoisi, *Buf. ois.* vi. p. 133.

Lory d'Amboine, *Pl. enl.* 518.

Blue-breasted Parrot. *Brown's Illust.* t. 6.

79.
CRIMSON
LORY.

LENGTH eleven inches and a half; and in size somewhat bigger than the rest of the Lories. The bill is dull red:

DESCRIPTION.

* Mem. The Spaniards call this island one of the *Philippines*, but the Dutch rank it among the *Moluccas*.

N n

cere

cere and round the eyes blackish: irides orange: general colour deep crimson: breast, belly, sides, thighs, under tail and lesser under wing coverts, deep violet: greater under wing coverts blackish brown: prime quills dull red, but of a blackish brown on the insides and beneath: tail feathers* deep scarlet, tipped with a pale dirty red: legs brown: claws black.

In the *Planches Enluminées*, and that figured by *Brown*, the bill is black. In the last, the greater quills and one of the secondaries are blue, though not mentioned in his description. The ends of the tail feathers are orange yellow: legs dusky: claws black.

80.
MOLUCCA-
LORY.

Lori de Gilolo, *Son. Voy.* p. 177. t. 112.
Le Lori rouge, *Buf. ois.* vi. p. 134.
Lori de la Chine, *Pl. enl.* 519.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS is ten inches in length, and the plumage almost entirely red. The bill and irides are of the colour of orpiment, and the eye is placed in an oval of black, running out into a point before and behind: on the middle of the wing there is an ultramarine blue† spot; and the under tail coverts are of the same colour. The quills are black: and the end of the tail chestnut.

PLACE.

This inhabits the *Moluccas*, and *New Guinea*.

80.
VAR. A.
DESCRIPTION.

Lev. Mus.

LENGTH nine inches. Bill red: cere and orbits blueish: general colour of the plumage deep red: scapulars of a

* The two middle feathers are a trifle longer than the others; but scarce enough so, to place it among those with pointed tails.

† Two, according to *Buffon*, in the middle of the back.

glossy

glossy light blue: lower belly and vent the same: two or three of the thigh feathers also pale blue: the greater wing coverts have the ends blue; the quills red; but the secondaries have dark blue ends, and the primaries greenish black ones. The bastard wing dusky black: the tail of a dull red, with dusky margins.

Said to come from the *East-Indies.*

PLACE.

Le grand Lori, *Buf. ois. vi.* p. 135.

81.
GRAND LORY.

Lori de la Nouvelle Guinée, *Pl. enl.* 683.

Purper-roode Loeri, *Vosmaer. Monog.* 1769. p. 10. t. 7.

THIS is the largest of all the Lories, being thirteen inches in length. The bill is black: the head and neck are fine red: the lower part of the neck next the back violet blue: breast richly clouded with red, blue, violet, and green; the mixture of green and red goes on to the belly: the quills, and edge of the wing from the shoulder, sky blue: the rest of the plumage is a deep red: half of the tail is red, and the end yellow: legs ash-coloured.

DESCRIPTION.

Mr. Vosmaer * speaks of it as coming from Ceylon; but Buffon supposes it first to have been brought there from another place. The three last-mentioned seem to run much one into another, as to colour; but as we have the above authorities for placing them as distinct species, we shall so do, till a better acquaintance with them may clear up the doubt.

* He says, that it is bigger than the *Erihatus*, and less than the *Astivus*.

81.
VAR. A.

IN the Museum of Dr. Hunter is a Parrot, which seems to nearly answer the above description. Length the same: bill black: cere dusky: head, neck, and breast, fine red: upper parts of the body brown and green, mixed with a little clouded blue, in different parts: between the wings blue and green mixed: the lower part of the breast and belly blue: vent the same, with a mixture of greenish: thighs deep chestnut, the feathers with green margins: edge of wing, and under wing coverts, blue: quills dusky, with deep blue margins: tail chestnut, with paler tips: legs dusky.

82:
YELLOW-
BREASTED
LORY.
DESCRIPTION.

Pithecatus Guineensis, J. F. Miller, t. 29.

LENGTH ten inches. Bill black: cere white: throat and round the eye the same: above the eye a patch of yellow: rest of the head and neck crimson: the breast is yellow: wing coverts green: quills blue, edged with yellow: under the wings, belly, thighs, vent, and under part of the tail, white: the tips of the last red: legs dusky: claws black.

PLACE.

Inhabits Guinea.

Mem. The colour of the back and upper part of the tail could not be known, as the position of the bird in the print did not admit of it.

Le Lory du Bresil, *Bris. orn.* iv. p. 229. N° 17.
 Le Paragua, *Buf. ois.* vi. p. 248.
 Paragua, *Raii Syn.* p. 33. N° 4.
 —— *Will. orn.* p. 115. ch. 9.

83.
 PARAGUAN
 LORY.

SIZE of the Amazons Parrot. Bill cinereous : irides red : head, hind part of the neck, bottom of the belly, thighs, and lower tail coverts, black : back, rump, upper tail coverts, throat, fore part of the neck, breast, upper part of the belly, and sides, scarlet : the scapulars, upper and under wing coverts, and quills, black : the tail is also black.

DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits Brasil. Buffon thinks there is some probability of this having an African origin, for the reasons given under the cinereous Parrot.

PLACE.

Pithecus cærulocephalus, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 145. N° 28.
 Le Perroquet bleu de la Guiane, *Bris. orn.* iv. p. 304. N° 46.
 Le Crik rouge & bleu, *Buf. ois.* vi. p. 226.
Pithecus versicolor seu *erythrocyanus* Aldrov. *Raii Syn.* p. 31. N° 6.
 Red and blue Parrot of Aldrovandus, *Will. orn.* p. 114. N° 6.

84.
 RED AND
 BLUE PARROT.

SIZE of the dusky Parrot : length nine inches. The bill is blackish : space round the eyes bare and whitish : irides yellow : head, throat, neck, and breast, blue : on the top of the head is a yellow spot : upper part of the back pale blue : lower, sides, and rump, yellow : belly green : the feathers of the wing and tail are rose-colour ; the coverts of the first are mixed with green, yellow, and rose-colour ; those of the tail green : legs reddish grey.

DESCRIPTION.

This

This is the description of *Aldrovand*, who does not mention from what country it came; but *Brisson*, mistaking it for the *Perroquet violet* of *Barrere*, which comes from *Guiana*, placed it as a native of that place in course.

85.
GREEN AND
RED CHINESE
PARROT.

- Le Perroquet de la Chine, *Bris. orn.* iv. p. 291, N° 39.
 Le Perroquet vert, *Buf. ois.* vi. p. 116.
 Perroquet de la Chine, *Pl. enl.* 514.
 Le grand Perroquet verd de la Nouvelle Guinée, *Son. Voy.* p. 174. t. 108.
 Green and red Parrot from China, *Edw. glean.* t. 231.

DESCRIPTION.

SIIZE of a middling Hen. The upper mandible red at the base, with a yellowish tip; the lower one black: there is neither cere nor bare skin round the eyes: the irides are orange: the bird is wholly green, except the sides and under wing coverts, which are red: the edge of the wing, and some of the greater coverts, are blue: the under part of the tail is brown: legs and claws black.

PLACE.

Inhabits *China* and *Amboina*; but in the former only in the most southern provinces: it is not common. *Buffon* says he has received it from the *Moluccas* and *New Guinea*; and *Sonnerat* likewise describes it as being a native of the last place.

86.
GREAT-
BILLED
PARROT.

DESCRIPTION.

- Le Perroquet à Bec couleur de Sang, *Buf. ois.* vi. p. 122.
 Perroquet de la Nouvelle Guinée, *Pl. enl.* 713.

THIS is fourteen inches in length, and is a large-sized Parrot. The bill blood-colour, very thick and broad, more so than in other Parrots, or even Maccaws: the head and neck are fine green,

green, with a gilded gloss: fore part of the body yellow, shaded with green: tail green above, yellow beneath: back blue green: the wing appears tinged with a mixture of sky-blue and green, according to different aspects: the coverts are black; the feathers edged and variegated with dashes of gilded yellow.

Inhabits *New Guinea*.

PLACE.

Le grand Perroquet vert à tête bleu, Buf. ois. vi. p. 122.
Perroquet d'Amboine, Pl. enl. 862.

87.
AMBOINA
PARROT.

THIS is likewise a very large bird, being sixteen inches in length. The forehead and crown are blue: the rest of the plumage is grass-green, with a great mixture of blue on the quills: the under parts of the body are olive green: the tail is short; above green, and of a dull yellow beneath: legs lead-colour.

Inhabits *Amboina*.

DESCRIPTION.

Pithecus leucocephalus, Lin. Syb. i. p. 145. N° 30.
Le Perroquet de la Martinique, Bris. orn. iv. p. 242. N° 26.
L'Amazone à tête blanche, Buf. ois. vi. p. 212. t. 9.
Perroquet à front blanc du Sénégale, Pl. enl. 335.
White-headed Parrot, Edw. iv. t. 166.

88.
WHITE-
FRONTED
PARROT.

Lev. Mus.

SIZE of a small Pigeon. Bill flesh-colour: cere white, as is the space round the eyes: irides dark hazel: general colour of the plumage green; the feathers margined with brown, most conspicuous on the fore parts: the forehead is white: crown of the

DESCRIPTION.

the head blue, with a few red spots: cheeks, throat, and fore part of the neck, fine scarlet: belly green, with a mixture of red, and in some ferruginous: greater quills blue, beneath blackish: the two middle tail feathers green; the three next on each side red for three parts of the way from the base, the ends green; the outside ones the same, but blueish on the outsides: legs and claws deep brown. *Edwards* says, that in some the ridge of the wing is red, and in others not.

PLACE. Inhabits *Martinico*, and other parts.

88. Le Perroquet à Gorge rouge de la Martinique, *Bris. orn.* iv. p. 244. N° 27.

VAR. A. L'Amazone à tête blanche, *Buf. ois.* vi. p. 212. var.

+ WHITE- Perroquet de la Martinique, *Pl. enl.* 549.

HEADED Psittacus leucocephalus Aldrov. *Raii Syn.* p. 31. N° 5. p. 181. N° 7.

PARROT. White-headed Parrot of Aldrovandus, *Will. orn.* p. 113. N° 5.

Lev. Mus.

DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH twelve inches and a half. Bill and cere flesh-colour: the bare space round the eye white: irides hazel: forehead, to the middle of the crown, white: throat, and fore part of the neck, pale red; the feathers margined with white: hind head and upper parts of the body, the breast, and sides, are green; each feather margined with black brown or black: belly dull purple: thighs on the inside the same, but on the outside green: greater wing coverts farthest from the body blue, the inner webs black at the base: greater quills blue, the inner webs black; the lesser green: the two middle tail feathers green; the next on each side green on the outside, and yellow within; the four outer ones on the inside, half way from the base, red, then yellow, with a greenish yellow end; the outside green, with the tips on both sides blue: legs flesh-coloured: claws grey.

Inhabits

PLACE.

Inhabits *Martinico, Jamaica, Mexico.*

By mixing his references, *Linnæus* means to rank the two last as one. They are certainly varieties of each other at least, and as such I have placed them. This last wants the blue on the crown: the belly is darker: and the tail differs in colour.

Lev. Mus.

88.
VAR. B.
WHITE-
CROWNED
PARROT.

DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH ten inches and a half. Bill pale yellow: cere and orbits cinereous: forehead to the middle of the crown white; the rest of the head above pale blue; on each side of the head, between the eye and bill, a spot of red: the plumage in general a full green; the margins of the feathers brown black; but on the throat and belly not margined, and of a lighter green: the bastard wing, and the middle part of one or more of the second quills, are red; greater quills blue; some of the outer ones green on the outer edges, the ends black: the tail is rounded; the two middle feathers dark green; base of the tail crimson; the rest green; darkest on the edges; the shafts chestnut.

Le Perroquet à tête bleue de la Martinique, *Brij. orn.* iv. p. 251. N° 29.

Le Papegai à ventre pourpre, *Buf. ois.* vi. p. 242.

de la Martinique, *Pl. enl.* 548.

88.
VAR. C.
ASH-
CROWNED
PARROT.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of a Pigeon: length eleven inches and a half. Bill and cere white: orbits the same: general colour green: most of the feathers margined with black: forehead white: top of the head blue ash: belly red and green mixed: thighs blue green: bend of the wing white: bastard wing, and feathers adjacent,

O o blue:

blue: quills black, with the margins of some of them blue and others green: the two middle tail feathers green; the next yellow on the inside half way from the base, near the shaft reddish, the end green; the next three on each side red like the last, but on both sides; and the outer one red, with the end yellowish green, and the outer margin blue: legs grey: claws brown.

PLACE.

Inhabits Martinico.

89.
YELLOW-
HEADED
AMAZONS
PARROT.

DESCRIPTION.

Pithecus nobilis *, Lin. *Syst.* i. p. 140. N° 5.

Le Perroquet Amazone du Brésil, *Bris. orn.* iv. p. 272. N° 35. t. 26. f. 1.

L'Amazone à tête jaune, *Buf. ois.* vi. p. 208.

BUFFON places this bird at the head of his Amazonian Parrots, and describes it thus: The bill is red at the base, and ash-coloured the rest of its length: irides yellow: top of the head lively bright yellow: throat, neck, back, and upper wing coverts, green: breast and belly yellowish green: ridge of the wing bright red: quills varied with green, black, violet blue, and red: the two outer tail feathers have the inner webs red at the base, beyond that of a deep green to near the end, which is yellow green: legs grey: claws black.

89.
VAR. A.
YELLOW-
CROWNED
PARROT.

DESCRIPTION.

L'Amazone à tête jaune, var 1. *Buf. ois.* vi. p. 209.

Perroquet vert & rouge de Cayenne, *Pl. enl.* 312.

THIS bird differs from the former in having only a little yellow on the forehead instead of the whole crown: the green co-

* This only regards the synonyms placed under the *nobilis*; for he certainly means a different bird, with naked cheeks, such as is described in the *Mus. Adolphi Fred.* ii. p. 13.—noticed by us in p. 207. N° 8.

Four is also less bright, or a kind of yellowish green: on the wing a little red as in the last: and a shade of yellow under the tail: the bill is reddish, and the legs grey: the size is the same, so as to put it out of doubt the being a variety: the length about nine inches.

This, says *Buffon*, has not been mentioned by any naturalist before, although the bird is known at *Guiana* by the name of the *bastard Amazon*, or *half Amazon.*; and they say that it springs from a cross breed with another Parrot.

One in the *Leverian Museum* has the forehead and sides of the head, as far as the ears, yellow; the rest of the head and body green: the ridge of the wing is red, and a spot of the same in the middle of the wing, &c. like the others.

In the same place is another, supposed to be younger, in which the yellow on the forehead is not distinct, being mixed with green: the ridge of the wing likewise is of a mixed red-colour, and the end of the base of the tail not so dark: it has a line of black just round the bill, and the size not so large.

Le Perroquet Amazone à bec varié; *Bri. orn.* iv. p. 270;

L'Amazone à tête jaune, var. 2. *Buf. oif.* vi. p. 210.

Pithecus Poikilorhynchos Aldrovandi; *Raii Syn.* p. 30. N° 3.

Aldrovandus his Parrot, with a parti-coloured bill, *Will. orn.* p. 113.

89.

VAR. B.

PARTY-BILLED
PARROT.

THIS is as large as a Fowl: and is in length eighteen inches.

It varies chiefly in the bill; and is described by *Willughby* in this manner: "The upper chap in the upper part was of a blueish green; of a yellow oker on the sides; the tip crossed with a white spot; the lower chap of the bill of a lead-colour round about, and yellow in the middle."

DESCRIPTION.

go.
ASH-FRONTED
PARROT.

Le Perroquet des Barbades, *Bris. orn.* iv. p. 236. N° 22.
Green and yellow Parrot from Barbadoes, *Albin.* iii. t. 11.

DESCRIPTION.

SIIZE of a large Pigeon. Bill horn-colour: cere and orbits cinereous: forehead pale ash-colour: top of the head, cheeks, throat, and fore part of the neck, yellow: lesser wing coverts and thighs the same: greater wing coverts, farthest from the body, of a fine blue: the outer edge of the first prime quills violet; and of some of the others red from the base to the middle, the rest of the length blue: secondaries green: tail green; the two middle feathers a trifle the longest: legs cinereous: claws black.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Barbadoes.*

91.
COMMON
AMAZONS
PARROT.

Psiittacus æstivus, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 146. N° 32.
Le Perroquet Amazone, *Bris. orn.* iv. p. 256. N° 31.
L'Aourou-couraou, *Buf. ois.* vi. p. 215.
Le Perroquet Amazone, *Pl. ent.* 547.
Ajuru-curau, *Raii Syn.* p. 32. N° 1.
Marcgravius's middle-sized Parrot, 1st species, *Will. orn.* p. 115.

DESCRIPTION.

THE bill is blackish: irides gold-colour: the forehead, and between the eyes, blueish; the rest of the head yellow: throat yellow: the feathers edged with blueish green: the rest of the body light green, verging to yellow on the back and belly: ridge of the wing red: upper wing coverts green: quills varied with green, black, yellow, violet blue, and red: tail green, but

but when extended the feathers appear fringed with black, red, and blue: legs ash-colour.

Inhabits *Guiana* and *Brazil*.

PLACE.

Le Perroquet à teste jaune de la Jamaique, *Bris. orn.* iv. p. 233. N° 20.

Aourou-couraou, 1st var. *Buf. oif.* vi. p. 216.

91.
VAR. A.
JAMAICA
PARROT.

Psittacus viridis melanorhynchos Aldrovandi, *Raii Syn.* p. 30. N° 4.

Black-billed green Parrot of Aldrovandus, *Will. orn.* p. 113. N° 4.

Jamaica Parrot, *Brown's Jam.* p. 473.

LENGTH thirteen inches: size of the ash-coloured Parrot. DESCRIPTION.
Bill black: iris deep saffron-colour: forehead and throat blue green: rest of the head and breast yellow: body green above, yellow green beneath: edge of the wing and under tail coverts red: greater quills above green on the outer, and black on the inner sides; beneath, red near the end: tail yellow green.

Inhabits *Jamaica*.

PLACE.

Le Perroquet Amazone de la Jamaique, *Bris. orn.* iv. p. 276. N° 36.

L'Aourou-couraou, var. 2d, *Buf. oif.* vi. p. 217.

91.
VAR. B.
MAIN
PARROT.

Psitt. virid. alarum Costa superne rubente Aldr. *Raii Syn.* p. 30. N° 2.

p. 181. N° 6.

Common green Parrot with the ridge of the wing red, *Will. orn.* p. 113^o N° 2.

Main Parrot, *Brown's Jam.* 472.

LENGTH twelve inches and a half. Upper mandible red; at the base blueish; in the middle and the tip black; the lower one white: cere ash-coloured: eyes in a bare white skin:

3

irides

P A R R O T.

irides reddish : the feathers on the upper parts of the body are green tipped with black ; beneath green, but inclining to yellow : forehead sky blue : crown yellow : cheeks and throat the same, but deeper : edge of the wing yellow and red mixed : lesser wing coverts fine red ; all the others green : greater quills black edged with green ; the lower parts of five of the middle ones are red ; the rest green edged with yellow : tail green ; near the tip yellowish ; the inner base of the four outside feathers red ; all the shafts black ; the two middle feathers rather longer than the others : legs hoary : claws blackish.

PLACE.

This bird is found at *Guiana*, *Amazons Country*, and *Braſil* ; also at *Mexico*, where the *Spaniards* call it *Catharina*. *Brown* tells us it is in *Jamaica* ; but *Buffon* thinks it may have been imported there, especially as it has been before hinted that Parrots do not take long flights, where the land is interrupted by water.

91.
VAR. C.
BLUE-TOPPED
PARROT.

Le Perroquet à tête bleue du Brésil, *Bris. orn.* iv. p. 234. N° 21.
L'Aourou-couraou, var. 3d, *Buf. ois.* vi. p. 219.
Ajuru-curuca, *Raii Syn.* p. 33. N° 3.
— Will. *orn.* p. 115. sect. 9.
Lev. Mus.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of the ash-coloured Parrot. Bill cinereous, tipped black : general colour of the plumage green : upper part of the head blue, mixed with black, in the middle of which is a yellow spot : beneath each eye a spot of the same : throat blue : greater quills marked with red, yellow, and violet at the end : legs blue ash : claws black.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Braſil*.

Le

Le Perroquet Amazone varié, *Bris. orn.* iv. p. 281. N° 37. t. 26. f. 2.

L'Aourou-couraou, var. 4th, *Buf. ois.* vi. p. 219.

Pstt. maj. seu mediae Magn. Marcg. 2 species, *Raii Syn.* p. 33. N° 2.

Second species of Marcgrave, *Will. orn.* p. 115. sect. 9.

Great green Parrot from the West Indies, *Edw. iv.* t. 162.

91.

VAR. D.

WEST INDIAN

GREEN

PARROT.

LENGTH twelve inches and three quarters. Bill and cere ash-colour: the naked skin round the eyes flesh-colour: irides orange: forehead beryl blue: crown pale yellow mixed with a little blue: cheeks and throat yellow: general colour of the plumage green: behind the neck a little mixture of yellow, here and there, to the back, with a very little mixture of red likewise: shoulders red, with a little mixture of yellow: the first eight quills black, with the outer edge half green, half blue: the two middle tail feathers green, at the ends yellowish; the next on each side the same, but less of the green; the three next on each side red at the base within, and edged with yellow, with a deep green spot in each feather; the outer feather the same, but has the exterior edge blue; the shafts of all are black; the two middle feathers are a little the longest: legs grey: claws black.

DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits the *Amazons Country* and *Brafil*.

PLACE.

Le Perroquet Amazone à front jaune, *Bris. orn.* p. 261. N° 32.

L'Aourou-couraou, var. 5, *Buf. ois.* vi. p. 221.

LENGTH one foot. Bill yellowish; tip cinereous: cere yellowish white: bare skin round the eyes whitish: irides yellow: general colour of the plumage green: the forehead pale yellow:

91.
VAR. E.
BRASILIAN
YELLOW-
FRONTED
PARROT.

DESCRIPTION.

P A R R O T.

yellow: crown and cheeks of a deep yellow: from the base of the bill, to above the eyes on each side, is a stripe of blue: on the throat the feathers are yellow, with pale blue tips: hind part of the head and neck green, edged with black, and a mixture of blue: ridge of the wing orange: quills not much unlike those of the last but one, as is the tail; or at least, the difference not worth mentioning; the feathers have likewise black shafts: under tail coverts yellowish: legs hoary: claws black.

PLACE.

Inhabit *Amazons Country and Brasil.*

One at *Sir A. Lever's* answers to this description: The two middle tail feathers are green, growing paler towards the ends, where they are almost yellow: the others have the base red, then green, verging to yellow at the ends; and all of these, except the outer ones, have a red spot between the green and the yellow, about the middle of each feather: the outer feather has the outer edge orange the whole length.

^{92.}
YELLOW-
SHOULDERED
PARROT.

Lew. Mys.

DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH eleven inches. Bill dusky, tip black: the crown of the head, taking in the eye on each side, is of a light blue: from the bill to the eye, on each side, and the chin, yellow: body in general, and wings, green: the feathers on the upper parts have brown edges: the shoulders are tinged with yellow: on the greater coverts is a patch of orange: the greater quills are dusky: belly and vent of a very pale green: the tail green; but some of the feathers are red within, at the base: legs dusky.

PLACE.

Said to come from *South America.*

Le Perroquet Amazone à gorge jaune, *Bris. orn.* iv. p. 287. N° 38.

Le Crik à tête & à gorge jaune, *Buf. ois.* vi. p. 222.

Yellow-headed Creature *, *Bancr. Guian.* p. 159.

93.
YELLOW-
WINGED
PARROT.

LENGTH thirteen inches. Bill whitish: cere hoary: orbits naked, whitish: irides yellow: general colour green: the feathers on the hind part of the neck and the back have black margins: the forehead whitish ash: top of the head, cheeks, throat, and fore part of the neck, yellow: hind head yellow green: thighs and ridge of the wing yellow: lesser wing coverts next the body red, with yellow edges; those farthest from the body quite yellow: rest of the coverts green: greater quills black, some with blue and green edges; four of the middle ones red at the base within, for three-fourths of their length: the four middle tail feathers green, near the end yellowish; the three next red half way from the base, the rest yellow green, with a deep green spot between the two colours; all of them margined with yellow green outwardly; the two outside ones the same, but the outer edges blue: legs hoary: claws cinereous.

Found with the last; as also in *Guiana*, according to *Bancroft*. *Buffon* observes much on the sensibility of this species; of which

DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

* It may be wondered why the name *Creature* should be applied to a Parrot; but Mr. *Bancroft* thus explains it: Parrots, says he, are distinguished by two names, viz. *Parrots* properly so called, and those termed *Creatures*: the first are such as are docile, and will learn to talk; the second resemble the former in every particular, except that they have less docility, and have a habit of nodding when any attempt is made to handle them: a custom of which they never can be divested, though they are often taught to speak very distinctly.

he gives a detail, from a friend who had one alive, and to whom it was exceedingly attached, but very capricious in its temper; for it expected a return for whatever civility it showed its master. Sometimes in its wantonness it would bite a little too hard, and when so done laughed heartily, as if to applaud himself for the act; and if chastised for the offence, it rebelled the more, and never was to be reclaimed but from the gentlest usage. It took great delight in tearing and pulling every thing to pieces; did not at all relish confinement in its cage; for in this state it was silent and dull; but when at large, on its perch, it was for ever chattering, and had a great deal to say, as it remembered every thing almost that was said to it. It was also, contrary to the nature of many Parrots, very fond of children. In the time of moulting it appeared dejected and uneasy, and this for near three months together*. It was fed for the most part on hemp-seed, nuts, fruits of all kinds, and bread soaked in wine; but preferred meat if it could get it. It was observed, that if fed with this last, it became dull and heavy, and in a little time the feathers fell off. It was also remarked, that it kept its food in its pouch or cheeks for some time, from whence it was protruded by degrees, by a kind of rumination†.

In the *museum at Leicester-house* is a bird, which I fancy to be a young one, though of a large size: it answers to the above de-

* This circumstance I have remarked before. The birds in hot climates do not moult all at once, like those of the colder regions: the feathers fall off by degrees as the leaves of evergreen trees.

† For the above remarks we are indebted to *R. P. Bougot, Gardien des Capucins of Semur*, who made the education of Parrots for a long time his study. *Hist. des ois.* vi. p. 223.—Parrots said to chew the cud. See *Pitfield's Memoirs*, p. 201.

scription;

scription; but besides the yellow there mentioned, had a promiscuous mixture of yellow feathers among the green on the wing coverts, breast, and belly: it had no yellow on the ridge of the wing, nor were the lesser wing coverts next the body red.

Le Meunier, ou le Crik poudré, *Buf. ois.* vi. p. 225.

Meunier de Cayenne, *Pl. enl.* 861.

Pitt. major albicans, capite luteo, *Barrere Fr. equ.* p. 144?

94.
MEALLY
GREEN
PARROT.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS is the biggest of all the Parrots of the new world, except the Maccaw tribe. The bill is of a whitish horn-colour: the plumage green, but appears as if powdered all over with meal: on the head is a yellow spot: the feathers of the face above the neck are slightly edged with brown: the under part of the body is paler than the upper, and without the powdered appearance: the quills are outwardly black, except one part of them, which is blue: on the wings is a large red spot: tail feathers the same as the under part of the body for three parts of their length, the rest yellowish green.

This is from *Cayenne*, where it is much esteemed, as well for its size and singularity of colour, as from its talking well, and gentleness of disposition. No one has described this before *de Buffon*, except it should be *Mr. Barrere's Parrot* above quoted.

PLACE.

Le Perroquet Amazone à gorge bleue, *Bris. orn.* iv. p. 266. N° 33. t. 25. f. 1.

Le Crik à face bleue, *Buf. ois.* vi. p. 227.

Perroquet de la Havane, *Pl. enl.* 360.

95.
BLUE-
FRONTED
PARROT.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS is a trifle less than the last: in length twelve inches. The bill is whitish, with a black tip: cere and orbits ash-

P p 2 colour:

colour: general colour green; the feathers tipped with black on the upper parts, and with blueish beneath: fore part of the head, the throat, and neck, cinereous blue, inclining to violet, and edged with shining green: the rest of the head, hind part of the neck, back, and rump, green, the feathers tipped with black: on the breast is a large red spot: and the under tail coverts are yellowish green: greater quills black, the outer edges of some green, and others blue; and some of the middle quills are red on the inner margin next the base, forming a red spot on the quills; the two middle feathers green, with yellow green ends; the two next on each side the same, but blackish at the base on the inside; the fourth and fifth the same, but red within at the base; and the two outmost the same, but with a mixture of blue: legs grey.

There is some difference between this bird, and that figured in the *Pl. enl.*; for the last has the whole breast and belly of a faint red, or lilac, undulated with green; whereas that described by *M. Brisson* has only a spot of red on the breast: however, there is little doubt of their being the same species, differing only from age or sex.

PLACE. This is a native of the *Havantia*, and most likely common to *Mexico* likewise; but *Buffon* says it is not at *Guiana*. He adds likewise, that the red on the belly is light, and more the colour of lilac, waved with green; and it likewise has a spot of yellow on the lower part of the belly.

M. Brisson says, that the species he describes was as big as a crow, and fifteen inches long, and inhabits *Mexico* and *Brafil*; whereas *Buffon's* bird measured only twelve inches.

Le Crik à tête bleue, *Buf. oif.* vi. p. 230.

Blue-faced green Parrot, *Edw. glean.* t. 230.

Blue-headed Creature, *Bancroft Guiana*, p. 158?

96.
BLUE-FACED
PARROT.

SIZE of a small Hen or Pullet. Bill horn-colour, with an orange spot on each side of the upper mandible: irides orange: fore part of the head, quite behind the eye, and the throat, blue: below the throat to the breast red: the rest of the body is green, except the quills, which are blue, and some of them red with blue tips: secondaries green: tail feathers green half way; beneath yellow green: side feathers red on the outer webs: legs flesh-colour: claws black:

DESCRIPTION.

Buffon says it is found at *Guiana*, with the others.

PLACE.

Le Crik à tête bleue, *Buf. oif.* vi. p. 231. var. 1.

Cocho, *Fernand. Hist. Nov. Hisp.* p. 38.

96.
VAR. A.
RED AND
WHITE-FACED
PARROT.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS bird varies from the last merely in having the head variegated with red and whitish, instead of red and blue; otherwise is absolutely the same, and of the same size. The Spaniards call it *Catherina*, which name they likewise give the second species of *Aourou-couraou*, before-mentioned.

Pithecus autumnalis, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 147. N° 37.

Le Perroquet d'Amerique, *Bris. orn.* iv. p. 293. N° 40.

Le Crik à tête bleue, *Buf. oif.* vi. p. 232. var. 2.

Lesser green Parrot, *Edw.* iv. t. 164.

—————, *Bancroft Guiana*, p. 160.

96.
VAR. B.
AUTUMNAL
PARROT.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of a middling Pigeon. The bill is whitish, with dusky edges; the bare part about the eyes white: irides gold-colour:

lour:

lour : forehead scarlet : top of the head blue : on each cheek, under the eye, an orange spot : the rest of the plumage green, palest beneath : upper ridge of the wing yellow, but in other particulars like the last but one.

PLACE.

Bancroft tells us it is in *Guiana*.

96.
VAR. C.
BRASILIAN
GREEN
PARROT.

Psittacus Brasiliensis, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 147. N° 36.

Le Perroquet à front rouge du Bresil, *Bris. orn.* iv. p. 254. N° 30.

Le Crik à tête bleue, *Buf. ois.* vi. 232. var. 3.

Brasilian green Parrot, *Edw.* iv. t. 161.

—, *Bancroft Guiana*, p. 160.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of a common tame Pigeon. Bill flesh-colour : forehead and throat red : under and behind each eye blue : top of the head yellowish green : most of the body green : lower ridge of the wing red : part of the quill feathers blue : middle tail feathers green, outermost but one red, the outer one blue ; the whole tail tipped with fine yellow : legs brownish ash. So far *Edwards*, who was informed that it came from *Brasil* ; and, according to *Mr. Bancroft, Guiana*.

Buffon supposes it a variety only of the others *.

* *M. Scopoli* mentions a Parrot, which he thinks to be a variety, and describes it thus :—Size of a Mistle-Thrush : forehead and crown red : bill horn-colour, base of it brown : cheeks naked : general colour of the plumage green : quills and tail blue on the outer edges : rump yellow green.—See *Psitt. pileatus*, *Scop. ann.* i. p. 22. N° 32.

Authors talk of a Parrot, variegated with several colours, made so by art*. Mr. Pernetty says †, that such Parrots are frequently met with on the Isle of St. Catharine, and the Coasts of Brazil. The whole plumage, says he, especially the head, neck, back, and belly, were thick set with feathers, some of the colour of jonquil, others citron, carmine, crimson, and all intermixed with green, more or less deep, and a lively blue, especially about the ears. He was told that the natives plucked out the feathers while young, and putting in something of a poisonous nature instead, caused them to come of a different colour, and seldom by this means lost above five or six in a hundred ‡.

Counterfeit
Parrots.

Le Perroquet à teste rouge du Bresil, *Bris. orn.* iv. p. 240. N° 24.

Le Tarabé, ou Amazone à tête rouge, *Buf. ois.* vi. p. 211.

Tarabe, *Raii Syn.* p. 33. N° 5.—*Will. orn.* p. 114. N° 9.

97.
**RED-HEADED
AMAZONS
PARROT.**

BIGGER than the *Ceram Lory*. Bill cinereous: general colour green: head, throat, fore part of the neck, and breast, red: lesser wing coverts the same: legs cinereous: claws black.

DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits Brazil: not at Guiana.

PLACE.

* See Frisch. pl. 49.—*Pl. enl.* 120.—*Hist. des ois.* vi. pl. 11.

† *Voy. aux Malouines*, i. p. 177.

‡ *Buffon* says, on the contrary, that it is a dangerous operation, that a great many die under it, and for this reason they always sell dear. He likewise adds, that the natives use the blood of a beautiful blue and gold frog on this occasion. *Hist. des ois.* vi. p. 235. See also *Will. orn.* p. 110.

^{98.}
MANILLA
GREEN
PARROT.

DESCRIPTION.

Pithecias Lucionensis, Lin. *Syst.* i. p. 146. N° 31.

Le Perroquet de L'Isle de Luçon, Bris. *orn.* iv. p. 295. t. 22. f. 2.

SIZE of a common Pigeon: length twelve inches and a half.

The bill is scarlet, with a white tip: cere reddish: general colour green, with a cast of yellow: hind head, lower part of the back, and rump, blue green: on the scapulars is a little mixture of blue and rufous: greater quills brown on the inner, and yellow on the outer edge; the third and fourth quills the longest: tail four inches and three quarters in length; above green, beneath yellowish; the two middle feathers exceed the others in length by one inch: legs cinereous: claws blackish.

PLACE.

Inhabits the Island of *Luzonia*.

^{99.}
NEW-GUINEA
GREEN
PARROT.

DESCRIPTION.

Grand Perroquet verd de la Nouvelle Guinée, Son. *Voy.* p. 74. t. 108.

SIZE of the common Amazons Parrot. The upper mandible of the bill the colour of orpiment; the under black: irides fire-colour: plumage in general of a light grass green: great quills indigo blue; the lesser beneath of a carmine red.

PLACE.

Inhabits *New Guinea*.

^{100.}
ROBUST
PARROT.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS bird is of a stout, robust make, being as big as a middle-sized Pigeon. The length is twelve inches. Bill large, stout, and of a white colour; round the upper mandible the feathers are blackish: whole head greenish grey; the crown has dusky streaks down the middle of each feather:

ther: neck and body green, palest on the under parts: the rump and upper tail coverts are also of a very pale green: wing coverts dusky black, each feather fringed with green on the margin: the quills are brown: on the bend of the wing is a spot of crimson; and on the outer edge, about the middle, it is crimson also: the tail is even at the end, and, like the quills, brown: the legs dusky.

In *Sir Joseph Banks's* collection: from whence unknown.

Pithecus agilis, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 143. N° 20.

Le Perroquet de Cayenne, *Bris. orn.* iv. p. 237. N° 23.

Le Criq, *Buf. ois.* vi. p. 228.

Criq de Cayenne, *Pl. enl.* 839.

Little green Parrot, *Edw.* iv. t. 168.

101.
AGILE
PARROT.

SIZE of a small Pigeon: length ten inches and a half. Bill ash-colour: irides dark hazel: round the eye bare, and ash-coloured: the plumage in general of a dark green, lightest beneath: quills blue, the inner webs and tips black: one of the feathers of the greater coverts is red, and falls over the quills: the two middle tail feathers are green; the three next on each side are red three parts of the way on the inner web, the rest green; the two middle feathers a trifle longer than the others: legs ash-colour.

DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *Cayenne*, and other parts of *America*.

PLACE.

Q q

Pithecus

102.
FESTIVE
PARROT.

Pithecus festivus, Lin. *Syst.* i. p. 147. N° 35.

Perroquet tahué de Cayenne, Pl. enl. 840.

Le Tavoua, Buf. ois. vi. p. 240.

Lev. Mus.

DESCRIPTION:

SIZE of a Pigeon: length eleven inches. The bill is of a lead-colour, with the tip black: cere greyish black, from which part to the eye it is bare, and of the same colour: irides of a saffron-colour: from eye to eye, just over the forehead, the feathers are of a purplish chestnut: from the base of the upper mandible springs a stripe of pale blue, which passes through the eye on each side, to the hind head, but vanishes before it meets behind: the top of the head is green, with a very little mixture of blue: on the throat is a spot of blue: the rest of the body is plain green, but lightest beneath; except from the middle of the back to the rump, which is of a very fine bright, though deep crimson: tail coverts and tail green; the outer edge of the outer tail feathers blue: the bastard wing is deep blue: the greater quills almost black, with the outer edges fringed with blue; the rest of the wing green: legs light ash-colour: claws black.

The above is described from the living bird, now in the possession of a friend of mine. In the quiescent state, the crimson on the back is not visible. It is very tame, but talks very little; for, notwithstanding it has been in *England* some years, and in a large family, it articulates only a very few words.

PLACE AND
MANNERS.

Buffon observes that it inhabits *Guiana*, where it is rare; but sometimes comes near the inhabited parts. The natives there call it *Tavoua*, and it is known by that name by the traders in birds,

birds. It is in great esteem from its talking even better than either the *Guinea* or *ash-coloured Parrot*: and it is therefore singular, says *Buffon*, that it has been only known within this little while *. This bird is particularly ungrateful and mischievous; for instead of returning the notice any one takes of it, it bites, in earnest, every one the moment it is attempted to be stroaked. Its looks are lively, but fly; and it is more agile and playful than any other Parrot.

The above seems different in manners from the one which I have described; but as *Buffon* speaks from the general manners of the whole species, it is not to be contradicted by those of an individual.

Lev. Mus.

LENGTH ten inches. Bill red; pale at the point: cere dusky: round the eye blackish: head, neck, breast, and under parts of the body, green: rump the same, but paler: middle of the back, between the wings, black; lower part of the back blue: all the wing coverts a full crimson; bastard wing and second quills dark green, as is the edge of the wing the whole way round to the first joint, where it inclines to black: tail rather long, the feathers even at the ends, and of a dark green: legs dusky.

Native place unknown.

* He surely has overlooked the short description which *Linnæus* has given of it; it cannot be a different bird.

103.
CRIMSON-
WINGED
PARROT.
DESCRIPTION.

104.
+ RED-
BANDED
PARROT.

DESCRIPTION.

Le Papegai à bandeau rouge, *Buf. ois. vi.* p. 241.
Perroquet de St. Domingue, *Pl. enl.* 792.

THIS bird is nine inches and a half long. Bill pale flesh-colour: on the forehead, from one eye to the other, is a band of red: the plumage is in general green, pretty dark, marked as it were with scales of black on the neck and back: the stomach is reddish: quills blue: legs ash-colour.

PLACE.

Inhabits *St. Domingo*.

105.
PARADISE
PARROT.

Pithecus Paradisi, *Lin. Syst. i.* p. 147. N° 36.
Le Perroquet jaune de Cuba, *Bris. orn. iv.* p. 308. N° 48.
Le Papegai de Paradis, *Buf. ois. vi.* p. 237.
Perroquet de Cuba, *Pl. enl.* 336.
Cuba Parrot, *Brown's Jam.* p. 473.
Parrot of Paradise of Cuba, *Cateb. Carol. i. t. 10.*

DESCRIPTION.

RAFTER less than the common grey Parrot: length about twelve inches and a half. Bill white: irides red: round the eyes bare and white: general colour yellow, with the margins of the feathers orange red: throat, fore part of the neck, and belly, bright red: greater quills white: two middle tail feathers yellow; the others are red for two-thirds of the length, and the other part yellow: legs white.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Cuba*.

Pithecus aurora, Lin. *Mantiss.* 1771, p. 524.

Le Perroquet jaune, Bris. iv. p. 306. N° 47.

Orn. de Salerne, p. 69. N° 9. t. 7. f. 2.

L'Amazone jaune, Buf. ois. vi. p. 214. t. 10.

Perroquet jaune, Pl. enl. 13.

106.
AURORA
PARROT.

SIIZE of the Amazons Parrot: length twelve inches. Bill and DESCRIPTION.

cere white: eyelids and irides red: the whole plumage fine yellow, except the edge of the wing, which is of a fine red: beneath the wings the yellow is very pale: all the prime quills, except two or three of the first, are red on the outer edge, in the middle: tail rounded; the four outer feathers are red from the base to the middle, but only on the inner webs: legs and claws white.

Inhabits *Mexico* or *Brazil*, but most probably the last, as *M. Salerne* mentions the one which he saw as speaking the *Portuguese tongue* very distinctly, and was very tame.

PLACE.

Pithecus menstruus, Lin. *Syst.* i. p. 148. N° 39.—*Scop. Ann.* i. p. 33.

Le Perroquet à teste bleue de la Guiane, Bris. orn. iv. p. 247. N° 28.

Le Papegai à tête & gorge bleue, Buf. ois. vi. p. 243.

Perroquet à tête bleue de Cayenne, Pl. enl. 384.

Blue-headed Parrot, Edw. glean. pl. 314.

Lev. Mus.

107.
BLUE-HEADED
PARROT.

SIIZE of the ash-coloured Parrot. Bill dusky, with a red spot DESCRIPTION.

on each side of the upper mandible: eyes in a dark flesh-coloured skin: head, neck, and part of the breast, ultramarine blue, mixed with a little purple on the breast: on each side of the head

is

is a black or dusky spot: back, belly, thighs, and wings, fine green: wing coverts yellow green, inclining to gold-colour: inner coverts greenish: under tail coverts fine scarlet: the two middle tail feathers green; those on the sides are the same, but gradually become more and more blue as they advance outwards: legs grey.

PLACE.

This is found at *Guiana*, where it is not plenty, or else little sought after, as it will not learn to talk.

M. Briffon confounds this with the blue-faced green Parrakeet in his synonyms, though he describes this bird.

108.
LITTLE DUSKY
PARROT.

Le Papegal violet, *Buf. sif. vi.* p. 244.
Perroquet varié de Cayenne, *Pl. ent. 408.*
Perroquet violet, *Barrer. Fr. equin.* p. 144.
Little dusky Parrot, *Edw. glean.* pl. 315.
Lev. Mus.

DESCRIPTION.

IN size it yields to the dove-house Pigeon. The bill is dusky, with an orange-coloured spot on the sides: top and sides of the head below the eyes black, glossed with blue on the crown: eyes dark, in a light blue skin: below this, round the throat and hind part of the head, is a ring marked with dusky spots on a fillemot ground: hind part of the neck, back, rump, and wing coverts, dark brown black: quills fine blue: tail dark blue above when closed, but the inner webs of the side feathers are reddish, except the tips, which are blue: the breast, belly, and thighs, appear purple: the legs are dusky.

In the museum at *Leicester-house* is one of these birds, or at least a small variety. The colour of the plumage is an irregular mixture of black, blue, and brown: about the head the violet tinge

tinge predominates, and on the breast and under parts the brown, or rather chestnut. There is not the least trace of any ring of dusky and fillemot, as mentioned by *Mr. Edwards**; but in other particulars answers to this description. It is not unlikely but it may be a bird not yet come to its fullness of plumage, or, still more likely, a female.

It inhabits *Surinam*, and is known in *America*, as well as *France*, by the name of *Perroquet violet*. It is common at *Guiana*, but meets the fate of the former, from not having the faculty of speech.

PLACE.

Psittacus collarius, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 149. N° 42.Le Perroquet à gorge rouge de la Jamaique, *Bris. orn.* iv. p. 241. N° 25.Le Sassebé, *Buf. ois.* vi. p. 245.Xaxabes, *Oviedo*, lib. iv. ch. 4.Psittacus minor collo miniaceo, *Raii Syn.* p. 181. N° 8.Common Parrot of Jamaica, *Sloan. Jam.* p. 297. N° 9.
 100.
 RED-
 THROATED
 PARROT.

SIZE of a Pigeon. The head, hind part of the neck, back, rump, scapulars, upper and under wing coverts, breast, belly, sides, upper and under tail coverts, are green: throat and fore part of the neck fine red: quills black, with green edges: tail green.

Inhabits *Jamaica*.

DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

* Nor any red on the forehead, as in the *Planches enluminées*, and *Buffon's* description of the bird.

Psittacus

110.
DUSKY
PARROT.

Pithecus Fordidus, *Linn. Syst.* i. p. 148. N° 40.
Le Perroquet de la Nouvelle Espagne, *Bris. orn.* iv. p. 303. N° 45.
Le Papegai brun, *Buf. ois.* vi. p. 246.
Dusky Parrot, *Edw.* iv. t. 167.

DESCRIPTION.

SIIZE of the last. Bill at the base yellow; black in the middle of the upper mandible, and the rest of it red: cere blackish: orbits naked, pale cinereous: irides dark hazel: top of the head dusky; sides and hind part greenish: throat blue: back dusky: rump and tail above greenish: the under tail coverts fine red: from the throat to the vent cinereous brown: wing coverts green, as are the lesser quills, but some of these are bordered with yellowish; greater quills green: tail a little rounded; the outer edge blue: legs lead-colour: claws black.

PLACE.

Brought from *New Spain*. This bird is not common.

111.
ORANGE-
HEADED
PARROT.

Le Papegai à tête aurore, *Buf. ois.* vi. p. 247.
Voy. à la Louis. du Pratz. ii. 128.

DESCRIPTION.

MR. *Page du Pratz* is the only one who has described this bird; and says it is about the size of Parrots usually brought into *France*. The plumage in general is a fine sea-green, but the head is covered with yellow, which grows red towards the bill, and mixed by degrees with the green on the sides of the body. This is all the description. He adds, that it does not speak well, and is seldom kept, for that reason. It is not very noisy when tamed; but in its wild state pierces the air with its cry, which is shrill; and great numbers herd together. It lives on *pacanes*, *pine-apple*

apple kernels, seeds of the *laurier tulipier*, and other small fruits.

Psittacus melanocephalus, *Linn. Syst.* i. p. 149. N° 41.

Le Perroquet à poitrine blanche du Mexique, *Bris. orn.* iv. p. 297. N° 42.

Le Maïpouri, *Buf. ois.* vi. p. 250.

Petite Perruche Maïpouri de Cayenne, *Pl. enl.* 527.

Psittacus atricapillus, *J. Fr. Miller*, pl. 4. A.

White-breasted Parrot, *Edw.* iv. p. 169.

Br. Mus. *Lev. Mus.*

112.
WHITE-
BREASTED
PARROT.

SIZE of a Turtle: length nine inches and a half. Bill, cere, and orbits, dusky flesh-colour: irides deep hazel: upper part of the head black: from the corners of the mouth on each side, passing under the eye, is a green mark: cheeks, throat, and fore part of the neck, yellow; hind part of the neck orange: back, rump, scapulars, and upper tail coverts, green: breast* and upper part of the belly white; lower part of the belly, sides, thighs, and under tail coverts, orange: greater quills blue on the outer edge; within and beneath black; the first of the lesser quills green, edged with yellow; the others green: tail rounded, green: legs cinereous brown: claws blackish.

DESCRIPTION.

In the *Leverian Museum* there is one which differs a little from the above account. The bill is blackish: it has the crown black, and a green mark between the bill and eye: the sides of the head and the throat are olive yellow: about the ears dusky: back part of the neck rose-colour, inclining to brown: breast and belly not white, but of a pale ash-colour: sides of the body,

* This part is yellowish in old birds.

R r

thighs;

thighs, and vent, yellowish orange brown : quills blue ; the very edges green.

PLACE
AND
MANNERS.

Inhabits *Mexico*, *Guiana*, and the *Carraccas*, in *South America*. It is commonly found in woods, and does not frequently approach the inhabited parts : it makes no other noise than a shrill whistle, which it often repeats in its flight, and does not learn to talk.

These birds fly in small numbers together, but are perpetually quarrelling with one another : and if any one is taken, it refuses all food, till at last it is starved to death. Parrots of the most stubborn nature are often subdued by means of the smoke of tobacco ; but this bird is only put into bad humour by the attempt. Whoever, therefore, would have these Parrots, must train them up young ; and this would scarce be worth while, were it not for the sake of variety.

Buffon observes, that this bird and the following differ much from other Parrots, being of a heavy, dull nature ; are thick, short-necked, and the body more thick and shorter than in other Parrots : and the feathers are also closer set on the body, and appear, in short, as if artificially fastened, especially on the breast and under parts.

113.
HOODED
PARROT.

Le Caïca, *Buf. ois. vi.* p. 253.

Perruche à tête noire de Cayenne, *Pl. enl. 744.*

DESCRIPTION.

THE bill is red : length of the bird eight inches and a half.

The head is covered with a hood of black, out of which the eye appears, which is surrounded by a white skin angulated before and behind : the black part proceeds on each side to the under

under mandible, but does not reach the chin: round the back of the neck it is fulvous; and the chin and fore part yellowish: the rest of the body for the most part green; but seems to be divided longitudinally, when the wing is closed, by a sky-blue mark, which is the edge of the wing near the shoulder, continuing along the edges of the greater quills, which are of a deeper colour within: the two middle tail feathers are a little shorter than the others; all of them are green, with blue tips, except the two middle ones, which are of one plain colour: the legs are red.

This was sent from *Cayenne*, where it was not observed till the year 1773; but since that time has every year come in small flocks in *September* and *October*, where it makes but a short stay, and therefore has the appearance of a bird of passage. This is, in make and shape, like the last: It is called in the country language by the name of *Caïca*.

PLACE.

Pithecus Senegalus, *Linn. Syst.* i. p. 149. N° 43.

La petite Perruche de Senegal, *Bris. orn.* iv. p. 400. N° 92. t. 24. f. 2.

Le Perroquet à tête grise, *Buf. ois.* vi. p. 123.—*Pl. enlum.* 288.

Lev. Mus.

114.
+ SENE GAL
PARROT.

SIZE of a Blackbird: length eight inches and a quarter. Bill ash-coloured: cere blackish: orbits the same: irides fine yellow: general colour on the upper parts green, which passes forward on each side to the breast: the head is of an elegant ash-colour: the quills and bastard wings the same, edged outwardly with green: the under parts of the body are orange, deepest on the sides: tail deep ash; margins greenish: legs of a reddish ash-colour.

DESCRIPTION.

R. 12

Inhabits

PLACE.

Inhabits *Senegal*. In the *Leverian Museum* is one of these, which differs in having a yellow feather here and there on the back: and the head of a cinereous brown.

These are plenty in *Senegal*; fly in companies of five or six together; perch on the tops of the trees, which are here and there scattered in the burning sandy plains: their cry is sharp and disagreeable: they keep two and two close together, so that two are often shot at once, and sometimes even the whole number of them. *Le Maire** says, that there is a larger sort with yellow on the back, which does not talk; but the lesser ones talk very well.

115.
RED-FRONTED
PARROT.

La petite Perruche à tête rouge du Brésil, *Bris. orn.* iv. p. 383. N° 82.
Tuipara *Tupinambis*, *Raii Syn.* p. 35. N° 7.
Tuipara, so called by the *Tupinambi*, *Will. orn.* p. 117.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of a Lark. Bill flesh-colour: colour of the plumage pale green: on the forehead is a red spot in shape of a crescent: and on the middle of each wing a spot of yellow: tail very short: legs and claws grey.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Brasil*. These birds are said to "build in the nests left by the ants, which are found in trees †."

* *Voy. de Le Maire*, 1695, p. 107.

† *Will. orn.* p. 117.

Psittacus chrysopterus, Lin. *Syst.* i. p. 149. N° 44.

La petite Perruche aux ailes d'or, Bris. *orn. App.* 130. N° 97.

La Perruche aux ailes d'or, Buf. *oif. vi.* p. 170.

Golden-winged Parrakeet, Edw. *glean.* t. 293. f. 2.

Lev. Mus.

116.
GOLDEN-
WINGED
PARRAKEET.

NOT much bigger than a Lark. Bill*, and skin round the eye, whitish: the plumage in general green, lightest beneath: the four first quills are blue on the outer, and brown on the inner edge; the four next are orange above, and luteous beneath; as are some of the greater coverts just above them, making all together a large orange spot: legs pale flesh-colour.

Inhabits the *East Indies*, according to Mr. Edwards.

PLACE.

Psittacus pullarius, Lin. *Syst.* i. p. 149. N° 45.

— — — — Scop. *Ann.* i. p. 33. N° 34.

La petite Perruche de Guinée, Bris. *orn. iv.* p. 387. N° 85.

La Perruche à tête rouge, ou le Moineau de Guinée, Buf. *oif. vi.* p. 165. t. 7.

Petite Perruche mâle de Guinée, Pl. *enl.* 60.

Psittacus pusillus viridis *Æthiopicus Clusii*, Raii *Syn.* p. 31. N° 10.

Kleinster grune Papegeij mit rother Stirn und Kehle, Frijch. t. 54.

Little red-headed Parrakeet, or Guinea Sparrow, Edw. *glean.* t. 237.—

Albin. iii. t. 15.

Br. Mus. *Lev. Mus.*

117.
RED-
HEADED
GUINEA
PARRAKEET.

SIZE of a Lark: length five inches and a half. The bill is red, with a pale tip: cere ash-colour: orbits bare, and the same

DESCRIPTION.

* In the *Leverian Museum* there is one of these, whose bill is remarkably long and hooked. As I have not seen another specimen, I cannot tell whether it is peculiar or not.

P A R R O T.

colour: irides blueish: general colour green, palest beneath: fore part of the head and throat red: ridge of the wing and the rump blue, but the upper tail coverts are green: upper part of the tail feathers red; beneath this is a narrow bar of black, and the tips are green; the two middle feathers wholly green: legs and claws grey.

FEMALE.

The *female* is marked much the same, but the colours not so strong: the red on the face much paler: and the ridge of the wing yellow.

PLACE AND
MANNERS.

These birds inhabit *Guinea*, where they are very common. They are also found in *Ethiopia*, the *East Indies*, and the island of *Java**. They are remarkable for their affection to each other; and on the knowledge of this, they are kept by pairs in one cage. The male is ever obliging and affectionate to his consort; will hull the seeds for her with his bill, and present them to her in this state; and seems unhappy at a minute's separation, which is as reciprocal on her side: a state which will make even captivity tolerable. If one is sick, the other is melancholy; and if death should follow, it is *not often* that the sorrowful relit survives long after. They are exported from *Africa* in great numbers, but not above one in ten survive the passage to *Europe*, though they often live many years after their arrival. They are kept chiefly for their external beauty and docility of manners, rather than any thing else; for they do not talk, and the noise they make is far from agreeable.

* We hear of them likewise at *Surinam*, of which place they are not natives; for *M. Fermin* speaks of them by the name of *Perruche de Guinée*. *Descr. de Surinam*, ii. p. 178.

La petite Perruche des Indes, *Bris. orn.* iv. p. 390. N° 86.
Smallest red and green Indian Parrot, *Edw. i. t.* 6.

118.
RED AND
GREEN INDIAN
PARROT.

SIZE of the last. Bill bright orange: skin round the eyes of a pale flesh-colour: top of the head red, or deep orange: rest of the body green, palest beneath: the lower half of the rump and upper tail coverts red, like that of the head: inside of the quills and under the tail blueish green: legs and claws flesh-colour.

This came from the *East-Indies*. *Buffon* seems to think it a variety of the last; but the red on the head is not situated the same, and the great difference in the colour of the rump incline me to think otherwise; at least, I have ventured here to place it as a distinct species, till further observation.

PLACE.

La petite Perruche des Philippines, *Bris. orn.* iv. p. 392. N° 87. t. 30. f. 1.
Le Coulacissi, *Buf. oif.* vi. p. 169.
Perruches des Philippines, *Pl. enl.* 520. f. 1. 2. mâle & femelle.

119.
PHILIPPINE
PARRAKEET.

SIZE of a House Sparrow: length five inches. Bill red: general colour of the plumage green, brightest beneath: forehead, throat, and fore part of the neck, red: the head yellow green: beneath the hind head is a transverse orange band: rump and tail coverts red: greater quills blackish, with deep green edges: tail rounded, and almost covered by the red upper tail coverts: legs and claws red.

DESCRIPTION.

The

P A R R O T.

FEMALE.

The female differs, in having no red on the throat and fore part of the neck, nor the orange mark beneath the hind head; but, instead of these, has a blue green spot on each side, between the eye and bill.

PLACE.

Inhabits the *Philippine Islands*, particularly in *Luçonia*, in the neighbourhood of *Manilla*, where it is called *Coulacissi*.

FIG.
VAR. A.
SAPPHIRE-
CROWNED
PARRAKEET.

Pithecias galgulus, Lin. *Syst.* i. p. 150. N° 46.

La petite Perruche de Malacca, *Bris. orn.* iv. p. 386. N° 84?

Petite Perruche de L'Isle de Luçon, *Son. Voy.* p. 76. t. 33. *lowest figure.*

La Perruche à tête bleue, *Buf. ois.* vi. p. 163.

Petite Perruche de Perou, *Pl. enl.* 190. f. 2.

Sapphire-crowned Parrakeet, *Edu. glean.* t. 293. f. 2.

Br. Mus. *Lev. Mus.*

DESCRIPTION.

THIS is one third less than the Guinea Sparrow. Bill grey: general colour of the plumage green; beneath paler; back, wings, and tail, deepest: top of the head blue: on the lower part of the neck, or rather on the breast, is a red oval spot: on the hind part of the neck, near the back, is a transverse yellow stripe: upper tail coverts red: legs grey.

PLACE.

Edwards* says, this bird came from *Sumatra*; and, according to *Sonnerat*, it is likewise in *Luçonia*. As to its being a native of *Peru*, as mentioned in the *Pl. enl. Buffon* gives no credit, as he does not believe it to be in *America*. *Briffon's* bird is wholly green, except the top of the head, which is blue, and the tail coverts red: bill and legs whitish.

* In *Edwards's* description, there is mentioned a yellow spot in the middle of the back, under the green; which I do not find mentioned in any of the others.

This

This bird sleeps suspended by one foot, like the last species; and, like that, is very fond of the fresh juice of the cocoa-tree, called *Callou**.

In *Sir A. Lever's collection* there are two birds, which I take to be male and female of this species: the one answers to the description above, but the yellow on the back part of the neck is scarce visible: the tail itself is green, but the upper tail coverts are crimson, and as long as the tail itself, or very nearly; so as, at a distance, the whole tail appears of this colour: the colour between the legs to the vent is of a very light green: quills dusky, the outer edge green.

The other bird is mostly green: on the throat is a yellow spot: the tail and its coverts exactly the same as in the last: bill and legs pale.

Obeck † met with this bird at *Java*, where the natives call it *Parkicki*. “ If this is put in a cage, it whistles very seldom, and commonly grows quite sullen: it hangs itself with its feet so, that the back is turned towards the earth, and seldom changes this situation: it is fed with boiled rice; in which manner, in the year 1752, one was brought to *Gottenburgh*.”

Toreen observes, that *some of them* ‡ have a blue spot on the head; but the general colour dark green on the back, and light green under the belly: the upper side of the tail and the throat red: the bill black. “ We observed that their nests were re-

* This is a whitish liquor that flows from the ends of the branches, when the fruit is fresh cut off. The Indians fasten a hollow cane to that part of the branch, that they may collect this liquor, which is very agreeable before it runs into fermentation, tasting not unlike new cyder. *Hist. des ois.* p. 164.

† *Voy.* vol. i. p. 155.

‡ At *Queda*, in the Straits of *Malacca*. See *Obeck's Voy.* vol. ii. p. 219.

markable for their exceeding fine texture; but we did not see the birds. If they had a different construction, the monkies would be very mischievous to them; but now, before they can get to the opening, the lowest part, as the weakest, breaks in pieces, and the visitor falls to the ground without any danger to the young birds."

Without the least hesitation, I place the two last as varieties, as they manifestly run into one another, owing to age, sex, or other reasons. To be convinced of this, let the *Planches enluminées*, 190. f. 2. and 520. f. 1, 2. be consulted; also *Edw.* pl. 293. f. 1.

120.
CHESTNUT-
CROWNED
PARRAKEET.

La petite Perruche brune du Brésil, *Bris. orn.* iv. p. 403.

L'Anaca, *Buf. ois.* vi. p. 260.

Anaca Brasiliensis, *Raii Syn.* p. 35. N° 8.

Will. *orn.* p. 117. ch. 4. N° 8.

Br. Mus.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of a Lark. Bill and orbits brown: crown of the head chestnut: throat cinereous: hind part of the neck, back, rump, sides, thighs, scapulars, upper wing and tail coverts, green: on the back is a pale brown spot: fore part of the neck, breast, belly, and under tail coverts, rufous brown: edge of the wing red: greater quills green, with sea-green ends: secondaries green: tail light brown: legs and claws blackish.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Braſil* and *Guiana*, at which last place it is called the common Parrot: In the *British Museum* there is a specimen which varies in having the spot on the back of a deep chestnut: no red on the edge of the wing: tail itself green; being only the upper tail coverts which are brown, and the under tail coverts of a pale brown.

Br.

Br. Mus. *Lev. Mus.*

121.
PURPLE-
TAILED
PARRAKEET.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of the Guinea Parrakeet, or a trifle bigger: length eight inches. Bill pale yellow: crown ash-colour: hind part of the neck the same, but very pale: middle of the back and wings green: under parts of the body the same, but paler: the lower part of the back and rump deep blue: edge of the wing, and tip of the bastard wing, blue: scapulars brown: sides over the thighs yellowish: tail scarcely rounded; the two middle feathers green tipped with black; all the others of a deep purplish crimson fringed with black; the ends of all the tail feathers nearly square: the tail coverts are very long, so as to hide the purple outer feathers when much closed: legs ash-colour: claws yellowish.

A most perfect specimen is in the *Leverian Museum*, which came from *Cayenne*; and a second in the *British Museum*. I am also in possession of a third, though not quite perfect in the tail. I have never seen any others, and believe they are not commonly known.

PLACE.

La petite Perruche de Madagascar, *Bris. orn.* iv. p. 394. N° 88. t. 30. f. 2.

La Perruche à tête grise, *Buf. ois.* vi. p. 171.

Petite Perruche de Madagascar, *Pl. ent.* 791. f. 2.

Br. Mus. *Lev. Mus.*

122.
GREY-HEADED
PARRAKEET.

SIZE of a House Sparrow: length five inches and three quarters. DESCRIPTION.

Bill grey: general colour above green; beneath yellow green: head, throat, and fore part of the neck, grey, inclining to green:

Sf 2

tail

P A R R O T.

tail rounded; near the end a broad bar of black: legs and claws hoary.

FEMALE.

The female has a plain green head, otherwise like the male.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Madagascar*, and perhaps the isle of *Mauritius*, if I am right in the bird mentioned by *M. St. Pierre**.

^{123.}
BLACK-
WINGED
PARRAKEET:

La petite Perruche de l'isle de Luçon, *Son. Voy.* p. 78. t. 41.

La Perruche aux ailes variées, *Buf. ois. vi.* p. 172.

Petite Perruche de Batavia, *Pl. enl.* 791. f. 1.

Black-winged Parroquet, *Brown's Illust.* t. 8.

Br. Mus. *Lev. Mus.*

DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH six inches. Bill dusky brown: front, and hind part of the head, yellowish green: crown and cheeks pale blueish green; as are the breast, belly, and thighs: the back, wing coverts, and prime quills, black: secondaries pale yellow, tipped with a beautiful blue: coverts of the tail dark green; upper part of the tail fine lilac; the two middle feathers plain, all the rest marked with a black bar near the end; the ends of all the feathers are like wedges, or lozenge-shaped: under tail coverts as long as the tail: legs dusky. This described from the specimen in the *British Museum*.

M. Sonnerat says, that the irides are reddish yellow, as well as the bill; but in the plate he makes all the tail feathers barred with black, which is not the case, either in the specimen at the *British Museum* or that at *Leicester-house*.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Batavia* and *Luzania*.

* A green Parrakeet, "with a grey head, as large as a Sparrow, and not to be tamed." *Voyage to Mauritius*, translated by *J. Paris*, 1775.

La Perruche aux ailes bleues, *Buf. ois. vi.* p. 173.

Petite Perruche du Cap de Bonne Esperance, *PL. enl. 455. f. 1.*

124.
BLUE-WINGED
PARRAKEET.

LENGTH four inches and a half. The bill is reddish: the plumage wholly green, except some of the wing feathers, which are blue: legs reddish.

This was sent to *Buffon* from the *Cape of Good Hope*, but without any account of its natural climate or manners; but he is clear in its being a distinct species.

I observe a bird in the collection of *Mrs Blomefield*, which I fancy to be the same, or very little different. It answers in size, and came also from the *Cape of Good Hope*; but in her specimen the whole of the under wing coverts are of a fine deep blue. Whether this circumstance was in *Buffon's* bird is not mentioned.

PLACE.

Petite Perruche à Collier de l'île de Luçon, *Son. Voy. p. 77. t. 39.*

La Perruche à Collier, *Buf. ois. vi. p. 173.*

125.
COLLARED
PARRAKEET.

SIZE of the *Guinea Parrakeet*. Bill and irides blackish grey: general colour of the plumage green, palest on the under parts, with a tinge of yellow: at the back part of the head is a broad band of light yellow, transversely striped with black: tail short, terminating in a point: that and the wings of equal length: legs dark grey.

The female differs merely in having the hind head sky-blue instead of yellow, but transversely marked with black, as in the other sex.

FEMALE.

Inhabits

P A R R O T.

PLACE.

Inhabits the *Philippine Isles*, particularly *Luzonia*. *M. Sonnerat** observes, that it is only kept for its plumage, as it never learns to talk.

126.

LUZONIAN
FARRAKEET.

Petites Perruches de l'île de Luçon, *Son. Voy.* p. 77. t. 4.

La Perruche à ailes noires, *Buf. ois.* vi. p. 174.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS species is less than the last. Bill and irides yellow : hind part of the neck, back, wing coverts, and tail, deep green : belly light green and yellowish : the top of the head is of a bright red : the breast blue : greater quills black : upper tail coverts red : legs yellow.

FEMALE.

The female differs in having only the feathers which surround the upper part of the bill red ; and a spot of yellow on the upper part of the neck : the breast is red : otherwise like the male.

PLACE.

Inhabits the *île of Luzonia* : and *M. Sonnerat* says he has every reason to suppose them male and female, as their manners agree, and they frequent the same places. They are particularly fond of the juice which oozes from the branches of the cocoa-trees, when fresh cut : and both of them likewise sleep on the perch, suspended by one foot, with the head downwards.

* *Voy. à la N. Guinée*, p. 77.

Pfittacus passerinus, *Lin. Syß.* i. p. 150. N° 47.

La petite Perruche à cul bleu du Brésil, *Bris. orn.* iv. p. 384. N° 83.

L'Eté, ou Toui-été, *Buf. ois.* vi. p. 283.

Tuiete, *Raii Syn.* p. 34. N° 6.—*Will. orn.* p. 116. ch. 14. N° 6.

Least green and blue Parrakeet, *Edw. glean.* t. 235.

Short-tailed yellowish green Parroquet, *Bancr. Guian.* p. 162.

127.
LITTLE BLUE
AND GREEN
PARRAKEET.

SIZE of a House Sparrow: length four inches. The bill is orange, as are the cere and orbits: general colour green: rump and upper tail coverts blue: lesser wing coverts green, like the rest of the body; the greater ones blue: greater quills green: beneath the wing the colour is chiefly greenish ash-colour: legs and claws orange.

DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *Braſil* and *Guiana*.

PLACE.

Buffon's bird had the quills edged with blue instead of green, the bill flesh-colour, and the legs cinereous, but most likely is the same bird, perhaps the other sex.

Linnæus says the quills are blue beneath.

La petite Perruche à gorge jaune, *Bris. orn.* iv. p. 396. N° 89. t. 30. f. 3.

Le Toui à gorge jaune, *Buf. ois.* vi. p. 280.

Petite Perruche à gorge jaune d'Amerique, *Pl. enl.* 190. f. 1.

128.
YELLOW-
THROATED
PARRAKEET.

SIZE of the crested Lark: length six inches and three quarters.

DESCRIPTION.

Bill light grey: general colour of the plumage green, lightest beneath: hind part of the neck inclining to yellow, as well as the under parts of the body: under the throat is a small, round, pale orange spot: on the middle of the wing coverts is a chestnut spot, glossed with gold and green, making a broad band on the wing:

greater

P A R R O T.

greater coverts and quills green: lesser coverts and secondaries yellow green: all the quills have their shafts black: inner edges of the tail feathers yellow green: legs grey.

Place unknown.

^{129.}
GREEN
PARRAKEET.

La petite Perruche du Bresil, *Bris. orn.* iv. p. 382. N° 81.
Le Tirica, *Buf. ois.* vi. p. 281.
Petite Jaseuse, *Pl. enl.* 837.
Tui-tirica, *Raii Syn.* p. 34. N° 3.
— *Will. orn.* p. 116. ch. 4. sect. 4. N° 3.
Green Parrakeet, *Brown Jam.* p. 473.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS is bigger than the Guinea Sparrow. Bill flesh-colour: eyes black: colour green, palest beneath: legs and claws blueish *.

PLACE.

M. Sonnerat mentions a bird found at the Philippines, which he compares to the *Tui-tirica* of Marcgrave. The bill and legs grey, with a yellow iris; perhaps a transported bird from America.

^{130.}
CAYENNE
PARRAKEET.

Le Sosové, *Buf. ois.* vi. p. 280.
Petite Perruche de Cayenne, *Pl. enl.* 456. 2.

DESCRIPTION.

THE bill of this bird is grey: the plumage wholly green, except a light yellow spot on the wings, and another on the tail coverts: legs grey.

* These two last do not seem to differ so much in the *Pl. enl.* as in *Buffon's* description: both have a pale red bill; both a red spot on the chin, though palest in 837. In this last too there is an ash-coloured spot on the upper edge of the wing; but in neither is there a broad chestnut band on the wing, as mentioned in the first. *Mem.* The figure in 190 has the tail feathers even, and that in 837 seem pointed at the ends.

P A R R O T.

321

This is common at *Guiana*, especially towards *Oyapoc* and the *Amazons* river. It is easily kept tame, and speaks pretty well. Its natural voice is like the squeaking of Punch in a puppet-shew; but when taught to articulate, is always chattering. The vernacular name is *Sofové*.

PLACE,

La petite Perruche à tête jaune du Brésil, *Bris. orn.* iv. p. 398. N° 90.

131.
GOLD-
HEADED
PARRAKEET.

Le Toui à tête d'or, *Buf. ois.* vi. p. 284.

Petite Perruche de l'île de St. Thomas, *Pl. enl.* 456. 1.

Tui, spec. 4. *Raii Syn.* p. 34.

Tui of the Brasilians, 4th species, *Will. orn.* p. 116. sect. 4.

SIIZE of a Starling. Bill black: eyes large and blackish: orange bits yellow: forehead orange: the rest of the bird green; palest beneath.

DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *Brasil*. The bird figured in *Pl. enl.* above quoted, came from the *Isle of St. Thomas*; but *Buffon* remarks, that the yellow on the head was paler, otherwise quite the same.

PLACE.

La petite Perruche hupée, *Bris. orn.* iv. p. 404. N° 94.

132.
CRESTED RED
AND GREEN
PARRAKEET.

Pithecus erythrochloros cristatus Aldrov. *Raii Syn.* p. 34. 4.

Crested red and green Parrot of Aldrovandus, *Will. orn.* p. 116. 3.

SIIZE of a Blackbird. Irides red: on the top of the head is a crest composed of six feathers; three great and three smaller ones: the body is green: the wings and tail red; the last rather short. This has the faculty of raising or depressing the crest at will.

DESCRIPTION.

Country uncertain.

T t

La

^{133.}
CRESTED
MEXICAN
PARRAKEET.

La petite Perruche huppée du Mexique, *Bris.* iv. p. 405. N° 95.
Avis de cocho, Pfittaci species, Mexicana vario colore, *Seba*, i. p. 94.
t. 59. f. 2. a bad figure.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of the last: length seven inches. Bill yellow: forehead purple and crested: orbits blue: throat yellow: neck red: hind part of the head, back, rump, scapulars, breast, belly, sides, and upper and under tail coverts, deep green: thighs light blue: wing coverts of an elegant light purple: quills green with white edges: tail of a fine deep red: legs and claws grey ash.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Mexico*.

GENUS VI. TOUCAN.

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|
| Nº 1. The Toco. | Nº 8. Pavonine T. |
| 2. Yellow-throated Tou- | 9. Green T. |
| can. | 10. Aracari T. |
| 3. —— breasted T. | 11. Piperine T. |
| 4. Brasilian T. | 12. Black-billed T. |
| 5. Red-beaked T. | 13. Blue T. |
| 6. Preacher T. | 14. Blue-throated T. |
| 7. Collared T. | 15. White T. |

THE bill in this genus is disproportionately large, convex, carinated on the top, and bending at the end; hollow, very light, and serrated * at the edges: nostrils small and round, placed close to the head, and in many species quite hid in the feathers.

Tongue long and narrow, feathered on the edges.

Toes placed two forwards, two backwards.

None of this genus have been found, except in *South America*, and within the tropics only, being very impatient of cold. Their food, in their natural state, consists of fruits only, and especially

* These ferratures do not correspond in the two mandibles, nor are they similar on the opposite sides of the same mandible; the whole is unequal and irregular, contrary to the rest of the productions of nature in general; nor is the use of these serrated edges manifest, being placed directly opposite to the intention of retaining whatever is meant to be held in the bill.

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fond of those of the palm-kind. They are generally met with in small flocks of eight or ten in number, and keep moving from place to place in quest of food, going northward or southward as the fruits ripen, but are not strictly migratory. They make their nests in the hollows of trees, abandoned by the Woodpeckers, and not formed by themselves, as some think; the structure of the bill not allowing of the efforts necessary to make, or even enlarge, a hole in the tenderest wood, as it yields to the least pressure of the finger *. They lay two eggs; but whether they hatch oftener than once in a year not certain, though it is most likely they do, as they are pretty numerous. They are easily tamed if brought up young, and are in this state very familiar. The third, fourth, and sixth species, below mentioned, have been brought to *England*, and seemed to suffer merely from the change from an hot to a cold climate, for nothing came amiss to them as food; fruits of all kinds, and bread, and even flesh and fish, without distinction; but it was observed that whatever they took was swallowed whole †, first taking it in the bill, then giving it a toss upward, and immediately catching it again, gulped it down, without even the slightest compression. I do not hear of any of the species being used for food, as their flesh is said to be ill-flavoured. The word *Toucan*, some think, takes its rise from the circumstance of the tongue being feathered, *Toucan*, in the *Brazilian* language, signifying a *feather* ‡; others, from the cry of this bird, which has been thought like the word *Toucaraca* ||.

* I much doubt their ability of defending themselves from the attacks of Monkies, mentioned by *Albin*, viz. that they "so settle in the nest as to put the bill out at the hole, and give the Monkies such an unwelcome reception, that they presently withdraw, and glad they escape so." *Albin*, vol. ii. p. 24.

† *Hist. des oiseaux*. p. III. ‡ *Id.* p. 110. || *Pernetty Voy.* p. 180.





The Toucan

Le Toco, *Buf. ois.* vii. p. 117.

Toucan de Cayenne, appellé Toco, *Pl. enl.* 82.

^{1.}
THE
TOCO.
Pl. ix.

DESCRIPTION.

THE length of this bird is nine or ten inches from the head to the end of the tail. The bill is seven inches and a half long: the base of both mandibles black: the rest of the lower mandible reddish yellow quite to the end: the upper mandible is reddish yellow for two-thirds of its length, and from this to the end black: the head, upper part of the neck, back, rump, wings, the whole of the tail, the breast, and belly, are deep black: the upper tail coverts are white, the under of a fine red: the throat and fore part of the neck are white, with a little mixture of yellow: between this and the black on the breast is a small circle of red: the wings are short, not reaching to one-third of the tail: the legs and claws are black..

Inhabits Cayenne.

PLACE.

Ramphastos dicolorus, *Linn. Syft.* i. p. 152. p. 7.

Le Toucan à gorge jaune de Cayenne, *Bris. orn.* iv. p. 411. N° 2. pl. 31. f. 1.

Pl. enl. 269...

Le Toucan à gorge jaune, *Buf. ois.* vii. p. 118.

Lew. Mus.

^{2.}
YELLOW-
THROATED
TOUCAN.

DESCRIPTION.

THE length from the tip of the bill to the end of the tail is seventeen inches. The bill is near three inches and a quarter long, and an inch and a half thick at the base: both mandibles bend downwards, and are black at the base, but broadest at the lower mandible; the rest of the bill is olive-green, but near the black at the base inclines to yellow, as does the whole length in the

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the middle and end of the upper: the edges of both mandibles are red, and serrated, but not deeply: the nostrils are at the base of the bill, hid in the feathers: the upper part of the head and body are greenish black: cheeks and throat brimstone: fore part of the neck orange, surrounded with brimstone: breast, upper part of the belly, the upper and under tail coverts, fine red: thighs greenish black: bottom of the belly and sides blackish: quills and tail of a greenish black; the last even at the end: legs and claws black.

^{3.}
YELLOW-
BREASTED
T.

Ramphastos tucanus, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 151. N° 5.

Le Toucan à gorge jaune du Bresil, *Brif. orn.* iv. p. 419. N° 5. pl. 32. f. 1.

Pl. ent. 307.

Yellow-breasted Toucan, *Edw.* p. 329.

Br. Mus. *Lev. Mus.*

DESCRIPTION.

THIS is two inches longer than the last, and the bill an inch and a quarter longer. It differs in having the cheeks, throat, and fore part of the neck, of an orange-colour: on the breast is a crimson band: the upper tail coverts brimstone, the under ones only being crimson. It differs too in the colour of the bill, the base of which is grey, and from thence to the end black: legs and claws lead-colour. This described from the life by *Mr. Edwards**, from one at *Lord Spencer's*.

* *Edwards* says, that the bill of this bird had the upper mandible green, with three long triangular spots of orange on each side, and the upper ridge yellow; lower mandible blue, shaded with green in the middle; points of both red: the upper tail coverts white.

Ramphaastos piscivorus *, *Linn. Syst. i.* p. 151. N° 4.

Le Toucan à gorge blanche du Bresil, *Bris. iv.* p. 413. N° 3.

de Cayenne, appellée Tocan, *Pl. enl.* 262.

^{4.}
BRASILIAN
T.

Xochitenacatl tertia, *Raii Syn.* p. 178. N° 6.

Toucan; or Brasilian Pie, *Edw. pl.* 64.

Bancroft Guiana, p. 163.

THIS is twenty-one inches in length, of which the bill measures six inches, and is two inches thick at the base. The upper mandible is of a pale yellow green, with serrated edges, along which it is orange; the under mandible fine blue; the points of both fine scarlet: the irides hazel, surrounded with a bare greenish yellow skin: the upper part of the head, neck, back, wings, and tail, are black, as is the belly: sides of the head, throat, and breast, cream-colour; between this and the black of the belly is a crescent of fine red: the upper tail coverts are white; the under pale red: the legs are light blue. This is Edwards's description, who saw it alive at Mr. Concannon's; and remarks, that after death the bill faded much, and the space round the eyes turned black. It was supposed to come from the Spanish Main..

DESCRIPTION.

Bancroft says, that the base of the upper mandible is yellow,

* *Fish-eating Toucan.* Linnæus no doubt gave it this name from the authority of old authors, and might have thought himself justified so to do, when he had seen one of the species feed on fish in a cage. But the swallowing of fish in a state of confinement, should be no proof of this bird's doing so when at large, any more than in Parrots, who will eat both flesh and fish when kept tame. Indeed, there is one circumstance which may give rise to the conjecture, which is, that Toucans are frequently met with near water; but it is the fruits growing in such places, and not the fish, which entice them.

that:

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that of the under one purple, and the sides of both scarlet: the head black, except two white spots near the upper mandible; the whole plumage besides black, except the breast, which is white, and a crescent of red on the breast. I am inclined to think this description of the bill to be just, as it is probable he may have seen it alive.

^{5.}
RED-BEAKED
T.

Le Toucan à gorge blanche de Cayenne, *Bris. orn.* iv. p. 416. N^o 4. pl. 31.
f. 2.

Red-beaked Toucan, *Edw. glean.* pl. 238.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of the last: the bill somewhat shorter: the base of both mandibles yellow; the top of the upper one the same; the whole of the under, and the lower part of the upper one is red; at a little distance from the base is a transverse mark of black, dividing the red from the yellow on the bill; and round the bill at the base is a black list, in which the nostrils are placed: round the eyes is a blueish space; and between the bill and eye is a white spot: the cheeks, fore part of the neck, and throat, are white: on the breast is a crescent of crimson: the upper tail coverts are brimstone, and the under, crimson: legs lead-colour: claws black.

PLACE, AND
OBSERVATION.

These four last species inhabit *Cayenne*, *Guiana*, or *Brafil*; and whoever reads *Buffon's* opinion will join him in the great probability of their being the same species; and most likely that the two with the yellow breasts may prove to be *males*, and those with the white, *females*: the difference in size, and trifling variety of colours, may most likely have arisen from age, or other circumstances, which often proves the occasion not only of these, but

many

many other birds, varying considerably; and in most birds, indeed, the colour of the male surpasses that of the female in brightness.

Ramphastos picatus, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 152. N° 6.

Le Toucan, *Bris. orn.* iv. p. 408. N° 1.

Le Toucan à ventre rouge, *Buf. ois.* vii. p. 122.

Pica Brasiliaca, *Raii Syn.* p. 44. N° 1.

Brasilian Pye, or Toucan, *Will. orn.* 128. pl. 20.

Brasilian Pye, *Albin* ii. pl. 25 *.

Lev. Mus.

6.
PREACHER
T.

THIS is one foot eight inches and a half in length. The bill is six inches long, and near two inches thick at the base; this is mostly of a yellowish green, and reddish at the tip: nostrils at the base of the bill, but not covered with feathers: the head, throat, neck, upper part of the back, and scapulars, are glossy black, with a tinge of green: the lower part of the back, rump, upper tail and wing coverts, the same, with a cast of ash-colour: the breast of a fine orange †: belly, sides, thighs, and lower tail coverts, bright red: under the wings black: quills the

DESCRIPTION.

* The toes are placed three before and one behind in this plate, no doubt by mistake.

† The skins of these birds, viz. the yellow part, from the throat to the thighs, are taken off by the natives, and either sold by them, or made presents of as rarities. *Pernetty* mentions fifty of these being made a present to a captain of a ship. There are many forts at the *Isle of St. Catherine*, on the coast of *Brasil*, some of which have light blue irides surrounded with a white circle, and others black. The bill of some is green, with a circle of black, and two white spots at the root: that of others is black, but red within, with a yellow green circle near the head. The cry is *Toucaraca*, whence the name. *Pernetty Voy.* p. 180.

U u

fame

same colour as the back, but more dull : tail even at the end, of a greenish black colour, tipped with red ; beneath black : legs and claws black.

PLACE AND
MANNERS.

Inhabits *Guiana* and *Braſil*. It is named the *Preacher**, from the noise it makes with its tongue. It feeds generally on fruits ; but it is easily tamed, and in that state it will eat almost anything that is offered it †. One which *Albin* obſerved in *England* seemed more fond of *grapes* than any other fruit ; for being plucked off from the ſtalk one by one, and toſſed to it, it would moſt dexterously catch them in the air, before they fell to the ground. This author likewiſe obſerves, that the flesh of the whole body was of a deep violet-colour ‡.

7.
COLLARED
T.

Le Toucan à collier du Mexique, *Bris. orn.* iv. p. 421. N° 6.

Le Cochical, *Buf. oif.* vii. p. 124.

Cochitenacatl, *Fern. Hisf. N. Hisp.* p. 46. ch. i. 60.

DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH eighteen inches. The bill ſeven inches : upper mandible whitish ; the lower black : irides reddish yellow :

* The name of *Preacher* has been given to this bird, from its cuſtom of perching at the top of a tree, above its companions, while they are aſleep, and making a noife reſembling ill-articulated ſounds ; moving his head to the right and left, in order to keep off the birds of prey from feizing on the others. *Ulloa's Voy. Eng. edit.*, 8vo. vol. i. p. 56.

† *Thevet*, who is the firſt who has mentioned this bird, ſays, that it feeds on *pepper*, of which it often ſwallows ſo much, that it is obliged to reject part of it again ; but, unluckily for this circumstance, it is well known that no *pepper* grows in *South America*, therefore it muſt be, if any kind of *pepper*, that foгt known by the name of *long-pepper*. *Hisf. des oif.*—*Mem. Capſicums* are called *peppers* in *South America* and the *West Indies*. May it not have been this kind of *pepper*?

‡ This has been obſerved in moſt of the ſpecies. *Hisf. des oif.*

the

the head, and the neck behind it, are black; at the back part of the neck is a collar of red; beyond this, the neck is also black; the fore part of it whitish, with some spots of red, and some slender lines of black: the back, wings, and tail, are black: the belly green: lower part of the belly, and under tail coverts, red: thighs purple: legs greenish ash: claws black.

This inhabits *Mexico*, near the sea-shore, where it is supposed to feed on fish.

PLACE.

Le Toucan verd du Mexique, *Bris. orn.* iv. p. 423. N° 7.
Le Hochicat, *Buf. ois.* vii. p. 125.
Xochitenacatl, *Fern. Hisp. N. Hisp.* p. 51. ch. 187.

8.
PAVONINE
T.

SIZE of the *Brasilian* Yellow-throated Toucan. Bill almost four inches long; the colour of it yellow and black mixed: the whole of the bird is green, mixed with some feathers of a reddish colour, and others of the colour of a peacock, here and there interspersed among the rest: legs and claws black.

Inhabits the hotter parts of *Mexico*, near the sea, where it is said to feed on fish.

DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

Ramphastos viridis, *Linn. Syst.* i. p. 150. N° 1.
Le Toucan verd de Cayenne, *Bris. orn.* iv. 423. N° 8. t. 33. f. 2.—*Pl. enl.*
727, male—728, female.
Br. Mus. *Lew. Mus.*

9.
GREEN
T.

THIS size of this bird is not much bigger than that of a Black-bird: length fourteen inches. General colour dull green above, brimstone-coloured beneath: the bill is an inch and a

U u 2

quarter

DESCRIPTION.

T O U C A N.

quarter in thickness at the base, and three inches and a third in length (that of the female only two inches and three quarters) : the edges of the mandibles are serrated; the serrated parts white; the upper mandible is yellow at top, and red at the sides; between these two colours is a line of black: the lower mandible is black; at the base red, with a tinge of red about the nostrils: orbits naked, and yellow: irides yellow: the head, throat, and fore part of the neck, are of a fine black: hind part of the neck, back, scapulars, upper wing and tail coverts, and thighs, are dull green: rump bright red: the lower part of the neck before, and the rest of the under parts, pale yellow: quills blackish, with the outer edges dull green: tail the same above, green ash beneath, and cuneated; the two middle feathers longer than the outer ones by two inches and a quarter: legs lead-colour: claws black.

FEMALE.

The female differs from the male, in having the head, throat, and fore part of the neck, fine chestnut; which are, in the male, black: this colour is separated from the sulphur-colour by a small transverse black band: otherwise like the male.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Cayenne*.

10.
ARACARI
T.

Ramphastos aracari, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 151. № 3.

Le Toucan verd du Bresil, *Bris. orn.* iv. p. 426. № 9. pl. 33. f. 2.
— — — — — *Pl. enl.* 166.

Le Grigri, *Buf. oif.* vii. p. 126.

Aracari, *Raii Syn.* p. 44. № 2.—*Will. orn.* p. 140. pl. 22:
Lev. Mus.

DESCRIPTION.

THE length of this species is sixteen inches eight lines. The bill is near four inches and a quarter long, and sixteen lines thick at the base; hooked at the tip; the upper mandible white, marked:

marked on the upper part with a black stripe, the whole length; the lower mandible wholly black, the edges deeply serrated: the irides yellow: the eye surrounded by a naked yellowish skin: the head, throat, and neck, are black: on each side of the head is a small chestnut spot, just above the ears: the upper part of the back, scapulars, and wing coverts, are dull green: lower part of the back, rump, and upper tail coverts, bright red: breast, belly, and sides, brimstone, with a mixture of red on the upper part of the breast: on the belly is a bright red band, eight lines in breadth: the thighs, and under tail coverts, are olive green, irregularly mixed with red, and deep yellow: quills blackish, with dull green edges: tail wedge-shaped, the outer feathers being shorter than the middle ones by above three inches and a half; the colour dull green above, and paler beneath: legs blackish green: claws black.

Inhabits *Braſil*, *Surinam*, and *Cayenne*. *Linnæus* describes it as having the upper part and tip of the upper mandible black, whitish on the sides, with a white arch at the root; the lower one black: head, wings, and tail, black: breast and belly yellow and crimson, with a black roundish mark on the middle of the breast, and another such like transverse one on the beginning of the belly: the rump crimson: thighs rufous.

That these varieties do occur, I am certain, as I have seen some birds without the red band on the breast, and the bill of others of a plain dusky colour.

In two of these birds, sent over as of different sexes, which came under my inspection, the difference was merely in the one being brown where the other was black, the yellow in the several parts of a deeper hue, and the feathers at the base of the thighs

edged

edged with a reddish colour. Which of the two was the male, was not noticed, therefore not to be determined.

II.
PIPERINE
T.

Ramphastos piperivorus, Lin. *Syst.* i. p. 150. N° 2.
Le Toucan à collier de Cayenne, Bris. *orn.* iv. p. 429. N° 10. t. 32. f. 2.
Le Koulik, Buf. *oif.* vii. p. 128.
Toucan à collier de Cayenne, Pl. *enl.* 577. *the male.*
Toucan à ventre gris de Cayenne, Pl. *enl.* 729. *the female.*
Green Toucan, Edw. pl. 330. *the male.*
Lev. Mus.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS species is a trifle bigger than the last, and measures in length thirteen inches. The bill is above two inches and three quarters in length, and near one inch thick at the base; the edges much serrated; it is red at the base, and the rest black to the end; the red on the under mandible reaching half way: the orbits of the eyes are flesh-coloured, or blueish: the head and neck, breast, and middle of the belly, are black, with a steely gloss: on each side of the head, near the ear, is a spot of golden yellow: on the lower part of the neck, behind, an orange crescent: the back, rump, upper tail coverts, and lower part of the belly, olive green: thighs the same, mixed with chestnut: under tail coverts crimson: quills brown, with greenish edges: the tail cuneiform, green above, and brown beneath; the tip of each feather chestnut: legs lead-colour: claws black.

FEMALE.

The female differs from the male, in that the hind part of the neck is brown, which is black in the male: the whole of the under parts grey, from the chin to the vent: the collar at the back part of the neck is very pale: but in other things it resembles the male.

T O U C A N.

335

This inhabits *Cayenne*. It has the name *Koulik* from its cry, pronouncing this word quick, and repeatedly. It may be supposed that its food is *pepper*, as *Linnæus* has named it the *Pepper-eater**.

PLACE.

Le Toucan jaune, *Bris. orn.* iv. p. 432. N° 11.L'Aracari à bec noir, *Buf. ois.* vii. p. 130.Alia Xochitenacatl, *Nieremberg*, p. 207.—*Johnston*, p. 119.Another sort of Xochitenacatl, Toucan, or Brasiliian Pie, *Will. orn.* p. 386.

12.

BLACK-BILLED
T.

THIS species is of the size of a Pigeon. The bill is black, thick, and bent: the irides yellow: the general colour of the body yellowish white: on each side of the neck, from the bill to the breast, is a longitudinal stripe of black: the lesser wing coverts are yellow: the middle and greater coverts, scapulars, and quills, varied with white and black: the tail is of the same colour: the legs are brown: and the claws yellowish.

DESCRIPTION.

This inhabits *Mexico*.

PLACE..

Le Toucan bleu, *Bris. orn.* iv. p. 433. N° 12.L'Aracari bleu, *Buf. ois.* vii. p. 131.Xochitenacatl, *Fern. Hist.* p. 47. ch. 146.—*Johnston av.* pp. 126. 157.
t. 56.—*Nieremb.* p. 209..

13.

BLUE
T.

ALL we know of this bird is from *Fernandez*, who observes, that it is about the size of a Pigeon: the colour wholly blue,

DESCRIPTION.

* *Piperivorus*.

mixed.

T O U C A N.

mixed with ash-colour: the bill very large, and longer than the body itself*: the eyes black: irides reddish yellow.

PLACE.

Inhabits the sea-shores of *Mexico*, and is said to feed on fish.

^{14.}
BLUE-
THROATED
T.

IN a list of birds in the museum of Baron de Faugeres, of Montpellier, I find one by the name of *Toucan à gorge bleue*, with this addition: “*Ce Toucan n'est decrit par aucun auteur.*” I do not find a Toucan with a blue throat mentioned by any writer; and must therefore, with him, conclude it to be a new species. As it is but very lately that I have known this circumstance, it has not been in my power to say further on this head, resting the whole, for the present, on his opinion.

¹⁵
WHITE
T.

ALL we know of this species is, that the bird is wholly of a pure white †; and that it is now, or was very lately, alive, in the menagerie of the King of Naples.

* *Fernandez* observes, that vast flocks of birds, whose bills are bigger than the whole body, and the plumage variegated with yellow, red, white, and blue, come at certain seasons into the province of *Honduras*; whence it is likely, that some of the species, at least, are migratory; for he must mean one or other of this genus. *Fernand. Hist.* p. 17. ch. xv.

† A white Toucan is mentioned by *Hawkesworth*, in his Description of Voyages round the World, vol. i. p. 123. This was most likely an *Hornbill*, and not a *Toucan*: reasons for which conjecture will be given in their place.

GENUS VII. MOTMOT.

N^o 1. Brasilian Motmot.

VAR. A. Variegated Motmot.

THE bill of this genus is pretty strong, slightly incurvated, and indented* at the edges.

Nostrils covered with feathers.

Tongue long, narrow, feathered at the edges.

Tail cuneiform.

Toes placed three before and one behind; the fore toes greatly united.

Were it not for precision, which ever should be attended to in defining genera, this might have been joined to the *Toucan*, as it appears to have many things in common with that bird, on a slight inspection, especially the edges of the bill and feathered tongue; but the situation of the toes being placed in a different manner from that genus, makes it necessary to separate it, as all authors, except *Linnæus*, have done. I believe that there is really but one species yet known.

* I call this *indented*, as it will be found different from any of the *Toucan* tribe, the edges of whose bills are formed exactly like the edge of a *saw*.

I.
BRASILIAN
MOTMOT.
Pl. X.

Ramphastos momota, *Lin. Syft.* i. p. 152. N° 8.
Le Momot, *Bris. orn.* iv. p. 465. pl. 35. f. 3.
— — — du Bresil, *Pl. enl.* 370.
Le Houtou ou Momot, *Buf. ois.* vi. p. 430. pl. 20.
Ispidae seu Meropi affinis—**GUIRA GUAINUMBI**, *Raii Syn.* p. 49. N° 4.
—Momot, *Id.* p. 164.—*Will. orn.* p. 386. pl. 24.
Brasilian saw-billed Roller, *Edw.* pl. 328.
Br. Mus. *Lev. Mus.*

DESCRIPTION.

THIS is nearly equal to a Magpie in size; and is about a foot and a half in length. The bill is an inch and three quarters long, and indented on the edges; the indentations from eleven to thirteen in number; it is dusky above, and flesh-coloured at the base, where it is furnished with a few bristles: the irides yellow: and the tongue feathered, like that of a Toucan: the upper part and sides of the bill are encompassed with black, which runs through the eyes, and below them, ending in a point: the middle of the crown is black; between that and the bill blue green; and the hind head blue, so that the crown seems surrounded with blue; below this the colour is chestnut: the hind part of the neck, back, scapulars, and rump, green: quills blueish, with dusky ends: the under parts of the body greenish buff-colour: on the breast are three or four narrow black feathers, forming a spot of that colour: the tail is ten inches and a half long, composed of twelve feathers, and much cuneated; the two middle feathers are above three inches and a half longer than the next, and the outer ones of all very short; the six middle ones are green, with the ends blue, and four of them tipped with black; the others are wholly green, with the tips dusky: the legs brown:

Pl.X.



Brasilian Motmot.

brown: the toes placed three before and one behind: the claws hooked and black.

This bird is found at *Braſil, Cayenne, Mexico*, and other parts of *South America*, where it is said to live on insects. It is a solitary bird, frequenting thick forests; seen for the most part singly, chiefly on the ground, or some low branch of a tree, taking short flights when disturbed, and pronouncing the word *Houtou*.

It makes the nest on the ground, frequently in some hole deserted by an *Armadillo*, or other quadruped; the nest is composed of dry grass and stalks; laying therein for the most part two eggs. The flesh is not accounted good to eat.

It may not be amiss here to take notice of the two middle tail feathers, which, in *Edwards's* plate, and the description of authors, of the bird, are bare of webs for an inch and half, or more, near the ends. I have seen birds in this situation, and believe it to be a frequent circumstance, but by no means general nor natural. *Buffon* and *Briffon* neither describe nor figure theirs in this manner; and I can assure the reader, that I have seen birds with the two middle feathers quite perfect. In the *Leverian Museum* there are two, in both of which the webs on one side only begin to be bared at the usual part; but what is remarkable, it is on the opposite sides on each of them: all these things considered, I make no doubt of its being a mere *accidental circumstance*, such an one as we have not hitherto come to the knowledge of, that occasions this appearance.

PLACE AND
MANNERS.

I.
VAR. A.
VARIEGATED
MOTMOT.

Le Momot varié, *Bris. orn.* iv. p. 469. N° 2.
Yayauhquitotl, *Raii Syn.* p. 167. N° 19.
— — — or long-tailed bird, *Will. orn.* p. 386.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS seems only a variety of the former, or a young bird. It is said merely to be of a green, fulvous, blue, and ash-colour throughout: the tail feathers the same as in the other.

PLACE.

Found at *Mexico*.

GENUS

GENUS VIII. HORN BILL.

Nº 1. Rhinoceros H.	Nº 7. Indian H.
2. Helmet H.	8. Panayan H.
3. Philippine H.	9. Manilla H.
A. —— H.	10. Black-billed H.
4. Abyssinian H.	A. Red-billed H.
5. African H.	11. White H.
6. Pied H.	12. Wreathed H.

THIS genus has a great bending bill, with frequently a large protuberance, resembling another bill, on the upper mandible: edges jagged.

Nostrils small, round, placed behind the base of the bill.

Tongue small, short*.

Legs scaly: toes, three forward, one backward; the middle one connected to the outmost as far as the third joint, and to the inner one as far as the first.

The birds of this genus seem to hold the same place in the old continent as the Toucans do in the new, the last-named birds being found in *America* only. Perhaps the same food may be usual to both; if so, fruits should be the greatest part of their diet. As to their eating fish †, it seems not to be fully proved, though many authors assert it: this must be determined by future obser-

* Scarce an inch long in one species. *Phil. Trans.* vol. xxiii. p. 1394.

† That they eat *fleſh* by choice seems manifest from several observations below.

H O R N B I L L.

vation. We must not take in the depraved state of appetite often seen in birds when in confinement, perhaps consented to by them more from *necessity* than *choice*, for want of having it in our power to give them what is better adapted to their palate.

I.
RHINOCEROS
H.

- Buceros Rhinoceros, *Linn. Syst.* i. p. 153. N° 3.
 Le Calao des Indes, *Briss. orn.* iv. p. 571. N° 4.
 Le Calao Rhinoceros, *Buf. ois.* vii. p. 161.
 Bec de l'oiseau Rhinoceros, *Pl. enl.* 934.
 Corvus indicus cornutus, seu Rhinoceros avis Bontii, &c. *Raii-Syn.* p. 40.
 N° 8.
 Horned Indian Raven, or Rhinoceros-bird, *Will. orn.* p. 127. t. 17. *the head.*
 —————— *Edw. glean.* pl. 281. fig. B. *the head.*
Lev. Mus.

DESCRIPTION: **I** DO not find any author who has described this, except *Briffon**; who says, that it is three feet in length, almost two feet three quarters in breadth, and is nearly as big as a Turkey. The bill is ten inches long, and two inches and a half thick at the base; the upper mandible is red at the base, and whitish yellow towards the tip; the lower one wholly of a whitish yellow, except at the base, where it is black: on the top of the upper mandible is an appendage, as large as the bill itself, and turning upwards, contrary to that of the bill, both of the mandibles of which bend downwards; this curved horn measures eight inches in length, is four inches broad, varied with white and black, and is, as it were, divided longitudinally by a line of black on each side: the nostrils are placed at the base of the bill: the

* *Orn. edit. in 8vo. Lug. Bat. 1763.* vol. ii. p. 206.

head,

head, neck, back, breast, and upper part of the belly, are black: the lower belly and rump dirty white: the under tail coverts half black half white: tail twelve inches in length: the feathers white at the base and ends, and black in the middle: the legs and claws dull grey. This varies in wanting the black line on each side of the bill.

The specimen in *Sir A. Lever's Museum* answers to this description of *Brisson*, and has not the black line on the bill. That bird is full four feet in length, and is as big as a middle-sized Turkey: the vent feathers are whitish: the tail white, except a bar of three inches in breadth, and about the same distance from the end: the rest as in *Brisson*, whose bird was most likely a young one.

This specimen is said to have come from *Java*; it is also found in *Sumatra*, the *Philippine Islands*, and other parts of the *East Indies*. These birds are said to feed on flesh and carrion*: and that they follow the hunters for the purpose of feeding on the entrails of the beasts which they kill; that they chafe rats and mice, and, after pressing them flat with the bill in a peculiar manner, tossing them up into the air, swallow them whole immediately on their descent: and it may be remarked, that in this case the tongue is no hindrance, being not above an inch in length †.

PLACE AND
MANNERS.

Le Calao à casque rond, *Buf. ois.* vii. p. 159.

Tête de Calao à casque rond, *Pl. enl.* 933.

See a fig. of the same in *Edw.* t. 281. f. C.

Lev. Mus.

^{z.}
† HELMET
H.

I DO not find a description of the body of this bird in any author, though the bill is pretty common in most collections.

DESCRIPTION.

* *Bontius Nat. Hist.* b. v. ch. 11.

† *Phil. Trans.* N° 285.

The

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The length of it, from the utmost gibbosity behind to the tip, in a specimen now by me, is eight inches. The bill is nearly strait, and, as far as the real mandibles reach, of a conical figure; the top of the upper is continued upwards into a gibbosity, of a form almost square, making the bill at this part four inches and a half in depth; this is rounded behind, and almost flat in front; the front is a true bone, of an inch in thickness, the fides of which may be readily seen through, as they are very thin and transparent, and, with the half of the bill next the base, of a deep red; the bony front, and end half of the bill, yellowish white: the nostrils, or at least what appear to me as such, are just above the eyes, in the hollow; and from them begins a wrinkled ridge, which goes quite across the gibbous part to the front: the general colour of this bird should seem to be black, as the few feathers which are attached to the back part of the head, both in my specimen and that figured in the *Planches enluminées*, are of that colour.

If I conjecture right, this bird may have some powerful enemy, to which it may at times oppose this bony thick front, by way of defence, as it is certainly capable of great resistance. I am led to think this, from the bill in my possession, which appears to have suffered by this means; for the horny part is beaten off in several places.

I have seen the bony front of this bill made into a *snuff-box*, of which it formed the top.

Buceros bicornis, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 153. N° 1.
 Le Calao des Philippines, *Bris. orn.* iv. p. 568. N° 2.
 _____ *Buf. ois.* vii. p. 157.
 Rhinoceros avis, ima varietas, *Will. orn.* t. 17. 1.
Br. Mus. *Lev. Mus.* The bill.

^{3.}
PHILIPPINE
H.

THE body is the size of a large Fowl: colour above black, DESCRIPTION.
 beneath white. The bill is very large, being two inches and three quarters thick at the base, and nine inches in length; the colour of it is reddish, but the base of the lower mandible black: on the top of the bill is an additional horny substance, six inches in length, and three in breadth, reaching backwards further than the eyes, somewhat concave on the top, and projecting forwards as it were into two angles; the hinder part is rounded, and reaches to the hind head; this is of the same colour as the bill: the nostrils are placed at the base of the bill, beneath this last horny substance: on the quills is a white spot: the ten middle feathers of the tail are black; the outer ones white: the legs are greenish.

Inhabits the *Philippine Isles*. *Linnæus* says, *China, Stratsund*; PLACE.
 and likewise adds, that the tail is pretty long.

Calao, vel Cayao, *Phil. Trans.* vol. xxiii. p. 1394 *.

^{3.}
VAR. A.

THIS species is about the size of a Hen. The bill is somewhat DESCRIPTION.
 bent, serrated, diaphanous, and of the colour of cinnabar, and near seven inches long; the mandibles are equal, an inch and half

* There described by the *Rev. J. G. Camel*, a resident in the *Philippine Isles*.

Y y broad

broad at the middle; the upper one is three inches deep, and furnished with an helmet on the top, which is a span in length, almost three inches broad, and flat on the top: the tongue small for so large a bill, being scarcely an inch long: the head itself is small, and as far as the eyes black: the pupil blue; the irides white; and each eye-lid beset with black bristles, the length of which is equal to the breadth of the little finger: the head and neck are rufous: the belly black: back and rump brownish ash: the thighs and legs together are nine inches long, and yellowish: the tail feathers are only eight* in number, a cubit in length, and white: the greater quills are fifteen or seventeen in number, almost a foot and a half long, and of a fulvous colour: the toes are squammosc, of a reddish colour: the claws are black.

PLACE AND
MANNERS.

This bird inhabits the *Philippine Islands*, and has a cry more like that of a hog or a calf, than of a bird. The *Gentoos* rank it among their Gods, and pay worship to it. It lives altogether in woods; feeding on fruits, such as the Indian fig, also pistachios, &c. which it swallows whole; and after the external parts have been digested, it brings up the nuts again whole, without the kernels being any wise damaged, or unfit for vegetation.

Fearful of multiplying species, I have ventured to place these two as varieties only, or at least as sexual differences, till a better acquaintance with them shall clear up the doubt. *Buffon* is of opinion that they are varieties only, which indeed is very probable, since the same spot of the globe produces both of them.

* No doubt it had lost two, as no bird has less than ten in number.

Le Calao d'Abyssinie, *Buf. ois.* vii. p. 155.
Grand Calao d'Abyssinie, *Pl. enl.* 779.

^{4.}
ABYSSINIAN
H.

DESCRIPTION.

BILL.

THIS is among the largest of the genus : in shape it most resembles a Raven, but is larger and thicker : the length three feet two inches. The bill is nine inches in length, slightly bent the whole length, and compressed on the sides ; both mandibles are channelled on the insides, and blunt at the tips ; on the top of the upper, at the base, is a prominence of a semicircular shape, two inches and a half in diameter, and fifteen lines broad at the base, which is over the eyes : this excrecence is of the same substance with the bill, but so very thin, as to easily give way to the pressure of the fingers : the height of the bill, with the additional horn, measures vertically almost three inches and three quarters : on each side of the upper mandible, near the base, is a reddish space ; and a naked violet brown skin encircles the eyes, and covers the throat, and some of the fore part of the neck.

The colour of the plumage is wholly black, except the greater quills, which are white : the secondaries and part of the wing coverts are of a deep tawny brown : the legs are five inches and a half long : the middle toe, with the claws, is twenty-eight lines long ; the three forward ones nearly equal in length ; the hind one also pretty long, being two inches ; all of them are thick and stout, and covered, as well as the legs, with blackish scales : the claws are strong, but not bent, nor sharp.

PLUMAGE.

This inhabits *Abyssinia* *.

PLACE.

Le

* I have some suspicion, that the "certain black birds," mentioned by *M. Adanson*, may prove the above. He says, "they were so like a Turkey,
Y y z both

5.
AFRICAN
H.

Le Calao d'Afrique, *Bris. orn.* iv. p. 570. N° 3.

Le Brac, ou Calao d'Afrique, *Buf. ois.* vii. p. 154.

Trompette de Brac, ou l'Oiseau trompette, *Labat. Afr. occ.* iv. p. 160. 161.
figure imperfect.

Rhinoceros avis secunda varietas, *Will. orn.* pl. 17.—*Mus. Bel.* t. 9. N° 7.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS bird is said by *Labat* to be of the size of a Turkey: the colour of the plumage wholly black. The bill and head, measured together, were equal to eighteen inches: the figure of the bill not unlike our third species; but the horny appendage on the top of the upper mandible is almost strait at the end, or at least turns up but very little, and ends almost in a point; the colour is partly red, partly yellow; the edges of both mandibles black, and the base of both of the same colour. Neither *Brisson* nor *Buffon* add any thing to this account of *Labat*, neither of them having, I suppose, met with the bird.

A specimen of this bird is in the *Leyden Museum*, of which there is a *coloured print** in possession of *Sir A. Lever*, which informs us, that the general colour is black: the hind head somewhat crested: the belly and vent white: the tail near one foot in length, the feathers of which are black, with white tips.

both as to size and feathers, that one might very easily mistake them. I killed two with the same shot, one male, the other female. They had both a kind of black hollow helmet on the head, of the same bulk and figure as that of the *Casoar*: upon their neck they had a long plate, like a very bright vellum, which was red in the male, and blue in the female.ⁱⁱ He says, that the Negroes give it the name of *Guinar*, and esteem it as a *Marabou*, or sacred animal, and liken it to the *Gallinazo*; but that is the *Carrion Vulture*. See *Adans. Voy. to Senegal*, p. 309. *Eng. Edit.*

* It is called in the print *Calao des Indes*.





Pied Hornbill.

Le Calao de Malabar, *Buf. ois.* vii. p. 149. pl. 8. *Pl. enl.* 873²
 Beaks of curious Birds, *Edw.* pl. 281. f. D.

^{6.}
 PIED
 H.
 PL. XI.

DESCRIPTION.

THE length of this species is two feet six inches: in size a trifle bigger than a Crow. From the angles of the mouth to the point of the bill five inches: both mandibles curve downwards the whole length, and are pointed at the ends; on the upper is placed a gibbosity four inches and a half in length, rounded on the top, and, reaching two thirds of the length of the bill, tends to a sharp edge in front; this appendage passes backwards beyond the eyes, at which part it is blunt, and somewhat projecting; the fore part of it is black, which colour passes obliquely downwards, and backwards quite to the part where it joins the true bill, a little part of which is black also; the base and edges of both mandibles likewise are black; and near the base, between the appendage and bill, are placed the nostrils; the colour of the middle part, as well as the bill, is of a dirty yellowish white: the eyes surrounded with a bare skin, of a faded dirty yellow: on the upper eye-lid are ten or more stiff black bristles, full half an inch in length: the general colour of the plumage is black, but in some parts the feathers incline to green on the margins: the lower part of the breast, belly, vent, and thighs, are white: the first quill is black, pointed, and shorter than the others; the rest are black also, but the ends for an inch and a half are white, except three or four next the body, which are wholly black: the tail consists of ten feathers; the two middle ones are black; the others are the same, with the ends for an inch and a half white: the legs are very short, being, from the knee to the end of the middle claw, little more than four inches: the

H O R N B I L L.

inner toe shortest; the two outmost toes connected to the middle one as far as the first joint: the wings reach beyond the base of the tail.

PLACE, &c.

This description is taken from a perfect specimen now laying before me, which came from the *East-Indies*, and is in the collection of *Captain Davies*. *Buffon* describes one, which was alive in *Paris* during the summer of 1777, and came from *Pondicherry*. This was of the same size with our specimen, and supposed to be near three feet in length; but the gibbosity of the bill an inch and an half longer, and was supposed to have had still half an inch more in length, as it had received an injury: the bill itself blunt at the end, and eight inches long: the eye was of a red brown, and the bare skin round it black: the bird could erect or depress the crest at will: the tail differed much, for it had four of the middle feathers black the whole length, and the rest of the feathers white, except at the base, where they were black: the legs black, scaly: the claws long and blunt.

MANNERS.

The manners of this bird were peculiar: it would leap forwards, or sideways, with both legs at once, like a *Magpie*, or *Jay*, never walking: when at rest, it folded its head back between the wings: the general air and appearance was rather stupid and dull, though it would sometimes put on a fierce look, if at any time it was surprized, or the like: it would eat *lettuce*, after bruising them with its bill, and swallow *raw flesh*; as well as devour *rats*, *mice*, and *small birds*, if given to him: it had different tones of voice on different occasions; sometimes a hoarse sound in the throat, most like *oück, oück*; at other times very hoarse and weak, not unlike the clucking of a *Turkey Hen*. This bird used to display the wings, and enjoy itself in a warm sun, but shivered

in.

in the cold ; and, as the winter approached, died, unable to bear the severity of the climate, so different to its nature *.

Buceros hydrocorax, *Linn. Syst.* i. p. 153. N° 2.

Le Calao, *Bris. orn.* iv. p. 556. N° 1. t. 45.

Le Calao des Moluques, *Buf. ois.* vii. p. 147.—vol. iii. p. 41.

7.
INDIAN
H.

Pl. enl. 283.

Le Corbeau Indien, *Orn. de Salern.* p. 91. N° 8. pl. 9. f. 3.

Corvus Indicus, *Raii Syn.* p. 40. N° 7.—*Will. orn.* t. 17.

Bontius's Indian Raven, *Will. orn.* p. 126. N° 7.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS bird is rather bigger than a Cock : length two feet four inches. The bill is two inches and a half thick at the base, five inches in length, and bends a little downwards ; both mandibles are dentated on the edges, but the under one is most so ; on the top is an additional excrescence, of the same texture

* In the *Planchees enluminées*, N° 873, is a bird not far differing from this last, if not meant for the same. The distribution of colours on the bill is the same, but on this are expressed three double longitudinal furrows, placed at nearly equal distances, not mentioned in *Buffon's* description of that bird : a little way from the base of the under mandible is a white spot : the belly, vent, and thighs, white : the rest of the body black : the two middle tail feathers black ; the others wholly white.

I make no doubt but all the above are the same species, differing merely in sex or age ; and it is very probable, that the one described from my specimen, having the bill very smooth, as well as its being less, may be a young bird ; as, perhaps, the wrinkles seen in the *Planchees enluminées*, as well as in a bill now in the *Leverian Museum*, may be the effect of mature age : witness the horns of cows, and other animals.—Mem. *Buffon* refers to pl. 873, in his *lif*, vol. vii. p. 140, though he does not in his description of the bird.

H O R N B I L L.

as the bill ; this is flat at top, and rounded behind, and projects over the back part of the head ; this last part is whitish, but the rest of it, as well as the bill, is ash-colour : the upper part of the head is blackish : the cheeks and throat quite black ; the last is surrounded by a dirty grey band, about three quarters of an inch in breadth, forming an arch, with the concave part uppermost : the hind head and neck are of a pale chestnut : the back, scapulars, wing coverts, and rump, brown : upper and under tail coverts the same, with a mixture of fulvous : breast, upper part of the belly, and sides, are blackish, with a mixture of grey : thighs yellow brown : bottom of the belly, and under tail coverts, pale yellow : quills black ; the outer edges of the secondaries grey : the tail is even at the end, in length eight inches, and of a dirty cinereous white : the legs are grey brown : claws black.

PLACE AND
MANNERS.

Inhabits the *Molucca Isles*. Willughby observes, that it resembles our Raven in the bill, but is red on the temples, like some kinds of Turkies ; has wide nostrils, and ill-favoured eyes ; and that it feeds chiefly on nutmegs, whence its flesh is very delicate, and has a fine aromatic relish.

This, in its native places, is frequently tamed, and is useful in destroying rats and mice in houses *.

* Salerne.

Le Calao à bec ciselé de l'île de Panay, *Son. Voy.* p. 122. t. 82. *the male,*
t. 83. *the female.*

Le Calao de l'île de Panay, *Buf. ois.* vii. p. 145.—*Pl. enl.* 780. *le male,*
781. *la femelle.*

8.
PANAYAN
H.

IN size, says Sonnerat, it equals our Raven. The bill is very long, arched, toothed at the edges, pointed at the end, and compressed on the sides, which are ridged transversely from the base to two-thirds of its length; the ridges are brown, and the furrowed parts between the colour of orpiment; the rest of the bill to the end is smooth and brown: on the top of the upper mandible, from the base to the middle, is an appendage like the bill, which is flattened at the sides, sharp at the top, and cut to a sharp angle before; and, as far as it extends, is as broad as that part of the bill which it covers, and is as deep as broad: the eye is surrounded by a naked brown skin: the eye-lids furnished with a circle of short stiff hairs or bristles, forming true eye-lashes: the iris is whitish: the head, neck, wings, and back, are of a greenish black, changing into blue in different lights: the upper part of the breast light red brown: belly, thighs, and rump, deep red brown: the tail consists of ten feathers, two-thirds of which from the base are rufous yellow, and one-third to the end black: the legs are of a lead-colour: toes placed three before and one behind; the middle toe united to the outer one to the third articulation, but to the inner toe only as far as the first.

The *female* is of the same size as the male, but differs in the head and neck being wholly white, except a triangular large green-black spot, which arises beneath the base of the bill, passing

DESCRIPTION.

FEMALE.

Z z under

H O R N B I L L.

under the eye, and a little way behind, where it ends in a point : in other things it is like the male.

PLACE.

Inhabits the isle of *Panay*.

^{9.}
MANILLA
H.

Le Calao de Manille, *Buf. ois.* vii. p. 144.—*Pl. enl.* 891.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS species is but very little known. It is a very little bigger than the following species : in length twenty inches. The bill is two inches and a half long, less curved than in that species, and not toothed at the edges, but sharp-edged, and more pointed at the tip ; the upper mandible is furnished with a slight prominence, which swells out but very little : the head and neck are white, with a cast of yellow, and waved with brown : on each side of the head, at the ears, is a black mark : the upper part of the body is of a blackish brown ; some of the quill feathers have whitish edges : the under parts of the body dirty white : the tail is of the same colour as the wings, with this difference, that it is crossed about the middle by a rufous band of two inches breadth.

PLACE.

This bird inhabits *Manilla* ; but the manners of it are not known.

^{10.}
BLACK-BILLED
H.

Buceros nasutus, *Linn. Syst.* i. p. 154. N° 4.

Le Calao à bec noir du Senegal, *Bris. orn.* iv. p. 573. N° 5. t. 46. f. 1.—
Pl. enl. 890.

Le Tock, *Buf. ois.* vii. p. 141.

Crotophaga Förschäl, *Faun. Arab.* p. 2. N° 4.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS bird is not much bigger than a Magpie, and is in length twenty inches and a half. The bill is one inch thick at the base, and three inches and a half in length, and bent downwards :

the colour of it is black, except a longitudinal spot of yellow on each side of the upper mandible, just under the nostrils; the edges of both are dentated: the plumage on the upper part of the body is dirty grey, the edges of the feathers whitish: on each side of the head is a dirty white stripe, beginning at the nostrils, and passing over the eyes to the hind head: the under parts of the body are dirty white: the upper wing coverts are of the same colour, spotted with black, the middle of each feather being of that colour: the quills are blackish, with dirty grey edges: the tail is seven inches and a quarter long, and consists of twelve feathers; the two middle ones are dirty grey; those on the sides are white half way from the base; the end half blackish, with the tips white: legs and claws black.

Le Calao à bec rouge du Sénégâl, *Bris. orn.* iv. p. 575. N° 6. t. 46. f. 2.

—*Pl. enl.* 260.

Le Tock, *Buf. ois.* vii. p. 141.

10.
VAR. A.
RED-BILLED
H.

THIS is the size of the last, but is half an inch shorter. The bill is partly the same, but of a red colour: the head and throat dirty white, with the shafts of the feathers black: on the crown is a longitudinal blackish stripe, reaching to the hind head: the neck, breast, belly, sides, thighs, under wing and tail coverts, dirty white: the hind part of the neck, next the back, striped longitudinally with blackish down the middle of each feather: the back, rump, scapulars, and upper tail coverts, dirty grey: upper wing coverts blackish, the middle of each feather dirty white: the prime quills are blackish; the secondaries grey: the tail is near seven inches long; the two middle feathers

DESCRIPTION.

thers dirty grey, the rest blackish, with white ends: the legs are red, and the claws black.

Linnæus thought these two to be male and female; but *Buffon* confirms them to differ only from age, that with the red bill and legs, last described, being the adult bird.

PLACE AND
MANNERS.

These are very common at *Senegal*, and other warm parts of the *old continent*, where they are called *Tock*. They are very tame and foolish birds while young, insomuch as to suffer themselves to be taken by the hand; but having learned experience with mature age, they then become rather shy. When taken young, they immediately become familiar; but are so stupid as not to feed of themselves, though food be offered to them, requiring it to be put into their mouths. In their wild state they feed on fruits, but when domesticated eat bread, and will swallow almost any thing that is offered to them.

This, I make no doubt, is the bird described as an *Ani* by *M. Forschål**. He says that the bill is twice as long as the head, and bends downwards, with a spot of white at the base of the upper mandible; on the lower, three or four whitish oblique curved ridges of white: tongue very short, hastato-subulated and plain: head and neck grey brown: belly white: the rest of the bird grey spotted with white, and a band of the same over the eyes: quills tipped white; the prime ones cinereous, secondaries black: tail feathers ten in number, as long as the whole body, even at the end, and black tipped with white, all but the two middle, which are wholly brown: legs black brown,

* The name he gives it is *Kekab*; and says that it feeds on snakes and chameleons. *Faun. Arab.* p. vi.—*Adanson* mentions his garnishing a wooden spit “with a *Toucan*, two Partridges, and two *Guinea Hens*.” *Voy. to Sen.* 8vo. p. 144.—His *Toucan* was, no doubt, this bird.

and

and shorter than the thighs : two joints of the outer toe connected to the first joint of the middle one. Size of a large Pigeon, but the bill very large in respect to the body.

Inhabits *Arabia*, where it is said to feed on serpents. Called by the names *Tulleek* and *Dymludi*. The former of these might readily be confounded with that of *Senegal*, *Tock*, by mere difference of dialect.

PLACE.

White Toucan; *Hawkw. Voy.* i. p. 123.III.
WHITE
H.

THE bird here referred to is said to be of the size of a Goose, wholly snow white, except the bill and legs, which were black : the beak curved, and of so great a length and thickness, that it was not easy to conceive how the muscles of the neck, which was one foot long, and as small as that of a Crane, could support it.

DESCRIPTION.

This bird was caught between the island of *Tinian* and *Pulotimoen*. It was kept alive four months on board, and fed on biscuit, after which it died.

PLACE.

This bird should seem rather a *Hornbill* than a *Toucan*, as in this latitude no other than *Hornbills* have been seen ; on the contrary, in *South America*, where the *Toucans* are, there are no *Hornbills* : but this cannot be determined for want of better description..

Bill.

^{12.}
WREATHED
H.DESCRIPTION OF
THE BILL.Bill of an Indian Raven, *Will. orn.* t. 78.

THE bill is, in figure, not unlike that of N° 3: in length, from the angles of the mouth to tip, from five to six inches: on the top of the upper mandible is an appendage arising about an inch in height; this is rounded at top, and divided into seven or eight segments, not unaptly resembling the *rattle* of a *rattle-snake*: the edges of the mandibles are jagged in the middle, not serrated: nostrils situated at the base of the first segment, and have the appearance of roundish holes. Specimens of this are to be seen in the *British, Leverian, and other Museums.* The bill only has, I believe, yet arrived in *England.*

GENUS





African Boob-eater.

GENUS IX. BEEF-EATER.

N° 1. African Beef-eater.

BILL strong, thick, strait, nearly square: upper mandible a little protuberant; on the lower a large angle.

Tongue.

Toes, three before, one behind; the middle connected to the outmost as far as the first joint.

Buphaga Africana, *Lin. Syst.* i. 154. N° 1.
Le Pic bœuf, *Bris. orn.* ii. 437. N° 1. t. 42. f. 2.
 ——— *Buf. ois.* iii. p. 175. t. 14.—*Pl. enl.* 293.

AFRICAN
BEEF-EATER.
PL. XII.

THIS size of this bird is that of the crested Lark: length eight inches and a half. Colour above grey brown, beneath and rump dirty yellow: the bill is in some yellowish, with the end red, in others brown; it is in figure nearly square, and ten lines in length: the tail is wedge-shaped; all the feathers are pointed at the end; the side feathers are rufous on the inside margins: legs and claws brown.

Inhabits *Senegal*; where this bird is said to be very fond of the larvæ of insects, which are enclosed under the skin, on the backs of the oxen, and alighting on these animals, picks them out with the bill, in the same manner as the Magpie settles on the backs of sheep, in this country, to pick out the ticks.

Brisson seems to be the only one who has seen this bird; from whom, and the *Planches enluminées*, we have taken our figure.

DESCRIPTION.

PLACE AND
MANNERS.

GENUS

GENUS X. ANI.

N° 1. Lesser A.

2. Greater A.

3. Walking A.

THIS genus has a compressed, greatly arched, half oval, thin bill; cultrated at top.

Nostrils round.

Tongue flat, pointed at the end.

Ten feathers in the tail.

Toes placed two and two.

1.
LESSER ANI.
PL. XIII.

Crotophaga Ani, Lin. *Syst.* i. p. 154. N° 1.

Le Bout de Petun, Bris. *orn.* iv. p. 177. pl. 18. f. 1.

L'Ani des Savanes, Buf. *oif.* vi. p. 420.

Petit Bout de Petun, Pl. *enl.* 102. f. 2.

Psittaco congener Ani Bras. *Raii Syn.* p. 35. N° 10.—Ani Bras. Marcg. *id.* p. 185.—*Will. orn.* p. 120.

Cacalototl. *Raii Syn.* p. 168. N° 27?

Razor-billed Blackbird, *Cateb. Carol. app.* pl. 3*.

Great Blackbird, *Sloan. Jam.* vol. iii. p. 298. N° 12. pl. 256. f. 1.—
Brown. Jam. p. 474.

Br. Mus. Lev. Mus.

DESCRIPTION.

ABOUT the size of a Blackbird: length thirteen inches and a half. The bill is of a singular shape, about an inch in length, hooked at the end, and much compressed, rising to a sharp

* The toes are here placed three before and one behind, no doubt by mistake.



Lesser. Ani.



ridge at top; the colour of it a brownish black: the colour of the whole bird is black, in some parts glossed with purple, and about the neck faintly tinged with green on the margins: the base of the bill is furnished with black bristles, which turn forwards: the eye-lids have long hairs, like eye-lashes: the tail is six inches long, and much cuneated: the legs are black: toes placed two before and two behind.

This species is found in *Jamaica*, *St. Domingo*, and other islands in the *West-Indies*; also at *Cayenne*, and other parts of *South America*. Contrary to all other birds, they have the singularity of many laying in the same nest; to make which, they all unite in concert, and after laying their eggs, sit on them close to each other, in order to hatch them; each unanimously striving to do the best for the general good: and when the young are hatched, the parents, without reserve, do the best to feed the whole flock. Still a greater singularity occurs, which is, that as soon as each female lays her eggs, she covers them with leaves*, doing the same thing whenever she is obliged to leave the nest for food: this might be necessary in a cold climate; but why it should be wanted in a hot one, seems not clear, especially as it has not been observed in other birds. It generally has two broods in a year, except accidents happen; in which case, it has been known to make three nests. The eggs are about the size of those of a Pigeon; of a sea-green colour, spotted at the ends.

Their food is various; worms, insects, fruits, and grain †, according to the season. Both this and the next species have the

PLACE AND
SINGULAR
MANNERS.

* *Hist. des ois.*

† To these may be added the ticks which they pick from the backs of oxen. *Linn.*

tame manners, and are continually in a gregarious state, from ten to thirty in a flock, whether it be in breeding-time or not. They are not difficult to be shot, not being so wild as many other birds; but are known to chatter much on the sight of a man, though they do not fly to a great distance; hence are not well relished by sportsmen *, as, like the Jays in *England*, they are the occasion of hindering his sport in respect to other game, without making him amends in their own flesh, which is never sought after for food, being rank and unsavoury.

^{z.}
GREATER
ANI.

Le grand Bout de Petun, *Bris. orn.* iv. p. 180. pl. 18. f. 2.—*Pl. ent.*
N° 102. f. 1.

L'Ani des Paletuviers, *Buf. ois.* vi. p. 423. pl. 19.—*Orn. de Salerne,*
p. 73. N° 10.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS species is larger than the last, being little inferior to a Jay in size, and eighteen inches in length. The bill is longer in proportion, and rises higher on the top, where it is unequal: the colours are much the same as in the other, so that one description will serve for both. We are assured, however, that they are distinct species, and never mix together; though each have the same manners, with this difference only, that the smaller frequent the open savannas, the larger only the salt-marshes near the sea-coasts. It is said that they are easily made tame, and will learn to talk like Parrots. The male and female are both alike.

* *Sloane Jam.* vol. ii. p. 298.

Crotophaga ambulatoria, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 155. N^o 2.

^{3.}
WALKING
ANI.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS, says *Linnaeus*, is in every thing like the others, except in the situation of the toes, which are placed three before and one behind.

I must leave the whole of this on the authority of its author, having never seen such a bird; nor have any of my enquiries on this head been more successful.

Said to inhabit Surinam.

PLACE.

GENUS XI. WATTE-BIRD.

N° 1. Cinereous Wattle-Bird.

TH E bill in this genus is incurvated and fornicated, the upper mandible exceeding the lower in length.

At the gape of the bill a carunculated wattle, arising from the under mandible.

The nostrils depressed, half covered by a membrane of a texture somewhat cartilaginous, and tufted near the ends.

The tongue of a sub-cartilaginous texture, divided at the end, or rather deeply serrated, and ciliated.

Legs made for walking: toes three before and one * behind: the legs carinated at the back part.

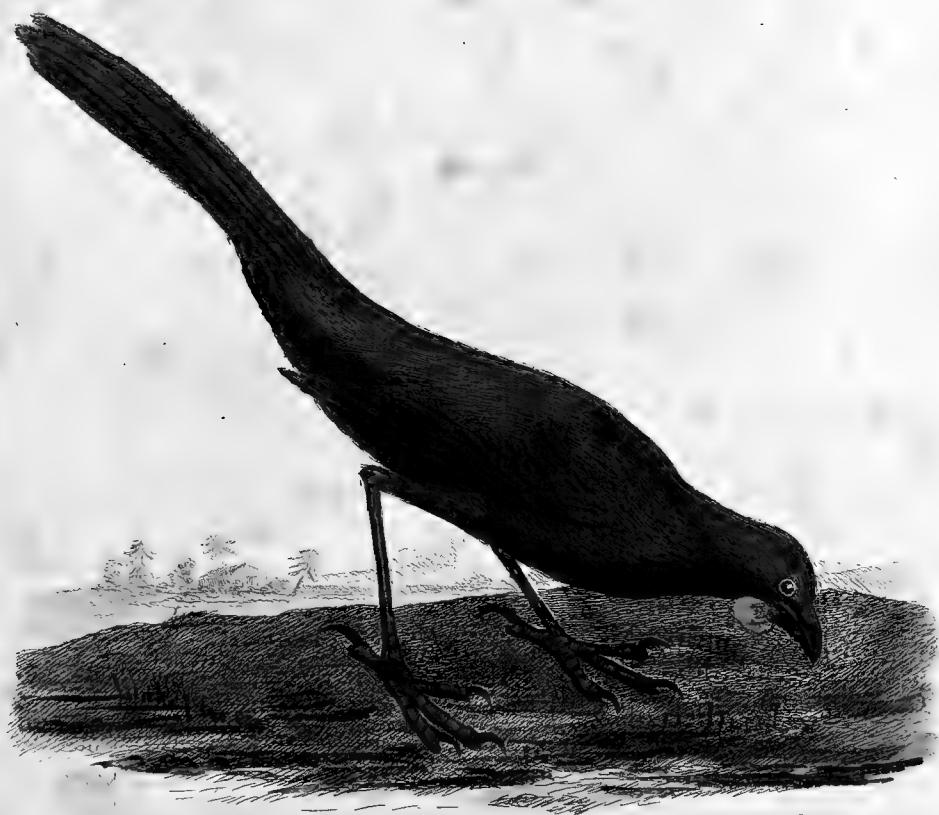
I.
+ CINEREOUS
WATTLE-
BIRD.
PL. XIV.
DESCRIPTION.

Lev. Mus.

THIS singular bird is about the size of a Jay: the length from bill to tail is fifteen inches. The bill is black, very strong, and bent downwards; in length an inch and a quarter: the nostrils are situated in a hollow at the base of the bill, and are half covered by a membranous cartilage, which hangs over them as a cover: from the base of the lower mandible, on each side,

* I here take an opportunity of remarking an error of the press (for such only it can be) in the *Genera of Birds*, where it is mentioned, that this genus has three toes before, and two behind, being five in all; a circumstance wholly *unnatural* in the feathered tribes. See *Gen. of Birds*, p. 9. l. 15.

springs



Cinereous Wattle Bird.



W A T T L E - B I R D.

ings a round substance, in texture like the wattle of a Cock ; at first this is of a fine blue colour, but afterwards becomes of a fine orange : the irides are of a fine mazarine blue : from the forehead to the eye, and between that and the bill, the colour is of a deep black ; the rest of the plumage dark ash-colour : the tail pretty long, consisting of twelve feathers, and is cuneiform in shape, the outer feather being shorter than the middle one by one inch : the wings, when closed, reach to the base only : the legs are long : and the hind claw much longer than the others.

This bird inhabits *New Zealand* throughout : it is often seen walking on the ground, and sometimes perched on trees, though less frequent : its food consists of various articles ; berries of all kinds, and insects ; and, according to the relation of some, small birds also.

The flesh is good to eat, and was by some accounted even savoury. It has a kind of note not unlike whistling, and sometimes a kind of murmuring, though not an unpleasing one *. As great a singularity as any is the tongue, which is by no means like that of any known bird, as will be seen by consulting the opposite plate.

For this account I am indebted to *Dr. J. R. Forster*.

PLACE AND
MANNERS.

* Mr. *Forster*, in his *Voy.* talks of the shrill notes of Thrushes, the *graver pipe* of *Wattle-Birds*, and the enchanting melody of various Creepers, resounding on all sides. Vol. i. p. 148.

G E N U S

GENUS XII. CROW.

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| Nº 1. Raven. | Nº 16. Bald Cr. |
| Var. A. Pied R. | 17. Pacific Cr. |
| Var. B. White R. | 18. Tropic Cr. |
| 2. South-Sea R. | 19. Jay. |
| 3. Carrion Crow. | Var. A. White Jay. |
| Var. A. Variegated Cr. | 20. Blue Jay. |
| Var. B. White Cr. | 21. Steller's Cr. |
| 4. Rook. | 22. Cayenne Jay. |
| 5. Hooded Cr. | 23. Cinereous Cr. |
| 6. White-breasted Cr. | 24. Red-billed Jay. |
| 7. New Caledonian Cr. | 25. Chinese Jay. |
| 8. Chattering Cr. | 26. Siberian Jay. |
| 9. Jackdaw. | 27. Peruvian Jay. |
| Var. A. Collared J. | 28. Yellow-bellied Jay. |
| Var. B. White J. | 29. Magpie. |
| Var. C. Black J. | Var. A. White D°. |
| 10. Hottentot Cr. | 30. Blue Crow. |
| 11. Alpine Cr. | 31. Senegal Cr. |
| 12. Philippine Cr. | 32. Caribbean Cr. |
| 13. New Guinea Cr. | 33. African Cr. |
| 14. Papuan Cr. | 34. Mexican Cr. |
| 15. Bare-necked Cr. | 35. Surinam Cr. |

Nº 36. Lesser.

- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| N° 36. Lesser Mexican Cr. | N° 38. Nutcracker. |
| 37. Short-tailed Cr. | 39. Red-legged Cr. |
| Var. A. | 40. Cayenne red-billed Cr. |
| Var. B. | 41. Hermit Cr. |
| Var. C. | |

THE bill in this genus is strong, the upper mandible a little convex, the edges are cultrated, and in most of the species is a small notch near the tip.

Nostrils covered with bristles, reflected over them.

Tongue divided at the end.

Toes, three forward, one backward; the middle one joined to the outer as far as the first joint.

Different species found in every climate. In general clamorous: promiscuous feeders: build for the most part in trees: lay about six eggs. Several species inhabit *England*, whose nature is well known, and may serve to give an idea of the manners of the rest.

Corvus corax, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 155. N° 2.—*Faun. Groenl.* p. 62. N° 38.—

Muller, p. 11.

I.
RAVEN.

— *maximus*, *Scop. Ann.* i. p. 34. N° 45.

Le Corbeau, *Bris. orn.* ii. p. 8.—*Buf. ois.* iii. p. 13. pl. 2.—*Pl. enl.* 495.

Rabe, *Frisch.* t. 63.—*Kram. elen.* p. 333.

Raven, *Raii Syn.* p. 39. A. 1.—*Will. orn.* p. 121. pl. 18.—*Albin.* ii. pl. 20.—*Br. Zool.* i. p. 218. N° 74.—*Amer. Zool.* N°

Br. Mus. *Lev. Mus.*

THIS is the largest of the genus, weighing three pounds, and is in length above two feet, in breadth four. The bill is strong and thick, nearly two inches and three quarters in

DESCRIPTION.

length, and covered with bristles for two thirds of its length, completely hiding the nostrils : the colour of the whole plumage is a fine rich glossy blue black, the under parts of a more dull and dusky colour.

PLACES AND
MANNERS.

This bird is well known, though not so common as the other species, in *England*; it is also an inhabitant of many other parts of the world, and every where esteemed for its horrid, though useful, appetite for *carrion*, whereby mankind is relieved from that great source of putridity and disease. We hear of it from *Groenland* * to the *Cape of Good Hope* † on the one side, and from *Canada* ‡ to *Mexico* § on the other; and, no doubt, in the intermediate places in general, as many authors might be noted to confirm it. It is a crafty bird, not only scenting the delightful smell of carrion at a vast distance, but also very careful of coming within gun-shot, so not easily killed. When brought up young, is very familiar, yet apt to pilfer; often hiding things of value, to the great loss of the owner, without use to itself: it is a long-lived bird. It makes its nest early in the spring, laying five or six eggs, of a pale blueish green colour, spotted with brown. Though it is believed to be fondest of *carrion*, yet it is found to destroy many living animals: *rabbets*, young *ducks*, and *chickens*, fall a prey to it, and not unfrequently *lambs* which have been dropped in a weak state; in that case, this bird has been known to pick out the creature's eyes while yet alive: will also suck *eggs*, when it can get at them; and, if driven by hunger, will eat *shell-fish*, and even worse things. With us it builds in trees; but in *Groenland* and *Iceland* makes its nest in the holes of rocks,

* *Faun. Groen.* † *Kolben Dscr. du Cap.* p. 136. ‡ *Charlevoix, Kalm.*
§ *Fernandez.*

composing

composing it of roots and twigs, along with the bones they have picked, lining it with hair, moss, &c.—By the above, one may suppose their flesh impossible to be relished; yet in *Groenland* it is eaten by many, and their skins used by the natives as a covering next the flesh. It must be an hardy bird, for in the last-named island it is the only one of its race that is met with.

Of this species *Brisson* mentions two varieties.

Le Corbeau varie, *Bris. orn.* ii. p. 12. A.

Cacalotl, *Fernand. Hist. Nov. Hisp.* p. 48.

^{I.}
VAR. A.
PIED RAVEN.

THIS differs from the other, only in having a mixture of white feathers, and inhabits *Mexico*.

Le Corbeau blanc, *Bris. orn.* ii. p. 12. B.

Corvus albus, *Schwenck. av. Sil.* p. 245.

^{II.}
VAR. B.
WHITE
RAVEN.

THIS is white throughout, and found in *Norway* and *Ice-land*. We have had more than one instance where the whole brood of a nest have proved white; and I know one at this present time, which is nearly white, or very pale buff-colour.

LENGTH nineteen inches. Bill remarkably strong at the base, and much compressed at the sides; in length two inches and three quarters, and of a black colour: the plumage dusky black: the feathers beneath the chin are of a remarkably

^{2.}
SOUTH-SEA
RAVEN.
DESCRIPTION.

loose texture : quills brownish black : tail eight inches long, and black : legs and claws also black.

PLACE. Inhabits the *Friendly Isles*, in the *South Seas*.

+ 3.
CARRION
CROW.

Corvus corone, *Lin. Syft.* i. p. 155. N° 3.—*Muller*, p. 11.—*Scop. Ann.* i.

p. 35. N° 36.—*Georg. Ruff.* N° 2.

La Corneille, *Bris. orn.* ii. p. 12. N° 2.—*Buf. ois.* iii. p. 45. pl. 3.—*Pl. enl.* 483.

Carrion Crow, *Raii Syn.* p. 39. A. 2.—*Will. orn.* 122. pl. 18.—*Albin.* vol. ii. pl. 21.—*Br. Zool.* i. N° 75. pl. 34.—*Amer. Zool.* N°

Br. Mus. *Lev. Mus.*

DESCRIPTION.

THE Crow is like the Raven, both in form and manners, but is much less in size : the length is eighteen inches ; breadth twenty-six inches ; and weighs a pound and a quarter. The general colour is a fine violet black, but not near so glossy as that of the Raven. It makes the nest on tall trees, chiefly in woods ; and lays five or six eggs, much like those of a Raven. These birds are most frequently seen in pairs, and are said to remain so through life. Like the Raven, are fondest of carrion and animal food, making great havock of young game of all kinds ; and will pick out the eyes of young defenceless lambs.

The female differs from the male in being less brilliant. The Carrion Crow is met with in many parts of the world, though not near so far spread as the Raven. It is said to be very sparingly met with throughout the *northern parts of Europe* : in *Prussia** not usual ; and in *Sweden* † only seen once ; in *England*, *France*, and *Germany*, are pretty common. We hear of it at *Madeira* ‡. Not

* *Klein. Ord. Av.* p. 58.

† *Faun. Suec.* p. 29.

‡ *Forst. Voy.* p. 25.

in *Canada** in winter; but common in *Louisiana*, where they are eaten, according to some†. Not unlikely to be the *Maldivian Crow*, mentioned by *F. Pyrand*. *Dampier* mentions their being at *New Holland* and *New Guinea* ‡, and, according to our late voyagers, at *New Caledonia* || likewise.

With us, both this bird and the *Raven* remain the whole year.

La Corneille variée, *Bris. orn.* ii. p. 15. N° 2. A,
Bunte Kraehe, Scheckige Kraehe, *Frisch.* t. 66.
Corvus varius, *Brun. orn. bor.* p. 8. N° 8.

^{3.}
VAR. A.
VARI-GATED
CROW.

DESCRIPTION.

THE cheeks, fore part of the neck, middle of the belly, rump, and quills, are white; the rest black, as in the former. In *Brunnich's* bird, the head, bill, legs, coverts of the nostrils, fore part of the neck, belly, and quills from the first to the seventeenth, were white; all the other parts black.

Both of these birds are said to come from the island of *Ferroe* §, where such birds are said to keep separate from the other common Crows of the island.

PLACE.

* At least at *Quebec*. “Even the Crow does not venture to expose itself in winter, but takes its flight in autumn.” *Kalm. Trav.* iii. 206.

† “They are better to eat than those of *Europe*, as they eat no carrion.” *Id.* p. 111. But again he says, that they are like the *Crows* of *Sweden*; if so, I fear they will prove to be *Rooks*, which are as common there as the *Crow* is rare. *Id.* vol. i. p. 121.

‡ Tom. iv. p. 138.—Tom. v. p. 81.

|| *Forster's Voy.* vol. ii. p. 402.

§ *M. Salerne* mentions one brought from *Ferroe*, whose feathers were black, white, and grey brown, mixed. *Orn.* p. 91. N° 10.

^{3.}
VAR. B.
WHITE CROW.

La Corneille blanche, *Bris. orn.* ii. p. 15. N° 2. B.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS is wholly white, bill and legs not excepted.
PLACE. This bird came from *Iceland*.

Schwenckfield * mentions one among his *Silesian* birds; and M. Salerne † mentions also a white Crow, but in his the colour was not pure: the irides were red.

^{4.}
+ ROOK.

Corvus frugilegus, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 156. N° 4.

La Corneille moissonneuse, *Bris. orn.* ii. p. 16. N° 3.

Le Freux, ou la Frayonne, *Buf. ois.* iii. p. 55.—*Pl. enl.* 484.

Schwartz Kraehe, *Friscb.* t. 64.—*Kramer el.* p. 333.

Rook, *Raii Syn.* p. 39. A. 3.—*Will. orn.* p. 123.—*Albin.* ii. pl. 22.—*Bris. Zool.* i. N° 76.—*Amer. Zool.* N° 2.

Br. Mus. *Lew. Mus.*

DESCRIPTION.

IN size somewhat bigger than the last, but the same in colour: scarcely to be distinguished apart, except from the circumstance of being bare about the nostrils and root of the bill; which parts in the Crow are well clothed with feathers, and the latter with bristly hairs: this arises from one necessary part of the manners, viz. thrusting the bill into the earth continually, after the various worms and *erucæ of insects* ‡, on which it feeds; for it does not live on carrion, like the last species and *Ravens*. Besides insects, it also feeds on all sorts of grain, to some inconvenience perhaps to the husbandman, but no doubt doubly repaid

* P. 243.

† *Orn.* p. 91. N° 9.

‡ Particularly the *Chafier*, or *Dor-beetle*. *Scarab. melolontha*, *Linn.*

by the good done him in extirpating the Maggot of the *Chafier-beetle*, which in some seasons destroys whole crops of corn, by feeding on the roots.

This is a gregarious bird, sometimes being seen in immense flocks, so as to almost darken the air in their flight; which they regularly perform morning and evening, except in breeding-time, when the daily attendance of both male and female is required for the use of incubation, or feeding the young; for it is observed that they do both by turns. As these birds are apt to form themselves into societies, such places as they frequent during the breeding-time are called *rookeries*; and they generally choose a large clump of the tallest trees for this purpose; but make so great a litter, and such a perpetual chatter, that nothing but habit, and a length of time, can reconcile one to the noise. The eggs are like those of Crows, but less, and the spots larger. They begin to build in *March*, and after the breeding-season forsake their nest trees, going to roost elsewhere, but have been observed to return to them in *August*: in *October* they repair their nests*.

In *England* they remain the whole year; yet we are told that both in *France* and *Silesia* they are birds of passage†. Whether they migrate or not in *Sweden*, we are not told; but *Linnæus* talks of their building there‡. The young birds are accounted good eating, especially if skinned, and put in a pie.

MANNERS.

* *Br. Zool.* i. p. 222. † *Hist. des ois.* iii. p. 59. ‡ *Faun. Suec.* p. 30.

5.
← HOODED
CROW.

- Corvus cornix, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 156. N° 5.—*Scop. Ann.* i. p. 25. N° 37.—
Muller, p. 11.
- La Corneille mantelée, *Bris. orn.* ii. p. 19. N° 4.—*Buf. ois.* iii. p. 61.
pl. 4.—*Pl. enl.* 76.
- Nebel Kraehe, *Frisch.* t. 65.
- Grave Kran, Kranveitl, *Kram.* p. 333.
- Royton Crow, *Raii Syn.* p. 39. A. 4.—*Will. orn.* p. 124. pl. 18. 77.—
Albin. ii. pl. 23.
- Hooded Crow, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 77.—*Flor. Scot.* vol. i. p. 20. pl. 2.
Br. Mus. *Lev. Mus.*

DESCRIPTION.

THIS species is about the size of the last, and twenty-two inches in length. The bill is two inches long: the head, fore part of the neck, wings, and tail, are of a fine glossy blue black: the rest of the body of a palish ash-colour: bill and legs black: the irides hazel: the bottom of the toes broad and flat, to enable them to walk without sinking on marshy and muddy grounds, where they are conversant*.

This is an elegant species, and in divers parts of *England* sufficiently plenty in winter; for at the approach of spring it retires from us to breed elsewhere. It is most likely that the major part of them go entirely out of *England*, but perhaps not all, as I have been informed that they have been seen in our northern mountainous counties in the summer. “In *Scotland* they remain the whole year, and is the only species in the *islands*, and great part of the *Highlands*, growing scarcer the nearer we approach to the *South*: keep in pairs, except for some time after the breeding-season; is most affectionate to its mate †.” They are also migra-

* *Br. Zool.* i. p. 224,

† *Flora Scot.* i. p. 20.

tory

tory in other countries. *Scopoli** observes this of those in *Carniola*: they do also the same in *Sweden*, where they breed, as well as in the southern parts of *Germany*, in the woods of the islands of the *Danube* †. It is most likely the species mentioned by *Fryer* ‡, as inhabiting *Ispahan* in *Persia*; and has been brought from the *Philippine Islands* by *M. Sonnerat* ||.

Kalm § mentions a Crow in *Pensylvania*, a variety of the *Cornix*, which is not common in winter; but he gives no further description, consequently leaves us in the dark as to the species.

The manners of these birds coincide with both those of the *Crow* and *Rook*; with the former feeding at times on carrion, added to the same inclination of doing mischief among defenceless young birds, and other animals; and frequent the borders of rivers, for the sake of the offal cast on shore, and shell-fish **; on the other hand, like the *Rook*, are frequently content with *insects*, *seeds*, and *berries*. They are gregarious, and build in trees, laying six eggs; but separate into pairs in the breeding-season, after which they again unite in bands. These are often seen in

MANNERS.

* *Ann. Hist. Nat.* i. p. 25.

† *Kramer elen.* p. 333.

‡ “The Crows here are like our Royston Crows, grey on their backs and wings.” *Fryer’s Travels*, p. 318.

|| *Hist. des ois.* iii. p. 66. note (p).

§ This is said to be very noxious there, living chiefly on corn, scratching the seeds out of the ground soon after they are sown: when the maize begins to ripen, it makes a hole into the *involucrum* surrounding the ear, by which means the maize is spoiled, the rain passing through it: they also steal young chickens, and are fond of dead carcases. The province of *Pensylvania* had formerly given three pence, and *New Jersey* four pence, a head for one of these, but the expences proving too great, are now repealed. *Kalm Trav.* vol. ii. p. 66.

** These birds are frequent on the shores of the *Thames*, both in *Kent* and *Essex*, and are by some called *Essex Crows*.

small flocks near *London*, where they are seldom much persecuted, being supposed an useful bird.

6.
WHITE-
BREASTED
CROW.
PL. XV.

La Corneille du Senegal, *Buf. ois.* iii. p. 67.—*Pl. enl.* 327.
Corvus dauricus, *Pallas Trav.* vol. i. p. 694. N° 8.
Chinese black Ravens with white necks, *Oib. Voy.* vol. i. p. 377.
White-breasted Crow, *Fryer's Trav.* p. 21.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of a small Crow: length twelve inches or more. Bill black: the head and throat are black, glossed with blue: the neck and breast white: the rest of the body, wings, and tail, blue black: legs lead-colour: claws black.

PLACE
AND
MANNERS.

The bird figured in the *Planches enluminées* came from *Senegal*; but it is by no means confined to that quarter. There is no doubt of it being the one described by *Pallas*, above quoted, which he says come early in the spring in great flights from *China*, and the *southern Monguls country*, into the parts about the *Lake Baikal*, but most frequent about the towns and villages on the river *Lena*, in which part the *Jackdaws* and *Roxton Crows* are very seldom seen.

I am well informed also, that they are found in vast numbers in the island of *Johanna*, where they live chiefly on *insects* and *fruits*, and make their nests in trees.

Pallas mentions a variety of these, found among the others, which is almost wholly black: the nape of the neck and the throat brown.

I have also been favoured with a further variety, in a drawing from *Mr. Pennant*, in which not only the usual parts, but also the belly and vent, were white; a figure of which we have thought fit to add to this work. See Pl. XV.

I think

Pl. XV.



White Breasted Crow.



I think there cannot remain a doubt of its being also the *White-breasted Crow*, mentioned in *Fryer's Travels* as a bird common in *Perisia*, though he barely mentions the circumstance.

LLENGTH above fifteen inches. Bill fourteen lines long, stout, and of a black colour: irides pale yellow: eye-lids black: general colour of the plumage cinereous, except the tail, which is five inches in length, and of a black colour: legs black.

Inhabits *New Caledonia*. The description taken from a drawing in the collection of *Sir Joseph Banks*.

La Corneille de la Jamaique, *Bris. orn.* ii. p. 22. N° 5.—*Buf. ois.* iii.
p. 67.

Chattering Crow, or Cacao Walk, *Sloan. Jam.* vol. ii. p. 298.—*Raii Syn.*
p. 181.

SIZE of a common Crow: length eighteen inches. Bill an inch and a half long, and black; as is the whole plumage and legs.

This bird is common in *Jamaica*, and frequents the mountainous parts of that island: it makes a chattering noise, different from that of any of the *European Crows*, and is most frequent on the north side of it: it is said to be very near the common Crow of *England* in outward appearance, but not strictly the same bird. It feeds on berries, beetles, &c. and by some is accounted good meat.

7.
**NEW CALE-
DONIAN
CROW.**

DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

8.
**CHATTERING
CROW.**

DESCRIPTION:

**PLACE AND
MANNERS.**

9.
+ JACKDAW.

Corvus monedula, *Linn. Syst.* i. p. 156. N° 6.—*Scop. ann.* i. p. 36. N° 38;
Muller, p. 12.
Le Choucas, *Brif. orn.* ii. p. 24. N° 6.—*Buf. oif.* iii. p. 69.—*Pl. enl.* 523.
Dohle, *Grave Dohle*, *Kram. el.* p. 334.—*Frisch.* pl. 67.
Jackdaw, *Raii Syn.* p. 40. A. 5.—*Will. orn.* p. 125, pl. 19.—*Albin.* i.
pl. 14.—*Br. Zool.* i. N° 81. pl. 34.
Br. Mus. *Lev. Mus.*

DESCRIPTION.

THE Jackdaw is about the size of a small Pigeon, though not so thick in the body: the length is full thirteen inches. The bill an inch and a quarter long, and black: the irides are white: the forehead and crown of the head, sides, round the eyes, and the chin, are of a glossy black: the hind head and back part of the neck of an elegant cinereous grey, which passes on each side to the breast, where it is much darker: the rest of the plumage is of a glossy black, though inclining to dusky beneath: the legs are black.

MANNERS.

These birds are pretty common in *England*, where they remain the whole year: they scarce ever build the nest in trees, but are inclined to make use of rocks, old towers, and ruined edifices, which are out of the reach of plundering boys; and are known to build in the interstices between the upright pillars of *Stonehenge*, in *Wiltshire**. They lay five or six eggs, which are paler, smaller, and have fewer spots on them, than those of Crows. These are frequently and easily brought up tame; are accustomed to hide that part of their food which they cannot eat, and often, with it, small valuables, occasioning suspicions of theft, for the present, in some

* *Pennant* also observes, that they make use of *rabbit-holes* in some parts of *Hampshire*. See *Br. Zool.* i. p. 231.

persons, which have afterwards proved unjust; this I have known to happen more than once.

I do not find that this species is so widely spread as many others of the genus. Besides our own island, we hear of it in *Denmark*, *France*, *Austria*, and many other parts of *Germany*, where it is more or less migratory. It is subject to much variety in plumage.

Le Choucas à Collier, *Bris. orn.* ii. p. 27. A.

Helvetian Daw, *Charl. Ex.* p. 75. N° 7.—*Onom.* p. 68. N° 7.—*Aldrov.*
av. tom. i. fig. in p. 774.—*Johnst.* av. t. 16. (called *Graculus*.)

9.
VAR. A.
COLLARED
JACKDAW.

THIS differs merely in having a collar of white round the neck, and is found in Switzerland.

Le Choucas blanc, *Bris. orn.* ii. p. 27. B.

Monedula candida, Schwenck. av. Sil. p. 305.—Rzec. Autt. Hist. Pol. p. 396.

9.
VAR. B.
+ WHITE
JACKDAW.

THIS variety is wholly white, with a yellowish bill.

Le Choucas noir, *Bris. orn.* ii. p. 28. N° 7.—*Buf. ois.* iii. p. 69.—
Pl. enl. 522.

Schwartzes Dohle, Frisch. t. 68.

Chough, Charl. ex. & nom.

lib. iii. p. 15.

9.
VAR. C.
BLACK
JACKDAW.

THIS differs from the common Jackdaw, merely in wanting the greyish tinge about the head, in being smaller, and having many spots of white about the eyes, which have blueish

DESCRIPTION.

irides. This is said to be called by the *English* "CHOUGH;" but *Sibbald* is the only one who names it thus. I cannot place it here, but as a variety of the common.

Besides the above, I find one mentioned by *Schwenckfield*, which was like the common Jackdaw; except in the wings, which were white, and the bill crooked:

One, now in the *Leverian Museum*, was like the common ones in all things, except the bill; both mandibles of which crossed each other, as in the Crossbill: and in the museum of *Dr. Hunter* is a bird of this species, whose plumage is of a buff-colour, but darkest about the head: the bill is quite pale, but natural; and the shoulders white.

^{10.}
HOTTENTOT
CROW.

Corvus Hottentottus, Lin. Syst. i. p. 155. N^o 1.

*Le Choucas du Cap de bonne Esperance, Brij. orn. ii. p. 33. pl. 2. f. 2.
Pl. enl. 226.*

Le Choucas moustache, Buf. ois. iii. p. 79.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of a Blackbird: length eleven inches and a quarter. Bill an inch and a half long, black, and a little bent: the feathers about the nostrils are like black velvet: above these, at the corners of the mouth, arise some long hairs, above three inches in length; and besides these, at the corners of the mouth are others, which are much shorter, and stiff, like bristles: the feathers on the head, throat, and neck, are of a shining black green: those on the upper part of the neck are narrow, and longer than the rest, falling over the back, and waving with every motion thereof: the rest of the plumage is greenish black, changing to blue in some parts: the legs and claws are black.

PLACE.

Inhabits the *Cape of Good Hope.*

Corvus

Corvus pyrrhocorax, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 158. N° 17.

Le Choucas des Alpes, *Bris. orn.* ii. p. 30. N° 8. pl. 1. f. 2.—*Buf. ois.* iii. p. 76. pl. 6.—*Pl. enl.* 531.

11.

ALPINE CROW.

SIZE of a Jackdaw: length fifteen inches. Bill like that bird, but a little more elongated; an inch and a quarter in length, and yellow. The bird is wholly of a black colour: legs and claws black; but in some the legs are yellow.

Inhabits the *Alps*. Is not the same bird with the *Cornish Chough*. It has a sharp, disagreeable voice. Lives on grain, and does much damage to the harvest. The flesh pretty good eating.

PLACE.

Corvus balicafius, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 157. N° 11.

Le Choucas des Philippines, *Bris. orn.* iii. p. 31. N° 9. pl. 2. f. 1.—*Pl. enl.* 603.

12.
PHILIPPINE CROW.

Le Balicasse des Philippines, *Buf. ois.* iii. p. 83.

SIZE of a Blackbird: length ten inches. Bill black: plumage black, glossed with green: tail nearly four inches long, and much forked: legs and claws black.

Inhabits the *Philippine Isles*, where it is called *Bali-Caffio*. Sings well. I have seen one of these, which came from the *Cape of Good Hope*.

PLACE.

Le Choucas de la Nouvelle Guinée, *Buf. ois.* iii. p. 80.—*Pl. enl.* 629.

13.
NEW GUINEA CROW.

LENGTH one foot: size of a Jackdaw. Bill strong and blackish: the forehead, and all round the bill, black, which passes in a streak through the eyes, and a little behind them: head,

DESCRIPTION.

head, neck, back, and upper part of the breast, dark ash-colour : wings dusky, edged with white : the lower part of the breast, belly, thighs, and vent, the lower part of the back, rump, and upper tail coverts, are white, transversely barred with black : the tail black : legs rather short and dusky.

PLACE.

Inhabits New Guinea.

^{14.}
PAPUAN
CROW.

Le Choucari de la Nouvelle Guinéé, *Buf. ois.* iii. p. 81.—*Pl. enl.* 630.

DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH eleven inches. Bill almost an inch long, and yellowish ; the top of the upper mandible not rounded, but angular : the plumage greyish ash-colour, palest beneath : belly white : quills blackish brown : legs small and ash-coloured : claws short.

PLACE.

Inhabits New Guinea, with the last.

^{15.}
BARE-NECKED
CROW.

Le Colnud de Cayenne, *Buf. ois.* iii. p. 82.—*Pl. enl.* 609.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of a Jackdaw. Bill broad at the base ; colour of it dusky blue : the head is covered with a kind of hood, like black velvet, composed of strait, short, jagged, and very soft feathers ; these are thinly placed on the neck, on the fore part, and almost bare on the sides and behind : the rest of the plumage is also black, but the feathers as usual in other birds : some of the wing coverts and quills light grey. *Buffon* mentions, that the toes seemed to have been placed naturally all forwards, for there was a membrane between the hind toe and the inner one, and it had been forced behind by the person who put it into attitude.

PLACE.

This came from Cayenne.

Le

*Le Choucas chauve; Buf. ois. iii. p. 80. Pl. enl. 521.
Lev. Mus.*

^{16.}
BALD CROW.

BIgger than the last : length thirteen inches. The bill strong, rather bent, and of a dusky black : the plumage on the upper part of the body is of a ferruginous brown ; beneath paler, more inclining to red, as are the upper tail coverts : legs dusky. The great singularity of this bird consists in the fore part of the head, which, as far as the crown, and beyond the eyes, is totally bare of feathers : the chin is sparingly covered with them. Whether this baldness is the effect merely of rooting into the ground with its bill, like the Rooks in *England* ; or whether so formed by nature, cannot well be determined ; it may perhaps be the first case, as we know that the bill of the Rook is, while young, as completely clothed with bristles, which cover the nostrils, and with feathers at the root of it, as the Crow ; let us therefore conclude it to be the same with this bird, till experience shall evince the contrary..

Inhabits *Cayenne*. Manners totally unknown.

DESCRIPTION.

Lev. Mus.

^{17.}
PACIFIC
CROW.

DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH ten inches and a half. Bill strait, somewhat bent at the end, and notched near the tip ; colour of it black : the plumage on the upper part of the body is cinereous, beneath paler, verging to reddish brown : forehead and throat palest of all, almost approaching to white ; among the feathers of this last part are some slender hairs : hind head and nape dusky black : quills

quills of this last colour; the tips dirty white: the tail is also black, with dirty white tips, all but the two middle feathers, which are plain black: legs and claws black.

PLACE.

Inhabits the *South Seas*, but the particular place uncertain.

18.
TROPIC
CROW.

DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH twelve inches and a half. Bill an inch and a quarter in length; at the base pretty broad, and the tips of both mandibles notched: the plumage is of a glossy black above, but of a dull black on the under parts: the wings and tail are black, with a gloss of green; the last rounded: vent and side feathers tipped with dusky white: legs and claws black.

PLACE.

From *Owhyhee*, one of the *Sandwich Islands*, in the *South Seas*. Described from a bird in the possession of Sir Joseph Banks.

19.
+ JAY.

Corvus glandarius, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 156. N° 7.—*Scop. ann.* i. p. 36. N° 39;
—*Mull.* p. 12.

Le Jeay, *Bris. orn.* ii. p. 47. N° 1.—*Buf. ejf.* iii. p. 107. pl. 8.—*Pl.*
enl. 481.

Holtz-schreyer, Eichen-heher, Nuss-heher, *Frisch.* t. 55.

Nuss-heher, *Kramer el.* p. 335.

Ghiandaia, *Olin. acc.* p. 35.

Jay, *Raii Syn.* p. 41. A. 2.—*Will. orn.* p. 130. pl. 19.—*Albin.* i. pl. 16.

—*Br. Zool.* i. N° 79.

Br. Mus. *Lev. Mus.*

DESCRIPTION.

THIS beautiful bird weighs seven ounces: it is in length thirteen inches. The bill is above an inch and a quarter long, stout, and black: the irides white: the head is crested; the feathers on the forehead are white dashed with black: the chin is white:

white : from the angles of the mouth a broad streak of black passes under the eye : the hind part of the head, the sides, the neck and breast, back, and scapulars, are of a vinaceous buff-colour : the lesser wing coverts of a light bay ; the greater are most elegantly barred with a rich blue and black alternate, the rest black : the quills are part ash-colour, part black, with the base of some, and the edges of others, white ; the inner ones chestnut, with black tips : the rump is white : the tail black, with dusky edges, and the outer ones wholly dusky : the legs are brown.

This species is very common in our woods, and is well known to be a very restless, noisy bird, frequently depriving the anxious gunner of his mark, by alarming too soon his destined victim ; for the moment it spies any person, it sets up a harsh, chattering, scream, whereby its associates, and all others, know that an enemy is near.

Jays build chiefly in woods, making the nest of sticks, fibres of roots, and tender twigs, and lay five or six eggs, of the size of a Pigeon's, cinereous olive, marked with pale brown. The young keep with the old ones till the next pairing time, in spring, when they choose each his mate to produce their future progeny. In general they feed on acorns, nuts, seeds, and fruits of all kinds ; but will sometimes destroy young chickens, and eggs, and will also take away birds that have been caught in a trap, or entangled with birdlime. They are often kept in cages, and will talk pretty well ; but with this lose that beauty so conspicuous in the wild state, so as scarcely to be known for the same bird.

The Jay, I believe, is not spread so far as many others of the genus, as we do not hear of its inhabiting further south than *Italy* and *Greece*. *Belon* has given us a *Greek* name * for it. It

PLACE AND
MANNERS.

* Μαλανογαρέντης. The modern Greek name is Καζακά. *Hist. des ois.* iii. p. 107.

is also found in *Denmark*, and mentioned likewise as a *Russian* species. It is found in *Scotland*, as well as in *England*, but not in the islands adjacent.

^{19.}
VAR. A.
+ WHITE JAY.

Le Geay blanc, *Bris. orn.* ii. p. 51. A.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS is wholly white, the bill and legs not excepted, and the irides red. I have such an one in my collection, which was found in the nest, with four others of the common colour.

^{20.}
+ BLUE JAY.

Corvus cristatus, *Linn. Syst.* i. p. 157. N^o 8.

Le Geay bleu de Canada, *Bris. orn.* ii. p. 55. N^o 4.—*Buf. ois.* iii. p. 120.
Pl. enl. 529.

Blue Jay, *Cateb*, *Car.* i. pl. 15.—*Edw.* pl. 239.—*Amer. Zool.* N^o.
Br. Mus. *Lev. Mus.*

DESCRIPTION.

MUCH smaller than our Jay: length eleven inches. Bill black, above an inch long: the head is crested and blue: round the base of the bill black: a streak of the same passes on each side through the eyes, below the crest, and behind it; and then tending forwards unite to form a crescent on the breast: the sides of the head and throat are of a blueish white, and there is a spot of the same over the eye: hind part of the neck and back blue: wings and tail the same; all the feathers of the last, except the two middle ones, tipped with white, and the feathers of both it and the wings elegantly barred with black: the greater coverts and second quills tipped with white: the breast is of a blossom-colour: the belly and under tail coverts white: legs dusky

dusky brown: the tail nearly as long as the rest of the bird. The colours of the female are less bright than those of the male.

This inhabits *North America*, to which I believe it is peculiar, but not seen farther north than the town of *Albany*: very common at *New York*, and in *New England* throughout, in *April* or *May*. It builds in swamps, along with the *red-winged Oriole* and others, and has a soft delicate note. Its food is *hazel-nuts*, *chestnuts*, and such like, which, like the *Nutcracker*, it breaks by placing between the feet, and pecking with the bill till the shell gives way. It is also very fond of *maize*, and being a gregarious bird, often unites into flocks of twenty thousand at least, which alighting on a field of ten or twelve acres, soon lays waste the whole; hence reckoned the most destructive bird in that country. Will often take up with *snails* and *vermin* through necessity, but not while any thing they like better is to be got at. It is not accounted good to eat.

PLACE AND
MANNERS.

^{21.}
STELLERS
CROW.

DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH fifteen inches. Bill an inch and a half; colour black; just at the gape are five or six black bristles: the head is crested; the crest is above two inches in length, composed of narrow brown feathers; the general colour of the rest of the plumage is purplish black, inclining to green on the rump: half of the wing coverts are of a brownish black, the others of a deep blue; the second quills are also of this last colour, crossed with eight or nine bars of black, in the manner of the blue Jay; the greater quills are black, with the outer edges blue green: the fore part of the neck and breast dusky: belly and vent pale blue:

C R O W.

the tail is six inches long, slightly wedged in shape, the outer feather being shorter than the middle one by an inch; the colour of it deep blue; the shafts of all the feathers black: the legs are black.

This bird has been noticed before by *Steller*.

PLACE.

The specimen from which the above description is taken, came from *Nootka Sound**, where it was met with by our last voyagers, and is in the collection of *Sir Joseph Banks*.

22.
AYENNE JAY.

Corvus Cayanus, *Linn. Syst.* i. p. 157. N° 9.

Le Geay de Cayenne, *Bris. orn.* ii. p. 52. N° 2. pl. 4. f. 1.—*Pl. enl.* 373.

Le Blanche-coiffe, ou le Geay de Cayenne, *Buf. ois.* iii. p. 118.

Lev. Mus.

DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH thirteen inches: size of our Jay. Bill an inch and a quarter long, and grey; the feathers which surround it, the forehead, cheeks, throat, and lower part of the neck, are black: part of those on the forehead fall forward on the bill, and the rest stand upright, and are pretty stiff: on each side of the head are three white spots; the first above the eye, the next beneath it, and the third at the base of the lower mandible: the back and wings are violet, with a tinge of ash-colour: the tail rounded, of a violet-colour, with brown edges and white tips, except the two middle ones, which are violet brown: legs and claws grey.

PLACE.

This inhabits *Cayenne*.

* Perhaps not far different from one mentioned by *Cooke*, met with in *New Caledonia*, and described thus: a kind of Crow, not half so big; the feathers tinged with blue. *Cooke's Voy.* vol. ii. p. 124.

Corvus Canadensis, Lin. *Syst.* i. p. 158. N° 16.

Le Geay brun de Canada, *Bris. orn.* ii. p. 54. N° 3. pl. 4. f. 2.—*Buf.*
ois. iii. p. 117.—*Pl. enl.* 530.

Cinereous Crow, *Phil. Trans.* vol. Ixii. p. 386.—*Amer. Zool.* N°
Lev. Mus.

^{23.}
CINEREOUS
CROW.

LESS than our Jay: length nine inches: breadth eleven: weight two ounces. The bill is blackish, and not quite an inch long: irides black: the forehead and throat are of a dirty yellowish white: hind head and sides blackish brown: neck whitish: upper parts of the body brown, beneath pale ash, palest on the breast: quills and tail brown, tipped with white: tail a little wedged: legs and claws blackish.

DESCRIPTION.

Male and female alike.

These inhabit *Canada*; are frequent near *Hudson's Bay*, where they are called *Whiskijohn* and *Whiskijack*; breed early in the spring, build in pine-trees, and have two, and rarely three, young at a time. The eggs are blue. They are not gregarious. Their food black *moss*, *worms*, and *fleſh*. Are very bold pilfering birds, stealing from the traveller even *salt meat*, and devour often the bait from the traps set for the Martins, as soon as the persons who set them turn their backs. Lay up stores for winter, at which time they are seldom seen, unless near habitations. They do not bear confinement well. What natural note they have we are not told, but are said to act the mocking bird, imitating that of others.

PLACE AND
MANNERS.

Geai:

^{24.}
RED-BILLED
JAY.

DESCRIPTION.

Geai de la Chine à bec rouge, *Buf. ois. iii.* p. 115.—*Pl. enl. 622.*

LARGER than our Jay. Bill red: fore part of the head, the neck, and breast, velvet black: hind part of the head and neck of a light grey, mixing irregularly with the black on the fore part of the head: the body is brown above, and whitish beneath, with a light tinge of violet over all, which is most conspicuous on the wings, and least on the belly: the tail is cuneiform, and the wings reach to about one-third of its length: each feather of the wings is of three colours, viz. light violet at the base, black in the middle, and white at the end: the legs are red: the claws whitish, long, and hooked, with the point black.

PLACE.

Inhabits *China*.

^{25.}
CHINESE JAY.

DESCRIPTION.

MUCH the make of a Jay, and about the same size. The bill blueish lead-colour: crown of the head brown: over each eye a line of white; through the eye, and behind it, a streak of black: on the ears is a patch, composed of a mixture of blueish and white, and this is encircled with black all round, which black, at the under part descends downwards on each side, forming a crescent on the throat, within which the chin is white: the upper part of the neck and body are of a rufous blossom-colour: second quills and tail brown; the last long and cuneiform; near the end is a band of black, and each feather tipped with a dirty white roundish spot: the legs lead-colour.

This description I took from some beautiful drawings of Chinese birds, in the possession of the late Dr. Fothergill.

Le Geai de Siberie, *Buf. ois.* iii. p. 118.—*Pl. enl.* 608.

^{26.}
SIBERIAN JAY.

LESS than a Jay: length ten inches. Bill one inch long, like that of a Jay, and dusky: the forehead, sides of the head, chin, and fore part of the neck, are pale, with a tinge of blue on the sides of the head, and a shade of buff on the breast: the top of the head is brownish black, and somewhat crested: body above, and wings, cinereous, verging to brown on the back: the breast, under parts of the body, and the rump, ferruginous orange: the quills cinereous: the two middle tail feathers the same; the others orange: the legs cinereous.

Inhabits Siberia; but its manners are totally unknown.

PLACE.

Le Geai du Perou, *Buf. ois.* iii. p. 116. N° 2.
—*Pl. enl.* 625.

^{27.}
PERUVIAN
JAY.

THIS is a bird of singular beauty. The bill is dusky; the base is surrounded with a fine blue, passing a little behind the eye, and below it on each side: the upper part of the body is light green, from the middle of the back to the end of the tail, six of the middle feathers of which are of that colour; but changes forwards by degrees to blueish, and finishes at the top of the head, which has a kind of white crown on it: the breast, belly, and three * outside tail feathers, are of a jonquil yellow: on the throat, and fore part of the neck, is a patch of feathers, imi-

DESCRIPTION.

* Four in the *Pl. enl.*

tating

tating black velvet: the tail is more cuneated than that of the *Siberian Jay*.

This bird, *Buffon* says, has not yet appeared in *Europe*; but he does not tell us how he came by the description.

^{28.}
YELLOW-
BELLIED
JAY.
DESCRIPTION.

Le Garlu, ou Geai à ventre jaune de Cayenne, *Buf. ois.* iii. p. 119.—
Pl. enl. 249.

THE length of this species is nine inches. The bill stout, like that of a Jay, and of a dusky black: the upper parts of the head and its sides, the neck, and back, are of a greenish brown: on the middle of the crown is a golden yellow streak: over each eye is a streak of white, beginning at the upper mandible, and passing on each side almost to the hind head: the chin is white; the rest of the under parts fine yellow: the wings and tail reddish brown, with paler margins: the legs are slender, short, and of a lead-colour.

PLACE.

This inhabits *Cayenne*.

^{29.}
← MAGPIE.

Corvus pica, *Lin. Syß.* i. p. 157. N° 13.—*Scop. ann.* i. p. 38. N° 41.—
Mull. p. 12.

La Pie, *Bris. orn.* ii. p. 35. N° 1.—*Buf. ois.* iii. p. 85. pl. 7.—*Pl. enl.* 488.
Aelster, *Frisch.* t. 58.—*Kram. el.* p. 335.

Magpye, or *Pianet*, *Raii Syn.* p. 41. A. 1.—*Will. orn.* p. 127. pl. 19.—
Albin. i. pl. 15.—*Br. Zool.* 1. N° 78.—*Am. Zool.* N°
Br. Mus. *Lev. Mus.*

DESCRIPTION.

THIS measures in length above eighteen inches, and weighs eight or nine ounces. The bill is black: irides hazel: the scapulars, and all the under parts from the breast, are white: the

rest of the plumage, wings, and tail, black, glossed with green, purple, and blue, in different lights: the eleven first quills are white in the middle, on the inner web, lessening by degrees as they advance inwards: the tail is very cuneiform, the two middle feathers being near eleven inches in length, and the outmost only five inches and a half: the legs are black.

We can form no judgment of the beauties of this bird, from those dirty, mutilated specimens, which we see exposed daily in a wicker cage, at every stall: 'tis only in a state of nature that they can be found; and whoever views them in this state, will do so with astonishment; for though the colours, at a distant view, seem to be mere black and white, yet the splendor that accompanies, in every new situation, the eye of the beholder, will oblige him to own, that there is not a more beautiful bird in *England*.

In these parts it is every where common. I have been able to trace this bird no farther south than *Italy* on the *European* continent; and to the north, *Sweden* and *Denmark*. *Forster* met with it at *Madeira*; and it is also seen in *America*, but not common, and is a bird of passage in those parts. At *Hudson's-Bay* it is called by the *Indians* *Oue-ta-kee-afke*, which signifies *Heart-Bird*; but for what reason, I could never learn.

In manners it approaches to the *Crow*, feeding almost on every thing in turn, both animal and vegetable; and, like that, will kill young *ducks* and *chickens*, and suck the *eggs*. It builds its nest with art, making a thorny cover at top, leaving a hole on the side for admittance: lays six or seven pale greenish eggs, thickly spotted with black. It is a crafty bird in every state, and, if brought up young, becomes exceedingly familiar, and will talk a great many sentences, as well as imitate every noise within hearing, like a *Parrot*, but not near so plain.

PLACES AND
MANNERS.

29.
VAR. A.
WHITE
MAGPIE.

La Pie blanche, *Bris. orn.* ii. p. 39. A. pl. 3. f. 1.

THIS is a mere variety of the last, differing only in colour, being wholly of a pure white.

30.
BLUE CROW.

DESCRIPTION.

Corvus cyanus, *Pallas trav.* vol. i. p. 694. N° 7.

SIIZE of the *Rock Skrike*, with which it agrees in the loose texture of its feathers. The top of the head, as far as the nape, is of a shining glossy deep black: body ash-colour, palest beneath: wings and tail of a most beautiful blue; the last very long, the feathers shortening by degrees, like those of a Magpie, and white at the tips.

PLACE AND
MANERS.

Inhabits *Dauria*, where it arrives in flocks in *April*; and has the manners of the Magpie, building its nest after the same manner. It is a very timorous bird, and withall a crafty, noisy, clamorous species.

31.
AFRICAN
CROW.

Corvus afer, *Linn. Syst.* i. p. 157. N° 12.

— Senegalensis, *Linn. Syst.* i. p. 157. N° 14;

La Pie du Senegal, *Bris. orn.* ii. p. 40. N° 2. pl. 3. f. 2.—*Buf. off.* iii. p. 97.—*Pl. enl.* 538.

DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH fourteen inches: size of our Magpie. Bill near an inch and a half long, and black: general colour of the plumage violet black above, and dusky black beneath: the quills and tail feathers are brown, with violet black edges: the tail cuneated,

neated, shorter than in our Magpie, the outer feather only four inches in length: legs black.

Inhabits Senegal.

PLACE.

Le Rollier des Antilles, *Bris. orn.* ii. p. 8. N° 6.

La Pie des Antilles, *Buf. ois.* iii. p. 101. 129.

Pica Persica Aldrov. *Raii Syn.* p. 4. N° 6?

— Antillarum, ————— p. 152.

32.
CARIBBEAN
CROW.

SIZE of a Magpie. The bill is red: the head and neck blue; the last surrounded with a white collar: from the top of the head, beginning at the base of the bill, and passing behind the neck quite to the back, is a white mark, one inch in breadth, and three in length, transversely barred with black: the back and scapulars are ferruginous: rump and upper tail coverts yellow: under parts of the body white: the lesser coverts of the wings chestnut; the middle ones green, with deeper edges: the greater coverts blue, with whitish edges and shafts: quills blue green: the tail is long and cuneated; the two middle feathers longer than those of the outside by eight or ten inches; the colour blue, striated with white: the legs are red.

DESCRIPTION.

The female differs, in wanting the transverse stripes on the white mark at the back part of the head; and having the wing coverts green, where they are blue in the male.

FEMALE.

It is said to inhabit the *Antilles*, and to be common about the rivers of *Guadaloupe*. This is described from *du Tertre**. That of *Aldrovandus*, which he describes from a painting, had a whitish

PLACE.

* *Hist. des Antilles*, ii. p. 258. fig. in p. 246. N° 6.

bill, white irides, blueish legs, and the secondary quills, rump, and base of the tail, yellow*. I cannot therefore suppose them to be the same bird, though *Brisson* has so placed them in his synonomies.

^{33.}
AFRICAN
CROW.

DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH one foot ten inches. Bill red: the head and neck of a dark purple; the first somewhat crested; each feather tipped with grey, as far as the hind head: back brown: belly dirty pale ash-colour: quills blueish on the outer edges: tail much cuneated; the two middle feathers are twelve inches long, the outer ones short; all of them tipped with white: the legs are red.

PLACE.

This species is said to come from *Africa*, and appears to have much similarity with the last described, if not the same bird; wanting, however, in one part of the description, that the rump is not yellow.

^{34.}
MEXICAN
CROW.

La grande Pie du Mexique, *Bris. orn.* ii. p. 43. N° 4.
L'Hocifana, *Buf. oif.* iii. p. 103.
Hoitzanatl, *Raii Syn.* p. 162.
Criard, *Pernety Voy. aux Malouines*, vol. i. p. 185.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of a Jackdaw. Bill black: the plumage wholly blue black: legs and claws black; the last very long.

* This seems to be the *black and yellow Oriole*?

Inhabits *Mexico*. Said to be perpetually chattering, with a strong and sounding voice, and frequents the neighbourhood of cities *.

Surinam Daw, *Brown's illuf.* t. 10.

PLACE.

^{35.}
SURINAM
CROW.

SIIZE of a common Crow. Bill dusky : head deep green ; hind part rich blue ; beneath that pale green ; beneath each ear, and on the hind part of the neck, a spot of the same : neck, breast, belly, back, and wing coverts, deep changeable green : prime quills dusky ; ends rich blue : tail dusky : legs flesh-colour.

Inhabits *Surinam*. In the collection of *M. Tunstal*, Esq. The specimen had lost its tail.

PLACE.

La petite Pie du Mexique, *Bris. orn.* ii. p. 44. N° 5.

Le Zanoe, *Buf. oif.* iii. p. 106.

Tzanahoei, seu *Pica Mexic.* *Hernand.* *Raii Syn.* p. 162.

^{36.}
LESSER
MEXICAN
CROW.

SIIZE of our Magpie. Bill black : the body is covered with blackish feathers : head and neck incline to fulvous : tail very long : legs and claws black.

Inhabits *Mexico*, where it is said to have all the manners of the Magpie, as well as cunning ; learning to talk like that bird ; and adds, that its natural cry is not unlike that of a Starling.

PLACE.

* These must be the *Criards* which *Pernetty* talks of at the isle of *St. Catharine*, on the coast of *Braſil*, whose plumage was of a fine light blue. They were, says he, the common Crow of the country, and are like it in shape ; but are not a bit better to eat.

Corvus

37.
SHORT-
TAILED
CROW.

Corvus brachyurus, Liz. Syſt. i. p. 158. N° 15.

Le Merle verd des Moluques, Brif. orn. ii. p. 316. N° 56. pl. 32. f. 1.

Breve de Bengale, Buf. ois. iii. p. 414.

Merle de Bengale, Pl. enl. 258.

DESCRIPTION.

SIIZE of a Blackbird: length seven inches. Bill grey brown: corners of the mouth orange: irides whitish: head and throat black: over the eye a fulvous stripe, from the nostrils to the hind head: hind part of the neck, the back, and scapulars, fine green: throat, neck, breast, belly, sides, and thighs, fulvous: under the wings black: lesser wing coverts shining blue green; greater ones the same as the back: quills black; on the six first a white spot about the middle: tail not above an inch in length, black, tipped with green: legs long, orange: claws dirty red.

PLACE.

Inhabits the *Molucca Isles*.

37.
VAR. A.

Le Merle à tête noire des Moluques, Brif. orn. ii. p. 319. N° 57. pl. 32. f. 2.

Breve des Philippines, Buf. ois. iii. p. 413. N° 1.

Merle des Philippines, Pl. enl. 89.

DESCRIPTION.

SIIZE less than the last: length six inches and a quarter. Bill brown: head, throat, and neck, black: back and scapulars deep green: breast, upper part of the belly, and sides, paler green: lower part of the belly black, tipped with rose-colour: under tail coverts rose-colour: rump, upper tail coverts, and upper wing coverts, shining blue green: quills black at the base, then white, terminated with black brown: lesser quills blackish, with the inner webs tipped with green, and some quite green: tail black: legs light brown.

PLACE.

Inhabits the *Molucca Isles*, with the last.

La Breve, *Buf. oif.* iii. p. 413. N° 2.

^{37.}
VAR. B.

Madras Jay, *Raii Syn.* p. 195. N° 12. t. 1. N° 10.

Bengal Quail, *Albin.* vol. i. pl. 31.

Short-tailed Pye, *Edw.* pl. 324.

SIZE of the others. The bill is brownish flesh-colour: the head is not black, as in the last, but only three bands of that colour; one of which begins at the base of the upper mandible, passing over the crown of the head, and down the neck, quite to the back; and one on each side of the head, beginning at the corner of the mouth, and passing under the eye, down the sides of the neck, to the back: above the eye is a stripe of orange brown; through the eye a white line, and another of white under the black line on the sides of the neck; so that the succession of colours on each side, beginning from the black at the top, is orange brown, white, black, and again white: the back and wing coverts are green: tail coverts and lesser wing coverts blue-green: quills and tail black; the first white in the middle, tipped with yellowish; the second with green: all beneath, from the throat to the tail, is buff-colour; reddish near the vent: legs reddish yellow.

Inhabits Ceylon, in the East Indies.

PLACES.

Breve de Madagascar, *Buf. oif.* iii. p. 414. N° 4.

^{37.}
VAR. C.

Merle des Moluques, *Pl. enl.* 257;

THIS head of this variety is still different from the others. The top is blackish brown, with a little yellow on the back part and

DESCRIPTION.

and sides ; this is bounded by a crescent of black, which encircles the neck behind : there are also two bands of the same colour, which passing beneath the eyes, terminate at the corners of the mouth : the tail tipped with blue green : the wings, as in variety A : the breast white and yellow : and under the body yellow brown.

38.
NUT-
CRACKER.

- Corvus caryocatactes*, Lin. *Syst.* i. p. 157. N° 10.—*Scop. ann.* i. p. 37.
N° 40.—Muller, p. 12.
Le Casse noix, Bris. orn. ii. p. 59. N° 1. pl. 5. f. 1.—Buf. ois. iii. p. 122.
pl. 9.—Pl. enl. 50.
Tannen-Heher, &c. Frisch. t. 56.
Waldstari, Steinheher, Kram. el. p. 334.
Caryocatactes, Raii Syn. p. 42.—Will. orn. p. 132. pl. 20.
Nutcracker, Edw. pl. 240.—Br. Zool. ii. app. p. 625. pl. 3.—Am. Zool.
N°
Br. Mus. Lev. Mus.

DESCRIPTION.

SIIZE of a Magpie: length thirteen inches. The bill nearly strait, about two inches in length, and black: irides hazel: the feathers which fall over the nostrils bordered with brown: upper part of the head, and nape of the neck, black: the general colour of the plumage rusty brown, marked with triangular white spots, which are largest on the under parts: the vent white: quills and tail black; the last tipped with white: legs black.

PLACES.

We find these birds scattered in many parts of *Europe*, but nowhere so plenty as in *Germany*; they are found also in *Sweden* and *Denmark*, where they frequent the mountainous parts; sometimes come in vast flocks into *France*, especially *Burgundy*; visit *England* very seldom, not more than twice that I have heard of; once mentioned

mentioned in the *British Zoology* to have been shot in *Flintshire*, and another time in *Kent*, a mutilated skin of which is now in the house of an acquaintance of mine. I am informed that they are also in *North America*, but not near the sea-coasts. One has been brought from *Kamtschatka* by the late voyagers.

In manners it is said greatly to resemble the *Jay*, laying up a store of acorns and nuts. In some parts keep chiefly in the pine forests*, on the kernels of which it then feeds; but said frequently to pierce the trees like the *Woodpecker*, for which the bill seems not unapt: makes its nest in holes of trees. *Klein* mentions two varieties, one smaller than the other; the largest, he says, breaks the nuts to pieces, and the other pierces them. Both feed at times on wild berries and insects.

MANNERS.

Corvus graculus, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 158. N° 18.

Gracula pyrrhocorax, *Scop. ann.* i. p. 42. N° 46.

Monedula pyrrhocorax, *Hasselq. It.* p. 238. N° 19.

Le Coracias, *Bris. orn.* ii. p. 3. pl. 1. f. 1.—*Buf. ois.* iii. p. 1. pl. 1.—

Pl. enl. 255.

Cornish Chough, *Raii Syn.* p. 40. A. 6.—*Will. orn.* p. 126. pl. 19.—

Albin. ii. pl. 24.—*Borlase. Cornw.* p. 249. pl. 24.

Red-legged Crow, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 80.

Br. Mus. Lev. Mus.

39.
← RED-
LEGGED
CROW.

SIZE of a Jackdaw: length nearly sixteen inches. The bill above two inches long, much curved, sharp at the tip, and of the colour of red sealing-wax: the irides have two circles, the outer reddish, the inner grey: the eye-lids red: the plumage

DESCRIPTION.

* Called by some *Pie de Sapins*.

wholly of a purplish black : the legs red, like the bill : the claws large, hooked, and black.

PLACES.

This bird is pretty common in some parts of the *English* coasts, particularly the western, in *Devonshire* and *Cornwall*; and again on many parts of the coasts of *Wales* and *Scotland*; in *Kent* likewise, among the cliffs of *Dover*, a few are met with, which is said to have happened by accident, from a pair of birds sent as a present from the *west* having escaped to the cliffs, and bred there. Besides *England*, it is met with in the *Alps* and in *Carinthia* *. *Hasselquist* † mentions its coming into *Egypt* towards the end of the inundations of the *Nile*, in the months of *September* and *October*. It is met with also in *Perſia* ‡, and the island of *Candia* ||. We are not certain in what parts besides, as most writers are silent about it.

MANNERS.

It affects to build in rocky places every where, laying four or five white eggs spotted with yellow. *Scopoli* says, that at the latter hay-time they come down in the low meadows by hundreds, devouring the locusts, and are fond of *janiper-berries*: are a restless, clamorous bird: greedy, snatching food one from another: fear neither dog nor wolf: if one is killed, and a hat thrown up in the same place, it will recal the rest to their destruction. Flies in circles. Some in autumn acquire black legs. When in *Egypt* said to feed on a kind of *Blatta*. With us it imitates the *Jackdaw* in manners; thievish, fond of glitter, and even dangerous to keep tame, as it has been known to catch up lighted sticks, whereby houses have been set on fire.

* *Scopoli.*

† *Itin.* p. 238.

‡ At *Jerom*, the bills and feet (of the Crows) are as red as vermillion.
Fryer's Trav. p. 318.

|| *Belon Observ.* p. 17.

SIZE of a Missel-thrush: length eleven inches. The bill is an inch and a half long, curved the whole length; very like that of the red-legged Crow, or last species, and imitating it even in colour, being most like fine red sealing-wax: the nostrils covered with black bristles reflected over them: the head, upper parts of the body, wings, and tail, are black; the last rounded at the end: the wing coverts are mottled with white: the under parts of the body are ash-colour: the legs dusky: claws black.

Supposed to inhabit *Cayenne*, as it was shewn me among some others from that place.

PLACE.

^{40.}
CAYENNE
RED-BILLED
CROW.
DESCRIPTION.

Corvus eremita, *Linn. Syst.* i. p. 159. N° 19.
Le Coracias hupé, *Bris. orn.* ii. p. 6. N° 2.
— — — ou le Sonneur, *Buf. ois.* iii. p. 9.
Gesner's Wood Crow, *Will. orn.* p. 396.
Wood Crow from Switzerland, *Albin.* iii. pl. 16.

^{41.}
HERMIT
CROW.

SIZE of a Hen. The bill long, pointed, bent, and of a red colour: the head is crested, of a dusky yellow, with streaks of red: the whole plumage is black, with a gloss of green: the tail is rather short: the legs of a deep red.

From the name one would suppose these birds to be most common in *Switzerland*, which is really the case, where they are called *Waldrapp* and *Steinrapp*. Like the last, build in rocks, towers, and old ruined edifices. They fly very high, and are gregarious and migratory; arrive at *Zurich* with the *Storks*, the beginning of *April*. The females lay two or three eggs, and the young are able to fly about the beginning of *June*; if taken

3 F 2

young,

DESCRIPTION.

C R O W.

young, are easily made tame, and are esteemed good eating. They are also found on all the high mountains of *Italy*, *Stiria*, *Switzerland*, *Bavaria*, and the rocks on the borders of the *Danube*. It is said that neither the young nor the very old birds have the crest, whence they have been called *Bald Crows*. *Buffon* wonders why *M. Barrere* should call this a species of Curlew; but could he have seen either *Albin's* figure, or such another, the head would have led him to think so, for it seems quite naked of feathers, similar to the baldest species of *Ibis*.

GENUS XIII. ROLLE R.

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| Nº 1. Garrulous R. | Nº 9. Blue R. |
| 2. Abyssinian R. | 10. Ultramarine R. |
| 3. Senegal R. | 11. Madagascar R. |
| 4. Long-tailed R. | 12. Mexican R. |
| 5. Bengal R. | 13. Blue-striped R. |
| 6. Oriental R. | 14. Chinese R. |
| 7. Indian R. | 15. Cayenne R. |
| 8. Cape R. | 16. Pied R. |

THE characters of this genus are,

The bill strait, bending towards the tip, edges cultrated.

Nostrils narrow and naked.

Legs, for the most part, short:

Toes placed three before, and one behind; divided to their origin.

This genus is not confined to one spot of the globe, as one or other of the following species may be met with in all the four quarters of it. It differs from the last chiefly in the nostrils, which are apparent in all the species, being destitute of reflected bristles. The shortness of the legs likewise is another characteristic, and holds good at least in all which have come under my inspection. I have thought it right to divide the whole of the following list into different species, though perhaps without just foundation, and of which the reader must judge for himself.

I.
*GARRULOUS
ROLLER.

Coracias garrula, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 159. N° 1.—*Scop. ann.* i. p. 40. N° 44.
Le Rollier, *Bris. orn.* ii. p. 64. pl. 5. f. 2.—*Pl. ent.* 486.
 ——— d'Europe, *Buf. ois.* iii. p. 135. pl. 10.
Blave racke, *Birck-heher*, *Frisch.* t. 57.
The Roller, *Raii Syn.* p. 41. N° 3. p. 42.—*Will. orn.* p. 131. pl. 20.—
Br. Zool. app. p. 624. pl. 2.—*Edw. pl.* 109.
Br. Mus. *Lev. Mus.*

DESCRIPTION.

SIIZE of a Jay: length twelve inches and a half. Bill black, strait, hooked at the point; base beset with bristles, but do not cover the nostrils: space about the eyes somewhat bare: the head, neck, breast, and belly, are of a light blueish green: back and scapulars reddish brown: coverts on the ridge of the wing rich blue, beneath them pale green; upper part and tips of the quills dusky; the lower parts of a fine deep blue: rump of this last colour: tail forked, of a light blue; the outer feather tipped with black above, and beneath with deep blue, as is the case with such part of the quill feathers as is black above; the other tail feathers are dull green: legs short, and of a dirty yellow.

PLACE.

Mr. Pennant, from whom the above description is taken, observes that these birds are frequent in several parts of *Europe*, in most parts of which it is a bird of passage. Mention is made of them in *Sweden** and *Denmark*† on the one hand, and as far as *Africa*‡ on the other; not that they are found in all the parts between, nor in the same plenty. *Willughby* tells us, that in *Germany*, *Sicily*, and *Malta*, they are so common as to be sold in the markets, and in poulters shops. It has been called by some

* *Faun. Suec.* N° 94.

† *Br. Zool. app.* p. 624.

‡ *Shaw's Trav.* p. 251.—*Adans. Voy.* 8vo. p. 24. 107.

the

the *Strasburg Jay*; but I find it to be very scarce there. *Edwards* mentions one shot on *Gibraltar* rock. *Adanson** observes, that it "comes to reside for some months of the summer in the southern parts of *Europe*, and goes back to spend the remainder of the year in *Senegal*," having shot one on board the ship, on its passage, in *April*; and in another place says, that they are at *Senegal* in flocks, along with the *Cardinal Sparrows*.

Frisch observes, that it makes its nests in woods, where there is birch; that it does not come to its colour till the second year; flies in troops in autumn; often seen in tilled grounds, with Rooks and other birds, searching for worms, small seeds, and roots †. Its flesh tastes like that of a Turtle. It is said also sometimes to make the nest in holes in the ground ‡, in one of which nests two eggs were found. The nest is generally filthy, from the young evacuating their excrements therein; whence by some it was said to make the nest of excrements.

Shaw, in *Travels*, mentions a bird by the name of *Shagarag*, and describes it as having the shape of a *Jay*, but a smaller bill, and shorter legs: the body brown above: head, neck, and belly, light green: wings and tail spotted with deep blue.

A VARIETY.

This is a *Barbary* bird, and, no doubt, only a small variety of the other. He says, that it builds the nest at the sides of rivers, and its cry is sharp and shrill.

We are told in the *British Zoology*, that it has been twice shot in *England*, and is remarkable for making a chattering noise, from which it is called by some *Garrulus*.

* *Adans. Voy.*† Also beetles and frogs. *Faun. Succ.*‡ *Hist. des ois.* iii. p. 139.

2.
ABYSSINIAN
R.

Le Rollier d'Abyssinie, *Buf. oif.* iii. p. 143.

Pl. enl. 626.

DESCRIPTION.

THE bill of this bird is black, and the tip of the upper mandible much bent: the sides of the head, from the nostrils to a little beyond the eyes, are white; the rest of the head, neck, and under parts of the body, of a fine green: the wing coverts are of the same colour, but the shoulders are of a fine deep blue; the greater quills are of this last colour: the back and second quills are orange brown: the rump of a deep blue: the two middle tail feathers are dusky, with a gloss of blue, especially down the middle; the outer feathers blue green; the outmost feather five-inches longer than any of the others, and, as far as it exceeds them in length, of a fine deep blue: the legs red brown. The colours of this bird are remarkably brilliant.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Abyssinia*.

3.
SENEGAL
R.

Rollier du Sénégal, *Buf. oif.* iii. p. 143.—*Pl. enl.* 326.
Swallow-tailed Indian Roller, *Edw. glean.* 327.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS is rather less than the common Jay. The bill black: the whole space round the base of the bill, as far as the eyes, or what may be termed the face, white: the head, and under parts of the body, the upper parts of the wings, and tail, blueish sea-green: the shoulders and quills, as in the last, of a deep blue; and the outer tail feathers as long as in that bird: the hind part of the neck and the back of a reddish brown: the legs of a reddish flesh-colour.

This

This is the description of *Edwards's* bird, which came from Ceylon; and answers likewise to that figured in the *Planches enluminées*, said to come from Senegal.

PLACE.

This is, most likely, a variety of the last-described.

Coracias caudata, Lin. *Syst.* i. p. 160. № 6.

4.
LONG-TAILED
R.

Le Rollier d'Angola, *Bris. orn.* ii. p. 72. t. 7. f. 1.
Buf. ois. iii. p. 144.—*Pl. enl.* 88.

SIZE of a Jay: length fifteen inches and a half. The bill is an inch and a half long, and of a blackish colour: the hind parts of the head and neck are green: upper parts of the back and scapulars fulvous glossed with green: the lower part of the back, rump, and wing coverts, fine blue: the upper tail coverts blue green: the throat, fore part of the neck, and breast, violet; but the feathers on the two first have a whitish streak down the shaft: the belly, sides, thighs, under tail and wing coverts, sea green: quills the same for half their length; the end half, deep blue on the outer webs; the shafts and inner webs black: the two middle feathers of the tail are deep green; the rest of the feathers blue green; the outer ones on each side of twice the length of the others, and the part which exceeds deep blue; the shafts of all black: the legs are grey; and the claws blackish.

DESCRIPTION.

This inhabits Angola.

PLACE.

S.
BENGAL
R.

Coracias Bengalensis, Lin. *Syst.* i. p. 159. N° 5.
Le Rollier de Mindanao, Bris. *orn.* ii. p. 69. N° 2. pl. 6, f. 1.
Le Cuit, or Rollier de Mindanao, Buf. *ois.* iii. p. 144.
Rollier de Mindanao, Pl. *enl.* 285.
Bengal Pye, Albin. i. t. 17.

DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH twelve inches and a half: size of the last. The bill, as in that, blackish: the top of the head is green, verging to blue near the eyes: the hind part of the neck fulvous, with a violet tinge: the upper part of the back and scapulars the same, but has a greenish mixture, and in some lights changing to olive: the lower part of the back and rump blue, with a mixture of green: throat rufous white: cheeks and fore part of the neck violet, dashed down the middle of each feather with blueish white: breast rufous, inclining to violet: belly, sides, thighs, under tail and wing coverts, blue green: upper tail and lesser wing coverts fine deep blue; the greater ones, farthest from the body, blue-green; but those in the middle are blue and green mixed, and those nearest the body green: the five first quills are deep blue; the middle of the outer webs blue green: the tail feathers in this bird are of equal lengths; the two middle ones dull green, tinged with blue down the shafts; the rest are blue for one third from the base, then blue green, with blue tips: the legs are grey, and the claws blackish.

PLACE.

This inhabits *Bengal* and the isle of *Mindanao*, where it is called *Cuit*. It does not essentially differ from the last*: the chief

* Nor scarcely from the second and third, sufficient to separate them into different species.

difference.

difference is the rufous violet-colour on the breast, and the want of the long outer tail feathers. The comparing the two figures in the *Planches enluminées*, seems much to favour this opinion. This last may perhaps be a female, or a young bird; for the long tail feathers do not appear till the second year.

Buffon mentions a variety, which came from *Goa*, and had not the fulvous band on the breast, like the last-mentioned; instead of which, there was a collar of a vinaceous colour behind the neck, a little below the head.

'*Coracias orientalis*, *Linn. Syst.* i. p. 159. N° 4.

Le Rollier des Indes, *Bris. orn.* ii. p. 75. pl. 7. f. 2.—*Buf. oif.* iii. p. 147.—
Pl. enl. 619.

6.

ORIENTAL
R.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of a Jay: length ten inches and a half. The bill is yellowish, broader * at the base, and more hooked than in any of the genus: the head and hind part of the neck brown: back, rump, scapulars, wing and tail coverts, green brown: throat fine blue; down the shaft of each feather a pale line: the rest of the parts beneath blue green: quills mixed blue and black; on the middle a large pale blue spot: wings longer than in other Rollers: tail even at the end; the two middle feathers green at the base, the rest of the way black; the other feathers are first green, then blue, with black tips: legs yellowish: claws black.

This is a native of the *East-Indies*.

PLACE.

* *Hist. des oif.* iii. 147.

^{7.}
INDIAN
R.

Coracias Indica, *Linn. Syst.* i. p. 159. N^o 2.
Blue Jay from the East-Indies, *Edw. pl.* 326.
Br. Mus.

DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH eleven inches. Bill dusky black, an inch and a half in length: crown of the head blue green: throat, breast, neck, and back, reddish brown: sides of the head and throat darkest, streaked with white: rump and tail, and the under parts from the breast, fine ultramarine blue: the middle tail feathers are green; the outer ones blue at the bottoms and tips, and sea-green in the middle: the wings are green and blue.

PLACE.

Inhabits Ceylon.

^{8.}
CAPE
R.

Coracias Caffra, *Linn. Syst.* i. p. 159. N^o 3.

DESCRIPTION.

WE have no knowledge of this, but from *Linnaeus*, whose description is very short indeed. He merely says, that the bird is blue, with the outer edge of the quills luteous; and that the female is of a blueish black..

PLACE.

Inhabits *Aethiopia*.

^{9.}
BLUE
R.

Br. Mus.

DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH eight inches. Bill dusky: the upper parts of the plumage of a pale glossy blue green, except the tips of the wings, which are black: the under parts of the body ferruginous.

PLACE.

In the *British Museum*; from whence unknown.

Br.

Br. Mus.

LENGTH eight inches. Bill as in the last: the whole plumage of a rich glossy ultramarine blue, equal to the richest sattin lustre: the quills and tail are wholly of the same colour.

This likewise is in the *British Museum*; but the native place alike unknown. They are certainly different species.

10.
ULTRAMA-
RINE
R.
DESCRIPTION

Le Rollier de Madagascar, *Buf. ois.* iii. p. 148.

La Rolle de Madagascar, *Pl. enl.* 501.

Lev. Mus.

11.
MADAGASCAR
R.

THIS is a beautiful species, and about the size of the first-mentioned. The bill is very stout at the base, rather short, and of a yellow colour: the eyes seem large: the general colour is a rusty purplish brown: the rump and vent blue green: the quills are deep blue above, and blue green beneath; and the inner webs black: the tail is blue green; near the end is a purplish band; and the tip blue, so deep as to appear nearly black: the legs are of a reddish brown.

Said to come from *Madagascar*.

DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

Le Rollier du Mexique, *Bris. orn.* ii. p. 83. N° 8.—*Buf. ois.* iii. p. 148.

Merula Mexicana, *Seba*, i. t. 64. f. 5.

12.
MEXICAN
R.

BIgger by much than a Thrush. The upper parts of the body are dingy rufous grey: the under parts and wings light grey, mixed with flame-colour.

Inhabits *Mexico*.

DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

LENGTH

^{13.}
BLUE-STRIPED
R.

PL. XVI.

DESCRIPTION.

FEMALE.

PLACE.

LENGTH eight inches. Bill three quarters of an inch long, bent at the tip, and of a black colour: irides red: general colour of the plumage deep blue black, dashed with streaks of greenish blue: tail and legs black.

The female is cinereous grey: top of the head darkest: the coverts and quills are black, edged with cinereous: tail plain grey: legs black.

Inhabits *New Caledonia*.

^{14.}

CHINESE

R.

Le Rollier de la Chine, *Bris. orn.* ii. p. 77. N° 5. pl. 6. f. 2.

Le Rolle de la Chine, *Buf. ois.* iii. p. 132.

Rollier de la Chine, *Pl. enl.* 620.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS is of the size of a Jay: the length eleven inches and a half. The bill and irides are red: the head *, hind part of the neck, back, rump, and upper tail coverts, are green: through the eyes on each side is a black stripe: the under parts of the body, from chin to vent, are yellowish white, tinged with green; but the thighs are grey: wing coverts olive brown: quills the same, with a mixture of chestnut in some; and others, nearest the body, tipped with white: the tail is five inches in length, and cuneiform, the outer feathers shortening by degrees, like that of a Magpie; all of them are more or less green, verging to black near the ends; the tips of all are white: the legs and claws are of a pale red, and longer than in other Rollers.

* This seems crested in the *Pl. enl.* but this circumstance is not mentioned by *Brisson*.

Inhabits



Blue striped Roller?



R O L L E R.

415

Inhabits *China*. It is called at *Canton Sau-ta-boang**. It is PLACE.

not very common.

Le Grivert, ou Rolle de Cayenne, *Buf. ois.* iii. p. 134.

Le Griverd, de Cayenne, *Pl. enl.* 616.

15.
CAYENNE
R.

THIS measures in length nine inches. The bill is pretty DESCRIPTION.
strong, above an inch in length, of a reddish colour, and a
very little bent towards the point: the general colour of the
plumage is a brownish green: over the eyes is a white streak: on
each side the throat a perpendicular black streak: and the chin,
fore part of the neck, and breast, are dirty white: the tail is cunei-
form, with the edges inclining to green: the legs are longer than
usual in this genus, and of a pale grey.

This inhabits *Cayenne*. These two last birds do not fairly be-
long to the *Roller* genus; nor can they come more properly into
any other. Perhaps the manners might assist in placing them
with more propriety; but we know them not, being in possession
only of the mere specimen, without further illustration.

Cassican de la Nouvelle Guinee, *Buf. ois.* vii. p. 134. pl. 7.—*Pl. enl.* 628.

16.
PIED
R.

LENGTH about thirteen inches. Bill two inches and a half
long; the colour of it blueish, with the tip dark: the head,
neck, and upper part of the back, are black: the rest of the back,
the rump, the upper tail coverts, the breast, belly, and vent,
white, but somewhat inclining to blue on the breast: wing co-

* *Orn. de Salerne*, p. 100.

verts.

R O L L E R.

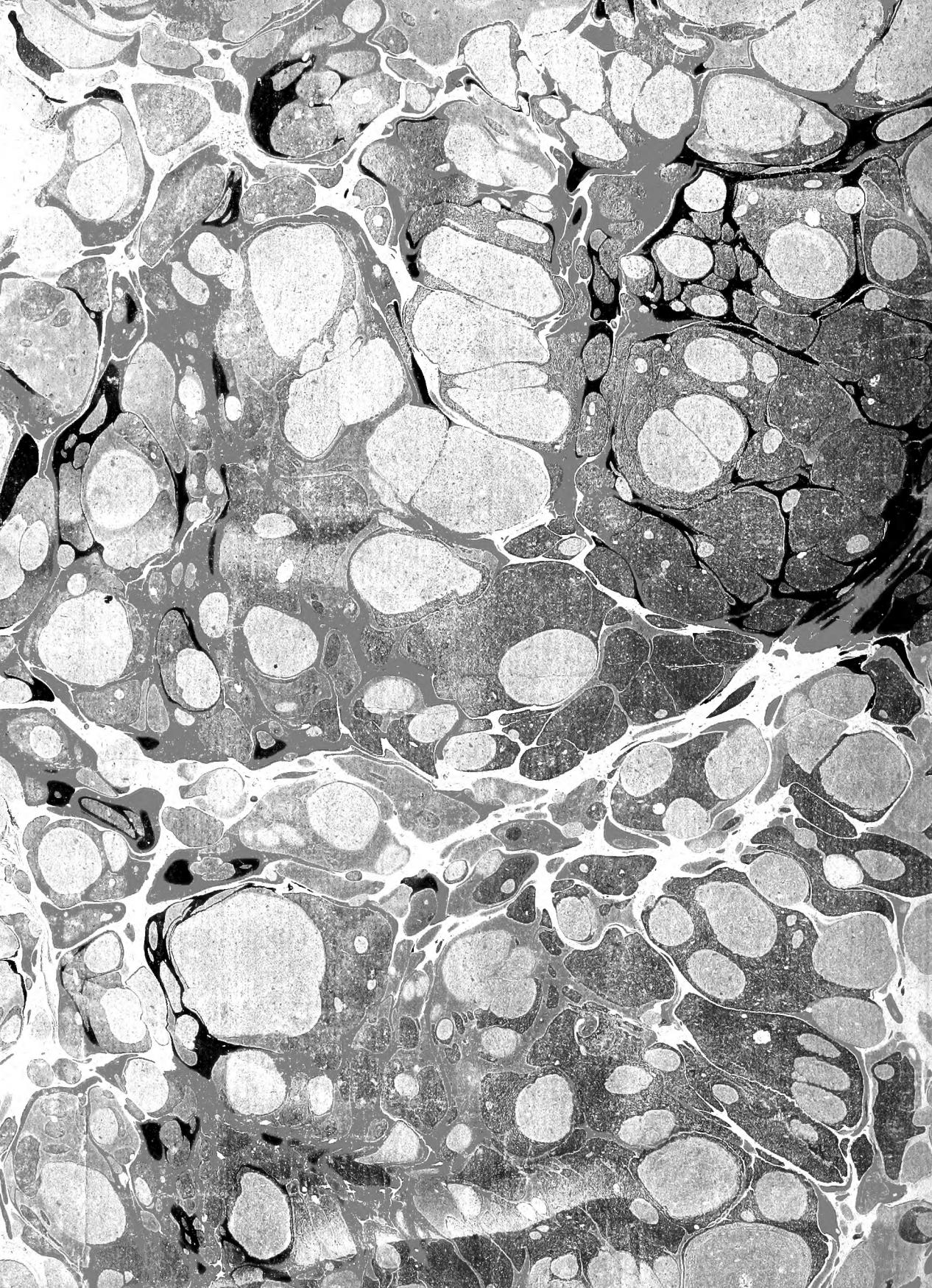
verts black and white mixed : some of the secondaries black, some white : the outer edge of the wing, and the greater quills, wholly black : the tail is five inches long, even at the end, and black ; all but the two middle feathers tipped with white : the legs are lead-colour : the claws stout, sharp, and black.

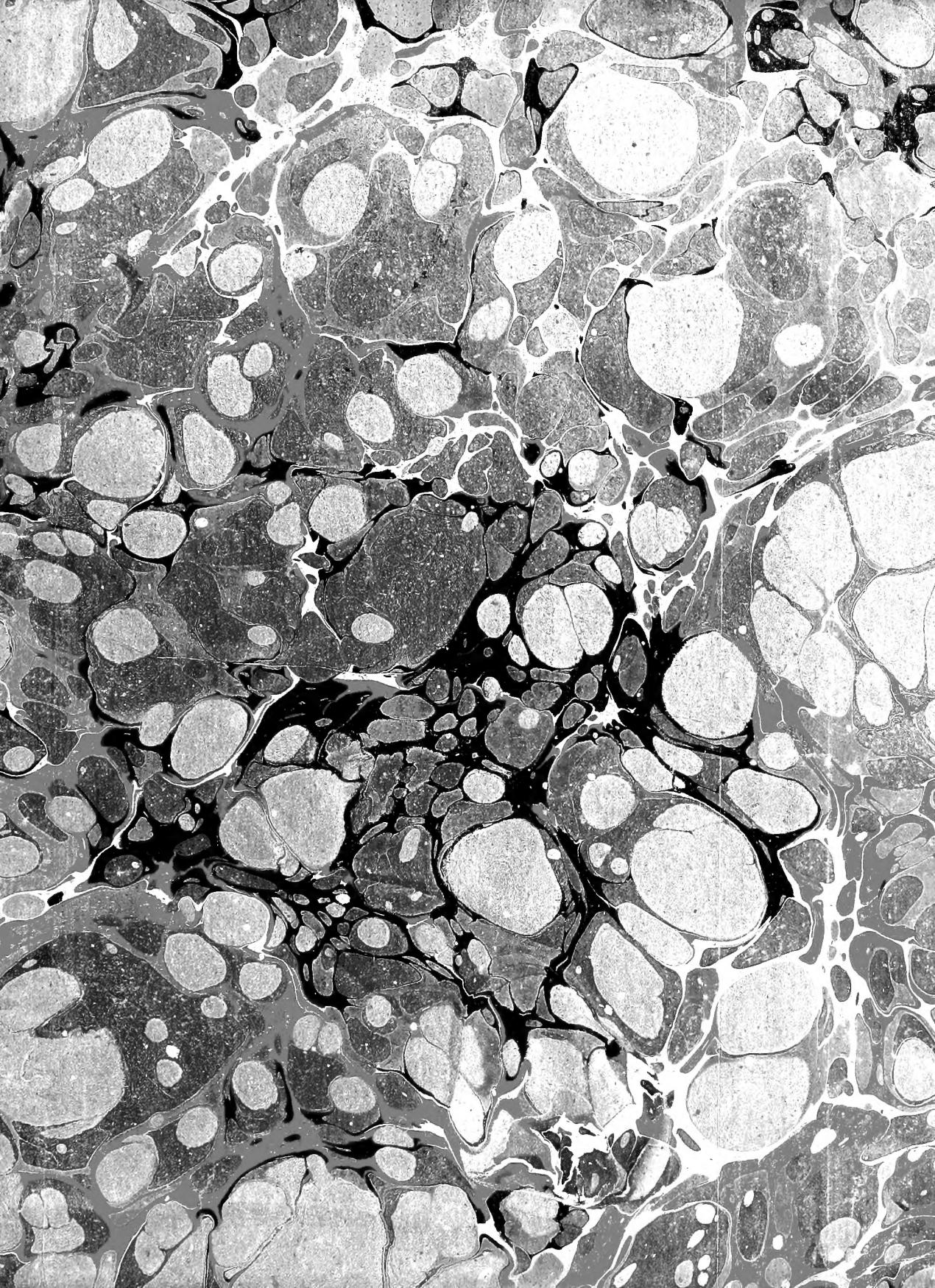
Notwithstanding it is said in the *Pl. enl.* to have come from *New Guinea*; *Buffon*, to whom we are indebted for this description, does not seem sure of the fact ; and in course the manners must be unknown. It seems to me of a genus not well defined : if we are guided by the plate in *Buffon's* work *, we may most likely think with him, that it hangs between the genera of *Oriole* and *Toucan* ; but on turning to the *Pl. enl.* the figure of it bears a much greater affinity to the *Roller* genus ; in which we have ventured to place it ; having this in our view, that the plates in this last-mentioned work are in general much more to be depended on, than those of the former.

* *Hist. des ois.* vol. vii. pl. 7.

gleye

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